

Dissipative and weakly-dissipative regimes in nearly-integrable mappings: color pictures

Alessandra Celletti

Dipartimento di Matematica

Università di Roma Tor Vergata

Via della Ricerca Scientifica 1, I-00133 Roma (Italy)

(celletti@mat.uniroma2.it)

Claude Froeschlé

Observatoire de Nice

B.P. 229

06304 Nice Cedex 4 (France)

(claude@obs-nice.fr)

Elena Lega

Observatoire de Nice

B.P. 229

06304 Nice Cedex 4 (France)

(elenal@obs-nice.fr)

September 29, 2005

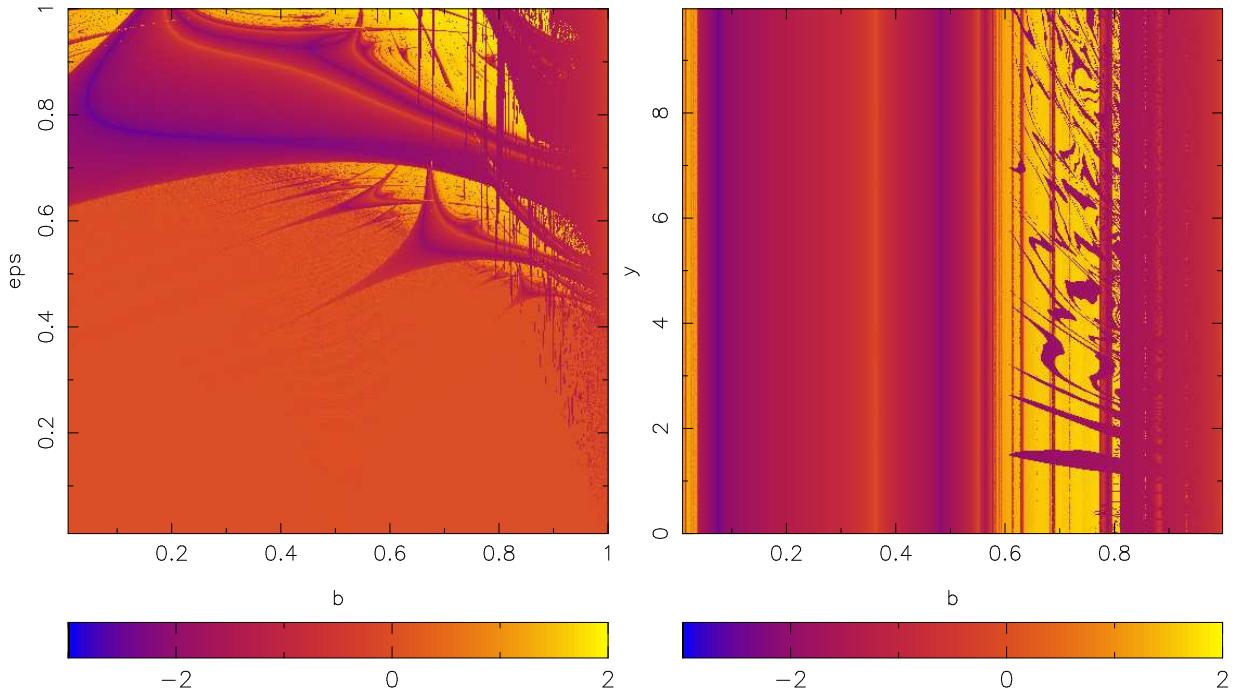


Figure 1: Map E), aa1): $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

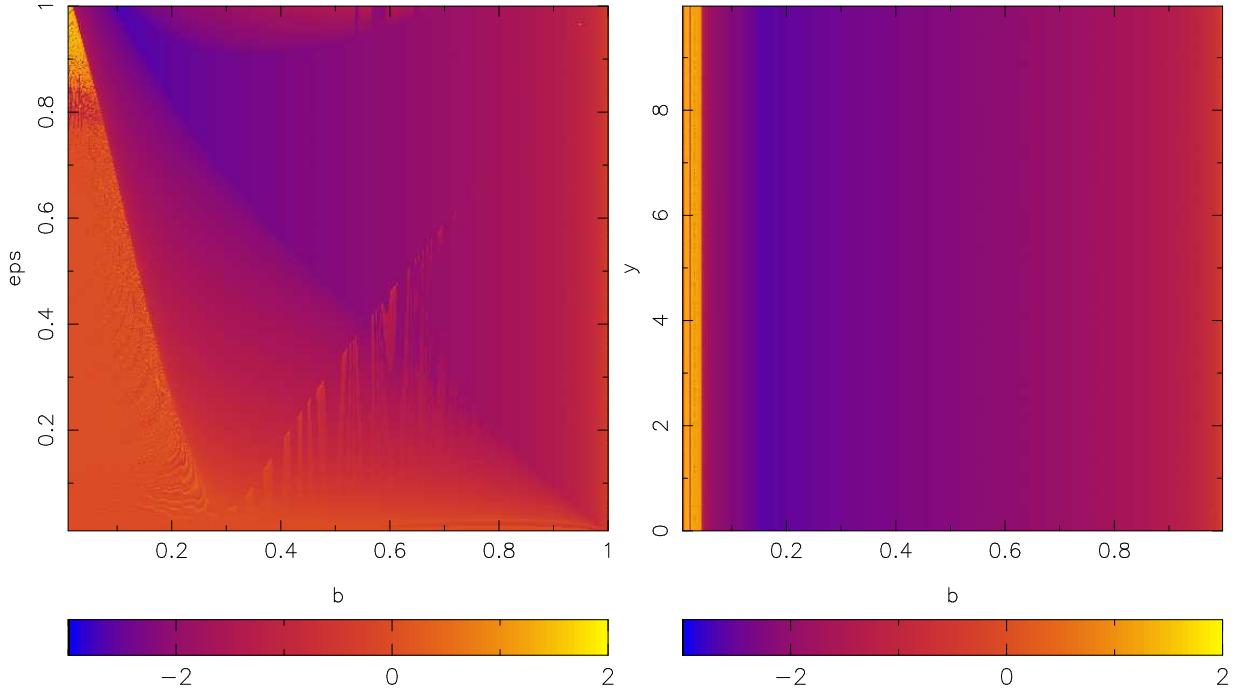


Figure 2: Map E), aa2): $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

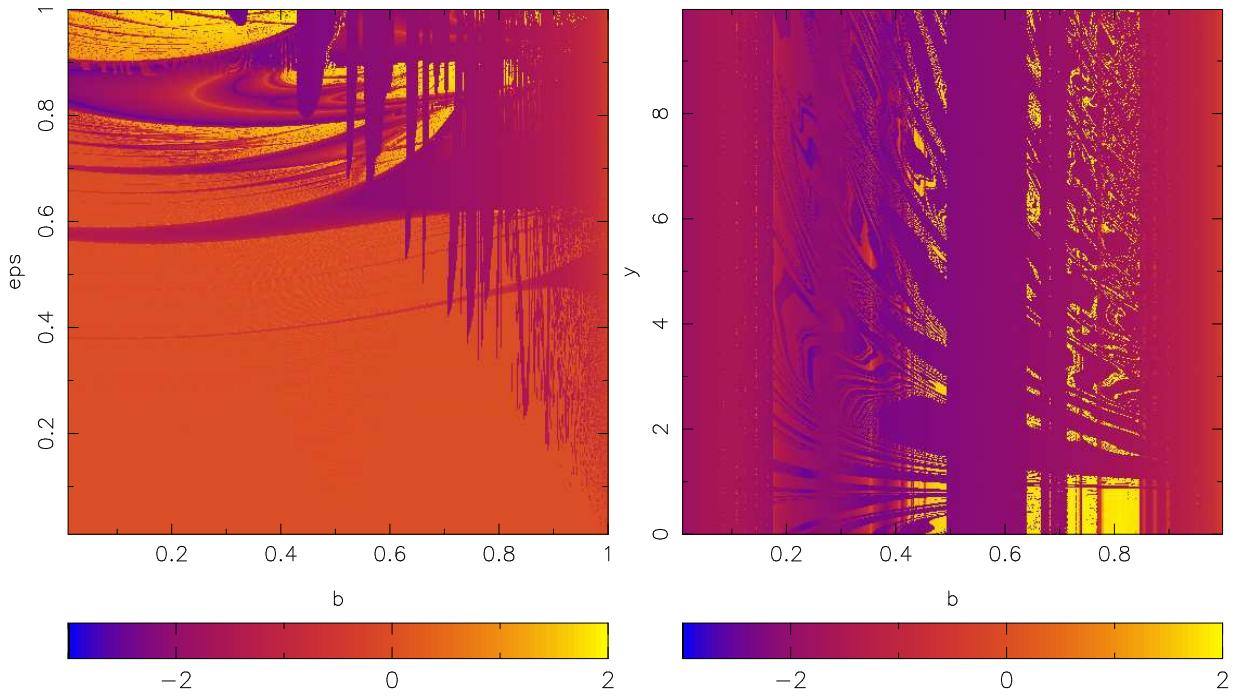


Figure 3: Map E), aa3): $\alpha = [1, 3, 4, 1^\infty]$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

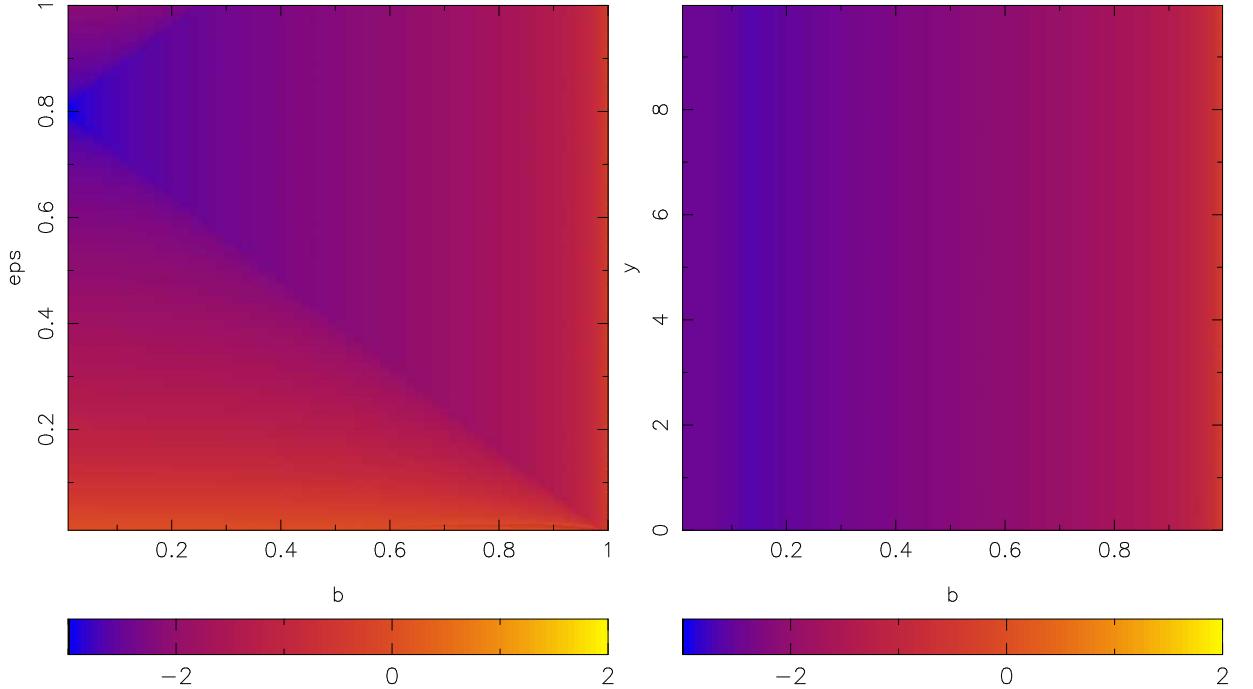


Figure 4: Map E), aa4): $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

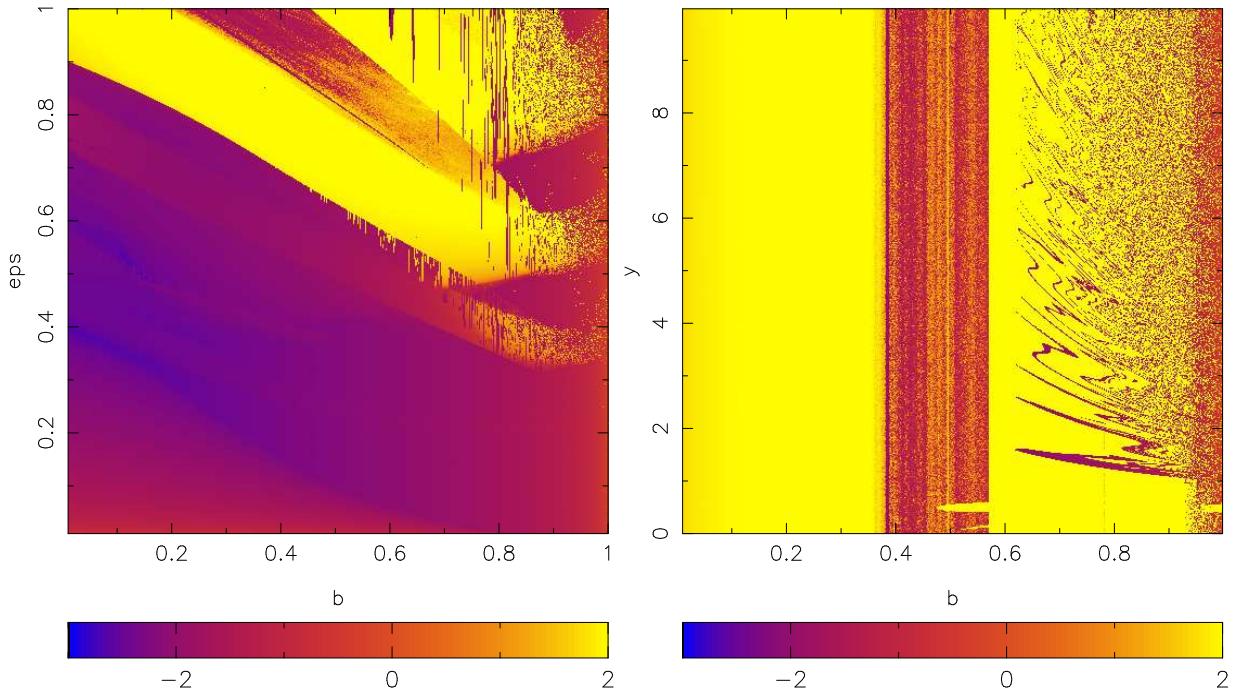


Figure 5: Map F), aa1): $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

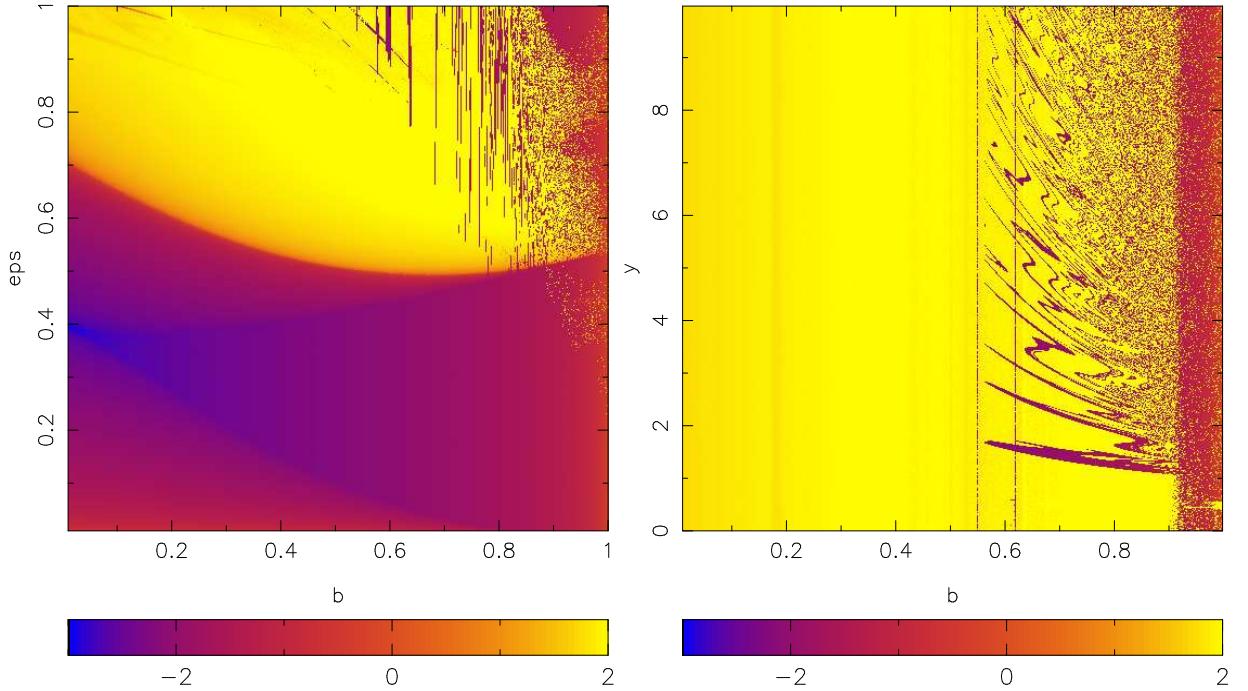


Figure 6: Map F), aa2): $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

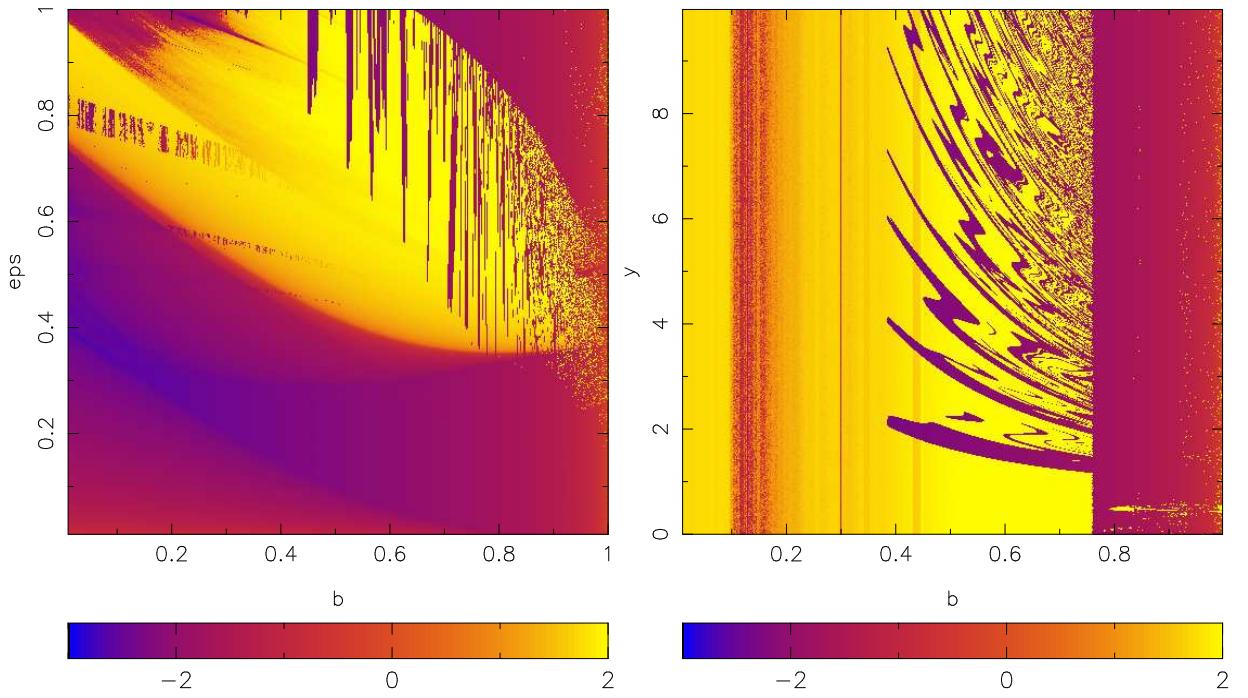


Figure 7: Map F), aa3): $\alpha = [1, 3, 4, 1^\infty]$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.

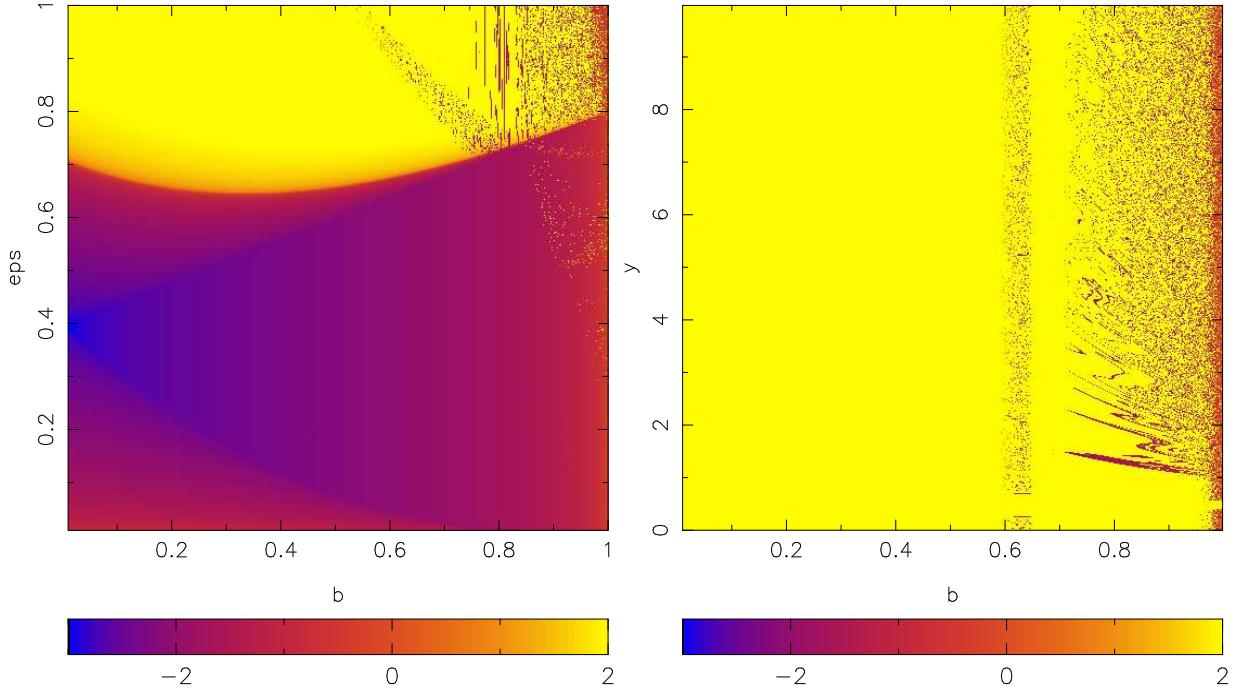


Figure 8: Map F), aa4): $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$. (left) grid $b - \epsilon$, (right) grid $b - y$.