

Fig. 4. Model surface $U(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(xy - 2)(y - x)$, where BP is a bifurcation point

Analogously, two branches of GE_2 going down ridges r_1 and r_3 cross the SP's and meet at

$$BP_2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/2}, -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{1/2}$$

on the ridge r_2 crossing GE_3 . If we look at the valleys clearly we expect a bifurcation of v_2 into v_1 and v_3 . The bifurcation point (BP) on the ascending GE_3 indeed exists but the two side valleys emerge only very slightly. We get two

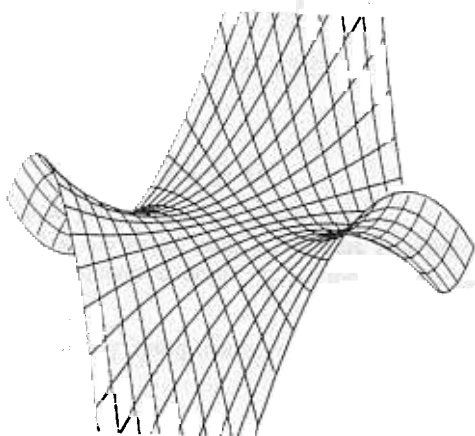


Fig. 5. View uphill on the surface of Fig. 4 from valley v_2 along GE_3