

NUMBER OF CENTRAL CONFIGURATIONS AND SINGULAR SURFACES IN THE MASS SPACE IN THE COLLINEAR FOUR-BODY PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT. For a given $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$, let p and $q \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^n$ be two central configurations for m . Then we call p and q *geometrically equivalent* and write $p \sim q$ if they differ by a rotation followed by a scalar multiplication as well as by a permutation of bodies. Denote by $L(n, m)$ the set of geometric equivalence classes of n -body collinear central configurations for any given mass vector m . There are other different understandings of equivalence of central configurations in the collinear n -body problem. Under the usual definition of equivalence of central configurations in history, permutations of the bodies are not allowed, and we call them *permutation equivalence*. In this case Euler found three collinear central configurations and Moulton generalized to $n!/2$ central configurations for any given mass m in the collinear n -body problem under permutation equivalence. In particular, the number of central configurations becomes from 12 under permutation equivalence to 1 under geometric equivalence for four equal masses in the collinear four-body problem. The main result in this paper is the discovery of the explicit parametric expressions of the union H_4 of the singular surfaces in the mass space $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$, which decrease the number of collinear central configurations under geometric equivalence. We prove that the number of central configurations $\#L(4, m) = 4!/2 - 1 = 11$ if m_1, m_2, m_3 and m_4 are mutually distinct and $m \in H_4$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Some notation in this paper is similar to that in [15], [22] and [33]. For any $n \in \mathbf{N}$ (the set of integers), we denote by $P(n)$ the set of all permutations of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. For any element $\tau \in P(n)$, we use $\tau = (\tau(1), \tau(2), \dots, \tau(n))$ to denote the permutation τ . We also denote a permutation of $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$ by $m(\tau) = (m_{\tau(1)}, m_{\tau(2)}, \dots, m_{\tau(n)})$ for $\tau \in P(n)$. We define the converse permutation of τ by $con(\tau) = (\tau(n), \dots, \tau(1))$ and denote by $\#B$ the number of elements in a set B .

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Consider the Newtonian n -body problem:

$$(1) \quad m_k \ddot{q}_k = \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^n \frac{m_k m_j (q_j - q_k)}{|q_j - q_k|^3} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_k}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

where U is the Newtonian potential function

$$U = \sum_{1 \leq k < j \leq n} \frac{m_k m_j}{|q_k - q_j|}.$$

Here $m_k \in \mathbf{R}^+$ are the masses of the bodies and $q_k \in \mathbf{R}^d$ are their positions, respectively. Note that this potential function is positive, in contrast to the convention often used in introductory books. We will use $q \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^n$ and $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$ to denote the position and mass vectors (q_1, \dots, q_n) and (m_1, \dots, m_n) , respectively. Let

$$C = m_1 q_1 + \dots + m_n q_n, \quad M = m_1 + \dots + m_n, \quad c = C/M$$

be the first moment, total mass and center of mass of the bodies, respectively.

When we study homographic solutions of the n -body problem, the motion at any fixed time must satisfy the following nonlinear system of algebraic equations:

$$(2) \quad \sum_{j=1, j \neq k}^n \frac{m_j (q_j - q_k)}{|q_j - q_k|^3} = -\lambda (q_k - c), \quad 1 \leq k \leq n,$$

for a constant λ . By the homogeneity of $U(q)$ of degree -1 , we have $\lambda = U/2I > 0$, where I is the moment of inertial of the system, i.e. $I = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i |q_i|^2$. The collision set is defined by

$$(3) \quad \Delta = \bigcup \{q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^n \mid q_i = q_j \text{ for some } i \neq j\}.$$

To avoid singularities we will restrict q to be in $V(n)$:

$$(4) \quad V(n) = \{q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^n\} \setminus \Delta.$$

Definition 1.1 (Central configuration). A configuration $q \in V(n)$ is a *central configuration* (CC for short) for a given mass vector $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$ if q is a solution of the system (2) for some constant $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$.

Definition 1.2 (Geometric equivalence). Two configurations q and $p \in V$ are *geometrically equivalent* if they are similar modulo translations, dilations, rotations and permutations of the configuration. More precisely, q and $p \in V$ are *geometrically equivalent* if there exist a vector $e \in \mathbf{R}^d$, a constant $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, a rotation $\mathcal{R} \in SO(d)$ and a permutation $\tau \in P(n)$ such that $q = (e, \lambda, \mathcal{R}, \tau)p$, i.e.,

$$(5) \quad (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) = (\lambda \mathcal{R}(p_{\tau(1)} - e), \lambda \mathcal{R}(p_{\tau(2)} - e), \dots, \lambda \mathcal{R}(p_{\tau(n)} - e)).$$

In other words, the equivalent classes are the orbits of $\mathbf{R}^d \times \mathbf{R} \times SO(d) \times P(n)$ acting on $(\mathbf{R}^d)^n$.

It is easy to verify from the homogeneity and symmetry of (2) that any configuration which is equivalent to a central configuration is also a central configuration. One of the motivations for studying the geometric equivalence emanates from the existence of a special type of central configuration in [33, 34]. There exists a configuration which is a central configuration for the order (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) on a line and which is also a collinear central configuration for the permuted order (m_2, m_4, m_1, m_3) , where m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are distinct positive masses. These central configurations for the four distinct orders (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) , (m_4, m_3, m_2, m_1) ,

(m_2, m_4, m_1, m_3) and (m_3, m_1, m_4, m_2) are equivalent under geometric equivalence. Therefore, the number of central configurations for such m is less than or equal to $4!/2 - 1 = 11$.

Sometimes it is more convenient and natural to speak of *permutation equivalence classes*, which are the same as above but without permutation. Under this usual definition of permutation equivalence of central configurations, collinear central configurations are one of a few families of central configurations with given positive masses which are sort of completely understood. For each way the particles can be ordered along a line, it is well known that there is a unique position that causes a central configuration. In this case, Euler discovered the collinear configurations for the three-body problem. Moulton [20] analyzed the general n -body case and proved that the number of central configurations in the collinear n -body problem is $n!/2$ for any $m \in \mathbf{R}^+$ in 1910, and Smale [26] reconfirmed the result by a different variational approach in 1970. Historically, apart from the *geometric equivalence* and *permutation equivalence*, there is another way to define the equivalent classes in the collinear n -body problem, and it is called *mass equivalence* (see Definition 1.5). Because of these different understandings, the number of CCs were counted differently in different papers. A good review and discussion can be found in [15] and the reference therein. Long-Sun [15, 16] first addressed the problems, and they systematically studied collinear central configurations. They gave results on the enumerations of central configurations under each equivalence. Especially, in the sense of geometric equivalence, they found a singular algebraic hypersurface in the mass space which decreases the number of central configurations in the three-body problem. Xie [35] reinvestigated the collinear central configurations of the three-body problem, and he gave a direct parametric expression for the singular algebraic hypersurface in the mass space and a different proof of the main result of [15]. The number of central configurations of the collinear n -body problem in the sense of geometric equivalence for $n \geq 4$ is still unknown.

In this paper, our main goal is to study the collinear central configurations in the four-body problem in the sense of geometric equivalence. Without loss of generality, we suppose simply that the n bodies are located on the x -axis. Then the set $V(n)$ of (4) can be modified to

$$W(n) = \{q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n | q_1 < q_2 < \dots < q_n\}.$$

Because in $W(n)$ we do not allow q_i s to change their order, we now allow m_i s to change their order. Note that when we say that $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n) \in W(n)$ is a collinear CC for $m(\alpha) \equiv (m_{\alpha(1)}, \dots, m_{\alpha(n)})$ with some $\alpha \in P(n)$, we always mean that $m_{\alpha(i)}$ is put on q_i for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then Definition 1.2 becomes Definition 1.3.

Definition 1.3 (Geometric equivalence). Fix $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$ and let $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$ and $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in W(n)$ be two collinear CCs for $m(\zeta)$ and $m(\eta)$ with $\zeta \in P(n)$ and $\eta \in P(n)$. Then (ζ, q) and (η, p) are *geometrically equivalent*, denoted by $q \sim p$, if either $q = a(p - b)$ or $q = a(\text{con}(p) - b)$ for some $a \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $b = (b_0, b_0, \dots, b_0) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. We denote by $L(n, m)$ the set of all geometric equivalence classes of n -body collinear central configurations for any given mass vector $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$.

Definition 1.4 (Permutation equivalence). Fix $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$ and let $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$ and $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in W(n)$ be two collinear CCs for $m(\zeta)$ and $m(\eta)$ with $\zeta \in P(n)$

and $\eta \in P(n)$. Then (ζ, q) and (η, p) are *permutation equivalent*, denoted by $q \sim_P p$, if $q \sim p$ and either $\zeta = \eta$ or $\zeta = c(\eta)$. We denote by $L_P(n, m)$ the set of all permutation equivalence classes of n -body collinear central configurations for any given mass vector $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$.

Definition 1.5 (Mass equivalence). Fix $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$ and let $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$ and $p = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in W(n)$ be two collinear CCs for $m(\zeta)$ and $m(\eta)$ with $\zeta \in P(n)$ and $\eta \in P(n)$. Then (ζ, q) and (η, p) are *mass equivalent*, denoted by $q \sim_M p$, if $q \sim p$ and either $m(\zeta) = m(\eta)$ or $m(\zeta) = m(c(\eta))$. We denote by $L_M(n, m)$ the set of all mass equivalence classes of n -body collinear central configurations for any given mass vector $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^n$.

Remark 1.6. (1) The geometric equivalence of two configurations in $V(n)$ or in $W(n)$ has nothing to do with central configurations or with masses. Generally speaking, geometric equivalence refers to the equivalence of geometric shapes. This is why it is called geometric equivalence.

(2) Definition 1.4 is the usual definition where the mass vector is attached to the position vector and the positions are not ordered on line. Most papers and books study the central configurations under permutation equivalence. Generally speaking, permutation of bodies makes a difference in permutation equivalence. This is why it is called permutation equivalence.

(3) As the results of [1, 2] for the four equal masses case, there are exactly 4 central configurations under geometric equivalence, i.e. the square, a special isosceles triangle with one body on its axis of the symmetry, an equilateral triangle with one body at its center, and a collinear central configuration. However, there are 50 central configurations for the four equal masses case under permutation equivalence. The unique collinear central configuration under geometric equivalence is counted $4!/2 = 12$ central configurations under permutation equivalence because the permutation of the bodies on line makes a difference. This gives a good example of why we choose this terminology.

(4) Directly from the definitions, we can deduce that $\#L(n, m) \leq \#L_M(n, m) \leq \#L_P(n, m)$. The fact that $\#L_P(n, m) = n!/2$ for any positive masses is proved by Moulton in [20] and by Smale in [27]. $\#L_M(n, m)$ is already known in the papers [15, 16, 30], and $\#L(3, m)$ is studied by Long-Sun in [15]. But $\#L(n, m)$ still remains open for $n \geq 4$.

We turn to study $\#L(4, m)$ for any given mass vector in the collinear four body problem. There exists a parametric surface H_4 (see Definition 2.3) in the mass space $(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$ which decreases the number of collinear central configurations.

Theorem 1.7. *For any mass vector $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$, one and only one of the following cases must apply:*

- (1) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 1$, if $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4$;
- (2) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 2$, if three of m_1, m_2, m_3 , and m_4 are equal to each other but not the fourth;
- (3) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 4$, if two pair of masses are equal but not all are equal;
- (4) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 6$, if only one pair of masses is equal;

- (5) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) - 1 = 11$, if m_1, m_2, m_3 and m_4 are mutually distinct and $m \in H_4$;
- (6) $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 12$, if m_1, m_2, m_3 and m_4 are mutually distinct and $m \notin H_4$.

The question on the number of central configurations for a given mass vector $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$ is still a challenging problem for 21st century mathematicians (see S. Smale [27]). The number of central configurations refers to the permutation equivalence classes in the references in this paragraph. Much progress has been made for four-body central configurations. The finiteness for the general four-body problem was settled by Hampton and Moeckel [6]. But an exact count is known only for the equal masses case [1, 2] where Albouy established a complete classification for the case of four equal masses by using Dziobek's coordinates and a symbolic computation program. Long and Sun [17] studied the convex central configurations with two pairs of equal masses on the opposite vertices, and they proved symmetry and uniqueness under some restrictions which were later removed by Perez-Chavela and Santoprete [23]. Perez-Chavela and Santoprete proved that there is a unique convex noncollinear central configuration of the planar four-body problem when two equal masses are located at opposite vertices of a quadrilateral and, at most, only one of the remaining masses is larger than the equal masses. Leandro [13, 14] applied a combination of numerical and analytical methods to provide the solutions to the problem of central configuration for symmetrical classes or for one zero mass in the planar four-body problem. Based on numerical experiments, he used the method of rational parametrization and the method of resultants to give the exact numbers of central configurations for planar and spatial symmetrical classes. Bernat, Llibre and Pérez-Chavela [12] numerically studied the central configurations of the planar four-body problem with three equal masses. They observed that there is exactly one class of convex central configurations and there are one or two classes of concave central configurations. Shi and Xie [25] use analytic methods to show that besides the family of equilateral triangle configurations, there are exactly one family of concave and one family of convex central configurations of the planar four-body problem with three equal masses. Albouy, Fu and Sun [3] completely proved the uniqueness of planar four-body convex central configurations with only one pair of equal diagonal masses. They conjectured that, for any choice of four positive masses in the planar four-body problem, there exists a unique convex central configuration with given ordering of the particles. Also, in the same paper, they presented some conjectures for the spatial five-body central configurations with equal masses. Some partial results of central configurations are given in [12, 17, 28, 25, 32] for the four-body problem with some equal masses, in [7, 8, 9, 10, 29, 36] for the five or more body problem, and in [5, 31] for general homogenous or quasi-homogeneous potentials. Recently, the central configurations in the collinear n -body problem were reinvestigated in [4, 22, 31, 33] and some new phenomenons were observed. For the importance and more properties of central configurations and related topics, we refer to the works of R. Moeckel [21], D. Saari [24], and the books [18, 19]. There are more papers which studied central configurations of the four-body problem, and you can find them from the references therein.

Our paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we describe the total singular surface H_4 and its properties. The proof for the main theorem, Theorem 1.7,

is conducted in section 3. Section 4 carries out the proof for some lemmas and propositions which are used in the proof of the main theorem.

2. THE TOTAL SINGULAR SURFACE H_4

In this section, we describe the total singular surface H_4 and some propositions which are to be used in the proof of the main theorem. We first denote the polynomials $f_i(s, t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ by

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(s, t) &= (s + t + 2)^2 (s + 2)^2 s^2 (t^5 + 5t^4 + 8t^3 - 4t^2 - 16t - 16), \\ f_2(s, t) &= (s + t + 2)^2 (s + 2)^2 s^2 (t^4 + 4t^3 + 4t^2 + 16t + 16), \\ f_3(s, t) &= 4(t + 2)^2 s^2 (s^5 + 9s^4 + 32s^3 + 56s^2 + 48s + 16 \\ &\quad + (2s^4 + 14s^3 + 36s^2 + 40s + 16)t \\ &\quad + (s^3 + 5s^2 + 8s + 4)t^2 + (-s^2 - 8 - 6s)t^3 + (-2s - 5)t^4 - t^5), \\ f_4(s, t) &= 4(t + 2)^2 s^2 (s^4 + 8s^3 + 24s^2 + 32s + 16 + (2s^3 + 12s^2 + 24s + 16)t \\ &\quad + (s^2 + 4s + 4)t^2 + (2s + 4)t^3 + t^4), \\ f_5(s, t) &= 16(s + 2)^4 + 16(s + 4)(s + 2)^3 t + 4(s^2 + 12s + 24)(s + 2)^2 t^2 \\ &\quad + 4(s + 2)(s^3 + 2s^2 + 12s + 16)t^3 + (s^4 + 4s^3 + 4s^2 + 16s + 16)t^4. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $f_5(s, t) = f_5(t, s)$. For the sake of convenience, we let

$$(6) \quad f_{ii}(s, t) = f_i(t, s), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

f_i and f_{ii} always mean $f_i(s, t)$ and $f_{ii}(s, t)$. They have the following properties.

Proposition 2.1 (Lemma 3.1, Z. Xie, [33]). *For any $s > 0, t > 0$,*

$$(7) \quad f_2 > f_4 > 0, f_{22} > f_{44} > 0,$$

$$(8) \quad f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22} = 0,$$

$$(9) \quad f_1 + f_{11} + f_3 + f_{33} > 0,$$

$$(10) \quad f_2 = f_{22}, f_4 = f_{44} \text{ if and only if } s = t.$$

To define H_4 , we need to introduce an algebraic curve $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ in the first quadrant of the st -plane.

Definition 2.2. Let

$$(11) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{31}(s, t) &= -f_{33} f_2^2 - f_{33} f_{44} f_4 + f_{44} f_2 f_1 + f_{44}^2 f_1 - f_{44} f_2 f_{33} - f_{44}^2 f_3 \\ &\quad + f_{11} f_2^2 + f_{11} f_{44} f_4 - f_{22} f_3 f_2 - f_{22} f_4 f_1 + f_{22} f_4 f_{33} + f_{22} f_2 f_1 \end{aligned}$$

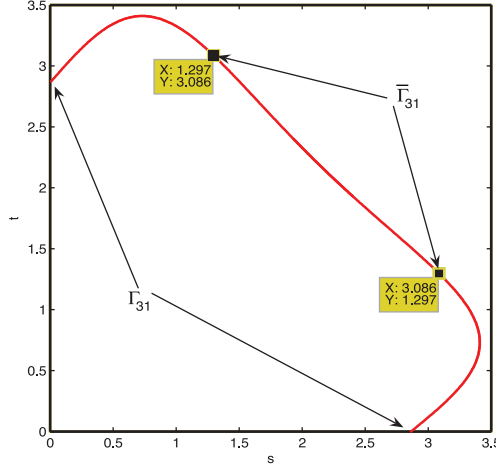
and

$$(12) \quad \Gamma_{31} = \{(s, t) | g_{31}(s, t) = 0, s > 0, t > 0\},$$

$$(13) \quad \bar{\Gamma}_{31} = \{(s, t) \in \Gamma_{31} | s_0 < s, t < s_1\},$$

where s_0, s_1 are constant and are determined later in Proposition 2.5. Numerically $s_0 = 1.297093169$, $s_1 = 3.086044724$ (see Figure 1). Let \bar{s} be the unique positive root of the polynomial,

$$(14) \quad s^7 + 7s^6 + 19s^5 - 84s^3 - 152s^2 - 112s - 32 = 0,$$

FIGURE 1. Singular curve Γ_{31} and $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ in the st -plane.

and numerically $\bar{s} = 2.162120398$. We call g_{31} and $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ the *singular polynomial* and *singular curve*.

To understand the singular curve $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$, note that by Descartes' rule of signs (cf. p. 300 of [11]), the equation $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$ defines an implicit function of s for $0 < s < \bar{s}$ and an implicit function of t for $0 < t < \bar{s}$. Further details on properties of the singular curve $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ are given in Proposition 2.5 below.

$P(4)$ has 24 permutations. They are defined by

$$(15) \quad \begin{array}{lll} \tau_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4), & \tau_2 = (1, 2, 4, 3), & \tau_3 = (1, 3, 2, 4), \\ \tau_4 = (1, 3, 4, 2), & \tau_5 = (1, 4, 2, 3), & \tau_6 = (1, 4, 3, 2), \\ \tau_7 = (2, 1, 3, 4), & \tau_8 = (2, 1, 4, 3), & \tau_9 = (2, 3, 1, 4), \\ \tau_{10} = (2, 4, 1, 3), & \tau_{11} = (3, 1, 2, 4), & \tau_{12} = (3, 2, 1, 4) \end{array}$$

and their converse permutations $con(\tau_i), i = 1, \dots, 12$.

Definition 2.3 (Singular surfaces in mass space). Let $t = t(s)$ be the function implicitly defined by $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$ for $s_0 < s < s_1$. For $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, let $\varphi_i(\lambda, s)$ be a function with two variables (λ, s) given by

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi_1(\lambda, s) &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{44} f_4 - f_2 f_{44} f_1 + f_2^2 f_{33} + f_2 f_{44} f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ \varphi_2(\lambda, s) &= \frac{\lambda(f_3 f_2^2 + f_4 f_2 f_1 + f_1 f_{44} f_4 - f_4 f_2 f_{33})}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ \varphi_3(\lambda, s) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2^2 f_{33} + f_{33} f_{44} f_4 - f_2 f_{44} f_1 - f_{44}^2 f_1 + f_{44} f_2 f_{33} + f_{44}^2 f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ \varphi_4(\lambda, s) &= -\frac{\lambda(-f_{11} f_2^2 - f_{11} f_{44} f_4 - f_{22} f_2 f_1 - f_{22} f_{44} f_1 + f_{22} f_2 f_{33} + f_{22} f_{44} f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

where t is given by the function $t = t(s)$, $0 < \lambda < \infty$, $s_0 < s < s_1$, and $s \neq \bar{s}$. We define the following parametric surfaces in positive quadrant $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$ by

- (i) $\psi_{11} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_1(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{12} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_{10}(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_1 = \psi_{11} \cup \psi_{12}.$
- (ii) $\psi_{21} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_2(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{22} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_9(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_2 = \psi_{21} \cup \psi_{22}.$
- (iii) $\psi_{31} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_3(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{32} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_8(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_3 = \psi_{31} \cup \psi_{32}.$
- (iv) $\psi_{41} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_4(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{42} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_{12}(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_4 = \psi_{41} \cup \psi_{42}.$
- (v) $\psi_{51} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_5(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{52} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_7(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_5 = \psi_{51} \cup \psi_{52}.$
- (vi) $\psi_{61} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_6(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\psi_{62} = \{(m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) | m_i(\lambda, s) = \varphi_{\tau_{11}(i)}(\lambda, s), i = 1, 2, 3, 4\};$
 $\Psi_6 = \psi_{61} \cup \psi_{62}.$

$$(17) \quad H_4 = \bigcup_{i=1}^6 \Psi_i.$$

We call Ψ_i for $1 \leq i \leq 6$ and H_4 the *singular surface* and the *total singular surface*, respectively.

Remark 2.4 (Remarks on the functions φ_i and Ψ_i). First note that $\varphi_i(\lambda, s)$ is a linear function on λ . The geometric equivalence is created only by positions instead of the parameter λ . The linearity of φ_i on λ reflects the fact that the number of central configurations for proportional two sets of masses are the same. φ_i comes from the proof of Lemma 3.6. The graph of φ_i for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ is shown in Figure 2. We prove that $\varphi_3 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_2 > 0$ for $s_0 < s < \bar{s}$, $\varphi_2 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_3 > 0$ for $\bar{s} < s < s_1$, and $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \varphi_4$ at $s = \bar{s}$ in Proposition 2.5. So the intersection of Ψ_i and Ψ_j is empty for any $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 6$. The proof of Proposition 2.5 can easily be adapted from the proof of Proposition 2.5 in [33].

Proposition 2.5. *Properties of Γ_{31} and $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$:*

- (i) $g_{31}(s, t) = g_{31}(t, s)$ holds for all $(s, t) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^2$. Then the points on $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$ are symmetric about $s = t$.
- (ii) The unique intersection point of $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$ and $s = t$ is (\bar{s}, \bar{s}) , given by the unique positive root of the polynomial:

$$s^7 + 7s^6 + 19s^5 - 84s^3 - 152s^2 - 112s - 32 = 0,$$

and numerically $\bar{s} = 2.162120398$.

- (iii) For $0 < s < \bar{s}$, t is a continuous function of s implicitly defined by $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$. For $0 < t < \bar{s}$, s is a continuous function of t implicitly defined by $g_{31}(s, t) = 0$. Furthermore the curve $\Gamma_{31} = \{(s, t) | g_{31}(s, t) = 0\}$ is in the region $\{(s, t) | 0 < s < 4, 0 < t < 4\}$ (see Figure 1).

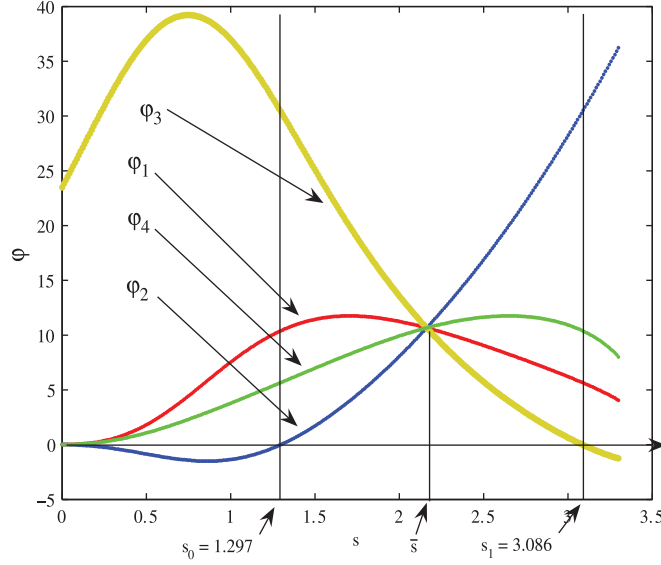


FIGURE 2. Let $\lambda = 1$. The graph of $\varphi_i(\lambda, s)$ given by (16) along $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$. $\varphi_3 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_2 > 0$ for $s_0 < s < \bar{s}$, $\varphi_2 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_3 > 0$ for $\bar{s} < s < s_1$, and $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \varphi_4$ at $s = \bar{s}$.

- (iv) If $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4)$ is given by (16), then $\varphi_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) along the curve

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{31} = \{(s, t) \in \Gamma_{31} | s_0 < s, t < s_1\},$$

where (s_0, t_0) is the intersection point of $\varphi_2 = 0$ and $g_{31} = 0$ and where (s_1, t_1) is the intersection point of $\varphi_3 = 0$ and $g_{31} = 0$. Numerically $s_0 = 1.297093169$, $s_1 = 3.086044724$, $t_0 = s_1$, and $t_1 = s_0$. Furthermore, for $s_0 < s < \bar{s}$, $\varphi_3 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_2$, and for $\bar{s} < s < s_1$, $\varphi_2 > \varphi_4 > \varphi_1 > \varphi_3$ (see Figure 2).

Remark 2.6. As indicated in the title of [33], the inverse problem of the central configurations was studied in the n -body problem. Fix $q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n) \in (\mathbf{R}^d)^n$, and let $S(q)$ be the admissible set of masses by $S(q) = \{m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) | m_i \in \mathbf{R}^+, q \text{ is a central configuration for } m\}$. For a given $m \in S(q)$, let $S_m(q)$ be the permutational admissible set about $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$ by

$$S_m(q) = \{m' | m' \in S(q), m' \neq m \text{ and } m' \text{ is a permutation of } m\}.$$

Configuration q is called a *super central configuration* if there exists mass m such that $S_m(q)$ is nonempty. The main results in [33] are the existence and classifications of super central configurations in the collinear four-body problem. For any fixed q in the collinear four-body problem, one and only one of the following cases must apply: (1) $S_m(q)$ is an empty set; (2) $S_m(q) = \{(m_4, m_3, m_2, m_1)\}$; (3) $S_m(q) = \{(m_2, m_4, m_1, m_3)\}$; (4) $S_m(q) = \{(m_3, m_1, m_4, m_2)\}$.

In this paper, we study the number of the geometric equivalence classes of the central configurations for any given positive four masses. The phenomenon of the decreased number of the geometric equivalence classes is closely related to the nonempty set $S_m(q)$ as stated in Theorem 1.7.

3. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.7

Because central configuration is invariant up to translation and scaling, we can choose the coordinate system so that all four bodies are on the x -axis. Let $q_1 = -s - 1$, $q_2 = -1$, $q_3 = 1$, and $q_4 = t + 1$, where $s, t > 0$. Then the set $W(n)$ can be modified to

$$(18) \quad W(4) = \{q = (-s - 1, -1, 1, t + 1) \in \mathbf{R}^4 | s > 0, t > 0\}.$$

Because we fix q as the form $(-s - 1, -1, 1, t + 1)$, we now allow m_i s to change their order. When we say that $q = (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$ is a collinear CC for $m(\alpha) \equiv (m_{\alpha(1)}, m_{\alpha(2)}, m_{\alpha(3)}, m_{\alpha(4)})$ with some $\alpha \in P(4)$, we always mean that $m_{\alpha(i)}$ is attached to q_i for all $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and $q = (-s - 1, -1, 1, t + 1) = (-s(\alpha) - 1, -1, 1, t(\alpha) + 1)$.

Proposition 3.1 (Geometric equivalence for collinear CCs in the four-body problem). *For a given $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$, let q and $p \in W(4)$ be two collinear CCs for $m(\alpha)$ and $m(\beta)$ with α and $\beta \in P(4)$, respectively. Then q and p are geometrically equivalent if and only if either $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (s(\beta), t(\beta))$ or $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (t(\beta), s(\beta))$.*

Proof. Because q and $p \in W(4)$, $q_2 = p_2 = -1$ and $q_3 = p_3 = 1$. By Definition 1.3, q and p are geometrically equivalent if and only if either $(-s(\alpha) - 1, -1, 1, t(\alpha) + 1) = a(-s(\beta) - 1, -1, 1, t(\beta) + 1)$ or $(-s(\alpha) - 1, -1, 1, t(\alpha) + 1) = a(t(\beta) + 1, 1, -1, -s(\beta) - 1)$. So q and p are geometrically equivalent if and only if either $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (s(\beta), t(\beta))$ or $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (t(\beta), s(\beta))$. \square

Fix $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$. The central configuration equation (2) in collinear four bodies is

$$(19) \quad Am = -\lambda q^T - uL^T,$$

where

$$(20) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & s^{-2} & (s+2)^{-2} & (s+t+2)^{-2} \\ -s^{-2} & 0 & 1/4 & (t+2)^{-2} \\ -(s+2)^{-2} & -1/4 & 0 & t^{-2} \\ -(s+t+2)^{-2} & -(t+2)^{-2} & -t^{-2} & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$u = \lambda c$ and $L = (1, 1, 1, 1)$.

Because the matrix A is skew symmetric, the determinant of A is the square of its Pfaffian, that is, $\det(A) = (PfA)^2 = [a_{12}a_{34} - a_{13}a_{24} + a_{14}a_{23}]^2 = [(st)^{-2} - ((s+2)(t+2))^{-2} + \frac{1}{4}(s+t+2)^{-2}]^2 > 0$. So the matrix has full rank. Therefore, the solution m is uniquely determined by s, t, λ, u . Albouy and Moeckel [4] proved that the given four-body collinear configuration determines a two-parameter family of masses making it central. Ouyang and Xie [22] found the unique solution of masses explicitly by standard row reduction, and we further simplify them to get

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned} m_1 &= \frac{\lambda f_1 - f_2 u}{f_5}, & m_2 &= \frac{\lambda f_3 + f_4 u}{f_5}, \\ m_3 &= \frac{\lambda f_{33} - f_{44} u}{f_5}, & m_4 &= \frac{\lambda f_{11} + f_{22} u}{f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

where f_i, f_{jj} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 5; j = 1, 2, 3, 4$) are polynomials of (s, t) defined in (6). On the other hand, F.R. Moulton proved that for a fixed mass vector $m = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$ and a fixed order of the bodies along the line, there exists a unique collinear central configuration (up to translation and scaling [20]). So the configuration parameters s, t, λ and u are also uniquely determined by m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 . For each permutation of $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)$, the corresponding s, t produce exactly one collinear central configuration $q = (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$. So we obtain $\#L(4, m) \leq 4! = 24$.

For any permutation $\tau \in P(4)$, we always denote the unique positive solution s, t of (19) by $s(\tau), t(\tau)$ and the corresponding CC always by $q(\tau) = (q_1(\tau), q_2(\tau), q_3(\tau), q_4(\tau)) = (-s(\tau) - 1, -1, 1, t(\tau) + 1)$ for $m(\tau) = (m_{\tau(1)}, m_{\tau(2)}, m_{\tau(3)}, m_{\tau(4)})$ so that the mass $m_{\tau(i)}$ is always put on the point $q_i(\tau)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Then we have

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned} m_{\tau(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(\tau)f_1 - f_2u(\tau)}{f_5}, & m_{\tau(2)} &= \frac{\lambda(\tau)f_3 + f_4u(\tau)}{f_5}, \\ m_{\tau(3)} &= \frac{\lambda(\tau)f_{33} - f_{44}u(\tau)}{f_5}, & m_{\tau(4)} &= \frac{\lambda(\tau)f_{11} + f_{22}u(\tau)}{f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

where $f_i = f_i(s(\tau), t(\tau)), f_{ii} = f_{ii}(s(\tau), t(\tau))$. Note that by Proposition 2.1, for two permutations α and β in $P(4)$, $q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$ if and only if either $s(\alpha) = s(\beta)$ and $t(\alpha) = t(\beta)$ or $s(\alpha) = t(\beta)$ and $t(\alpha) = s(\beta)$. We further prove some properties of equivalent central configurations.

Lemma 3.2. *Given any $m \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^4$, let $q(\alpha)$ and $q(\beta)$ be CCs for $m(\alpha)$ and $m(\beta)$ with $\alpha, \beta \in P(4)$, respectively.*

- (i) *If $q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$, then $\lambda(\alpha) = \lambda(\beta)$.*
- (ii) *If $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (s(\beta), t(\beta))$ and $m_{\alpha(i)} = m_{\beta(i)}$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, then $m(\alpha) = m(\beta)$.*
- (iii) *If $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (t(\beta), s(\beta))$ and $m_{\alpha(i)} = m_{\beta(5-i)}$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, then $m(\alpha) = m(\text{con}(\beta))$.*

Proof of Lemma 3.2. (i) Because the total mass $M = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4$ is the same for $m(\alpha)$ and $m(\beta)$,

$$M = m_{\alpha(1)} + m_{\alpha(2)} + m_{\alpha(3)} + m_{\alpha(4)} = m_{\beta(1)} + m_{\beta(2)} + m_{\beta(3)} + m_{\beta(4)}.$$

From equations (22),

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{\lambda(\alpha)(f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) - u(\alpha)(f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22})(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))}{f_5(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))} \\ &= \frac{\lambda(\beta)(f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\beta), t(\beta)) - u(\beta)(f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22})(s(\beta), t(\beta))}{f_5(s(\beta), t(\beta))}. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 2.1, $f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22} = 0$; then we have

$$M = \frac{\lambda(\alpha)(f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))}{f_5(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))} = \frac{\lambda(\beta)(f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\beta), t(\beta))}{f_5(s(\beta), t(\beta))}.$$

Because $q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$, $s(\alpha) = s(\beta)$ and $t(\alpha) = t(\beta)$ or $s(\alpha) = t(\beta)$ and $t(\alpha) = s(\beta)$. Then $(f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (f_1 + f_3 + f_{11} + f_{33})(s(\beta), t(\beta)) > 0$ and $f_5(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = f_5(s(\beta), t(\beta))$. We have $\lambda(\alpha) = \lambda(\beta)$.

(ii) If $m_{\alpha(i)} = m_{\beta(i)}$ for some i , and if $i = 1$ we have

$$m_{\alpha(1)} = \frac{\lambda(\alpha)f_1 - f_2u(\alpha)}{f_5} = m_{\beta(1)} = \frac{\lambda(\beta)f_1 - f_2u(\beta)}{f_5},$$

which implies $u(\alpha) = u(\beta)$ because $f_2 > 0$ and $\lambda(\alpha) = \lambda(\beta)$ by (i). Then $m(\alpha) = m(\beta)$ because $(s, t, \lambda, u)(\alpha) = (s, t, \lambda, u)(\beta)$. Similarly it is true for $i = 2, 3, 4$.

(iii) If $m_{\alpha(i)} = m_{\beta(5-i)}$ for some i , and if $i = 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\alpha(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(\alpha)f_1(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) - f_2(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))u(\alpha)}{f_5(s(\alpha), t(\alpha))} \\ &= m_{\beta(4)} = \frac{\lambda(\beta)f_{11}(s(\beta), t(\beta)) + f_{22}(s(\beta), t(\beta))u(\beta)}{f_5(s(\beta), t(\beta))}. \end{aligned}$$

Because $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (t(\beta), s(\beta))$, $f_1(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = f_1(t(\beta), s(\beta)) = f_{11}(s(\beta), t(\beta))$ and $f_2(s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = f_2(t(\beta), s(\beta)) = f_{22}(s(\beta), t(\beta)) > 0$, then $u(\alpha) = -u(\beta)$. So we have $(s(\alpha), t(\alpha), \lambda(\alpha), u(\alpha)) = (t(\beta), s(\beta), \lambda(\beta), -u(\beta))$. Therefore $m(\alpha) = m(\text{con}(\beta))$ by (22).

So we complete the proof of Lemma 3.2. \square

Claim 1. For permutations $\alpha = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ and $\beta = (4, 3, 2, 1)$, $q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$.

Proof of Claim 1. In fact, for given $m(\alpha)$, we can implicitly solve for $s(\alpha)$, $t(\alpha)$, $\lambda(\alpha)$ and $u(\alpha)$ which make $q(\alpha)$ central. Conversely, $m(\alpha)$ is uniquely determined by $s(\alpha)$, $t(\alpha)$, $\lambda(\alpha)$ and $u(\alpha)$ in equations (22). Note that the function of mass has a special symmetry in the following sense: $m_1(s, t, \lambda, u) = m_4(t, s, \lambda, -u)$ and $m_2(s, t, \lambda, u) = m_3(t, s, \lambda, -u)$. So $(-t(\alpha) - 1, -1, 1, s(\alpha) + 1)$ is a central configuration for $m(\beta)$. By the uniqueness of solution for $m(\beta)$, we have $q(\beta) = (-t(\alpha) - 1, -1, 1, s(\alpha) + 1)$, which means $s(\alpha) = t(\beta)$ and $t(\alpha) = s(\beta)$. Thus $q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$. \square

Because of Claim 1, we obtain

$$(23) \quad \#L(4, m) \leq \frac{4!}{2} = 12.$$

This can also be directly from the known inequality $\#L(4, m) \leq \#L_P(4, m) = \frac{4!}{2} = 12$. In order to know how many central configurations, we just need to discuss the geometric equivalence among the corresponding twelve permutations defined in (15) instead of the twenty-four permutations for each given mass $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)$.

Next we study collinear CCs for different cases according to the different type m .

Case 1. Four equal masses: $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 1$.

By equations (22) and the uniqueness of s, t, λ, u for a given m , we have $q(\tau_i) = q(\tau_j)$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq 12$. In fact, the exact solution is $u = 0, t = s$, and

$$\lambda = \frac{160s^5 + 656s^4 + 1408s^3 + 1664s^2 + 1024s + 256 + s^8 + 8s^7 + 24s^6}{4m_1(s+2)^2(s+1)^2s^2(-4s^2 - 16s - 16 + s^5 + 5s^4 + 8s^3)},$$

where s is the unique positive zero of the polynomial equation

$$(24) \quad s^7 + 7s^6 + 19s^5 - 84s^3 - 152s^2 - 112s - 32 = 0.$$

The numerical solution of (24) is $s = 2.162120398$; then $\lambda = 10.65968671/m_1$.

So $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 1$.

Case 2. Three equal masses: $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 2$.

Without loss of generality, we assume $m_1 = m_2 = m_3$, but $m_3 \neq m_4$. By equations (22) and the uniqueness of s, t, λ, u for a given m , we have either $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_1)$ or $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_2)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 12$. So we have either $\#L(4, m) = 1$ if $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$ or $\#L(4, m) = 2$ if $q(\tau_1)$ is not equivalent to $q(\tau_2)$.

If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_2)$ by Lemma 3.2. If $s(\tau_1) = s(\tau_2)$ and $t(\tau_1) = t(\tau_2)$, then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_2)$ because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_2(1)} = m_1$. This implies $m_3 = m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_2(3)} = m_4$, which contradicts $m_3 \neq m_4$.

In addition, if $s(\tau_1) = t(\tau_2)$ and $t(\tau_1) = s(\tau_2)$, then by Lemma 3.2 $m(\tau_1) = m(\text{con}(\tau_2))$ because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_2(4)}$. Therefore $m_2 = m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_2(3)} = m_4$, which is a contradiction. So $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$ is impossible. We proved that $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 2$ for three equal masses.

Case 3. Two pair of equal masses: $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 4$.

Without loss of generality, we assume $m_1 = m_4$, $m_2 = m_3$, but $m_1 \neq m_2$. Then the possible nonequivalent central configurations are corresponding to the permutations τ_1, τ_2, τ_5 , and τ_8 . Using Lemma 3.2, we show that none of any two are equivalent by contradiction.

(1) In fact, if $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$, then we have $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_2)$ or $m(\tau_1) = m(\text{con}(\tau_2))$ because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_2(1)}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_2(5-4)} = m_{\tau_2(1)}$. This contradicts $m_1 \neq m_2$. Therefore $q(\tau_1)$ is not equivalent to $q(\tau_2)$. By the same arguments, we have the following:

- (2) Because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_5(1)}$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_5(5-2)} = m_{\tau_5(3)}$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_5)$.
- (3) Because $m_{\tau_2(1)} = m_{\tau_5(1)}$ and $m_{\tau_2(2)} = m_{\tau_5(5-2)} = m_{\tau_5(3)}$, $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_5)$.
- (4) Because $m_{\tau_2(4)} = m_{\tau_8(4)}$ and $m_{\tau_2(3)} = m_{\tau_8(5-3)} = m_{\tau_8(2)}$, $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.
- (5) Because $m_{\tau_5(4)} = m_{\tau_8(3)}$ and $m_{\tau_5(2)} = m_{\tau_8(5-2)} = m_{\tau_8(3)}$, $q(\tau_5) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.

(6) By the unique corresponding between the masses and (s, t, λ, u) and the symmetry of masses with respect to positions, we have $s(\tau_1) = t(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_1) = 0$, and $s(\tau_8) = t(\tau_8)$ and $u(\tau_8) = 0$. If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_8)$, then $s(\tau_1) = t(\tau_1) = s(\tau_8) = t(\tau_8)$ and $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)$. Then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_8)$, which contradicts $m_1 \neq m_2$. So $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.

We have proved that $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 4$ if two pair of masses are equal.

Case 4. Only one pair of equal masses: $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 6$.

Without loss of generality, we assume $m_1 = m_4$, m_2 , m_3 , and m_4 are mutually distinct. The possible nonequivalent central configurations are corresponding to the permutations $\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_4, \tau_5, \tau_6, \tau_8$. To show that none of any two central configurations among them are equivalent, we need to discuss the $\binom{6}{2} = 15$ cases. However, we only need to check the following three cases: $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$, $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_4)$, and $q(\tau_5) \not\sim q(\tau_6)$ after we use Lemma 3.2 to other cases with the same arguments as shown in Case 3(2).

(1) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.

(a) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_8)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_i(s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$ and $f_{ii}(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$. By equation (22) and $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_8(2)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_8(1)} = m_2$, we have

$$(25) \quad \lambda(\tau_1)f_1 - f_2u(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)f_3 + f_4u(\tau_8), \quad \lambda(\tau_1)f_3 + f_4u(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)f_1 - f_2u(\tau_8).$$

Adding the two equations and rearranging the terms, we have

$$(-f_2 + f_4)u(\tau_1) = (-f_2 + f_4)u(\tau_8),$$

which implies that $u(\tau_1) = u(\tau_8)$ because $f_2 > f_4 > 0$ for any $s > 0, t > 0$. Then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_8)$. It contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_8)$.

(b) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_8)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_8), s(\tau_8))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_8(2)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_8(1)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_8)$,

$$u(\tau_1) = \frac{\lambda g_{81}}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2}, \quad u(\tau_8) = -\frac{\lambda g_{82}}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2},$$

where $g_{81} = (f_{44} f_3 - f_{22} f_{33} - f_{44} f_{11} + f_{22} f_1)$, $g_{82} = (f_1 f_4 + f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{11} - f_{33} f_4)$ and $f_i = f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1))$, $f_{ii} = f_{ii}(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1))$. Because

$$m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_8(4)} = \frac{\lambda(f_2 + f_{44})(g_{81} - g_{82})}{(-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2)f_5},$$

$m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_8(4)} = m_3$ is equivalent to $g_{81} = g_{82}$, which implies $u(\tau_1) = -u(\tau_8)$. Therefore $m(\tau_1) = m(\text{con}(\tau_8))$. It contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\text{con}(\tau_8))$.

These two contradictions prove that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.

(2) $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_4)$.

(a) If $q(\tau_2) \sim q(\tau_4)$ and $(s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2)) = (s(\tau_4), t(\tau_4))$, then $m(\tau_2) = m(\tau_4)$ because $m_{\tau_2(1)} = m_{\tau_4(1)} = m_1$. It contradicts $m(\tau_2) \neq m(\tau_4)$.

(b) If $q(\tau_2) \sim q(\tau_4)$ and $(s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2)) = (t(\tau_4), s(\tau_4))$, then $\lambda(\tau_2) = \lambda(\tau_4)$, $f_i(s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_4), t(\tau_4))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_2(1)} = m_{\tau_4(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_2(2)} = m_{\tau_4(4)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_2)$ and $u(\tau_4)$,

$$(26) \quad \begin{aligned} u(\tau_2) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_1 - f_{22} f_1 - f_2 f_{11} + f_{22} f_3)}{f_2^2 - f_{22} f_4}, \\ u(\tau_4) &= -\frac{\lambda(-f_3 f_2 - f_4 f_1 + f_4 f_{11} + f_2 f_1)}{f_2^2 - f_{22} f_4}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $u(\tau_2)$ into equation (22), we have

$$(27) \quad \begin{aligned} m_{\tau_2(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{22} f_4 - f_2 f_{22} f_1 - f_2^2 f_{11} + f_2 f_{22} f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_2(2)} &= -\frac{\lambda(f_3 f_2^2 + f_4 f_2 f_1 - f_1 f_{22} f_4 - f_4 f_2 f_{11})}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_2(3)} &= \frac{\lambda(-f_{33} f_2^2 + f_{33} f_{22} f_4 + f_{44} f_2 f_1 - f_{44} f_{22} f_1 - f_{44} f_2 f_{11} + f_{44} f_{22} f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_2(4)} &= \frac{\lambda(-f_2^2 f_{11} + f_{11} f_{22} f_4 - f_2 f_{22} f_1 + f_{22}^2 f_1 + f_{22} f_2 f_{11} - f_{22}^2 f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

$m_{\tau_2(3)} - m_{\tau_4(3)} = \frac{\lambda g_{51}}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}$ and $m_{\tau_2(4)} - m_{\tau_4(2)} = \frac{\lambda g_{51}}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4)f_5}$, where

$$(28) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{51} &= f_{33} f_2^2 - f_{33} f_{22} f_4 - f_{44} f_2 f_1 + f_{44} f_{22} f_1 + f_{44} f_2 f_{11} \\ &\quad - f_{44} f_{22} f_3 - f_3 f_2^2 + f_3 f_{22} f_4 + f_4 f_3 f_2 + f_4^2 f_1 - f_4^2 f_{11} - f_4 f_2 f_1 \end{aligned}$$

and $m_{\tau_2(3)} = m_{\tau_4(3)}$ and $m_{\tau_2(4)} = m_{\tau_4(2)}$ are equivalent to $g_{51} = 0$. However, $m_{\tau_2(1)}$ is always nonpositive along the implicit curve Γ_{51} on which $g_{51} = 0$ from the following proposition (see Figure 3). The proof of the proposition is easily adapted from the proof of proposition 5.3 in [33]. This proves that $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_4)$.

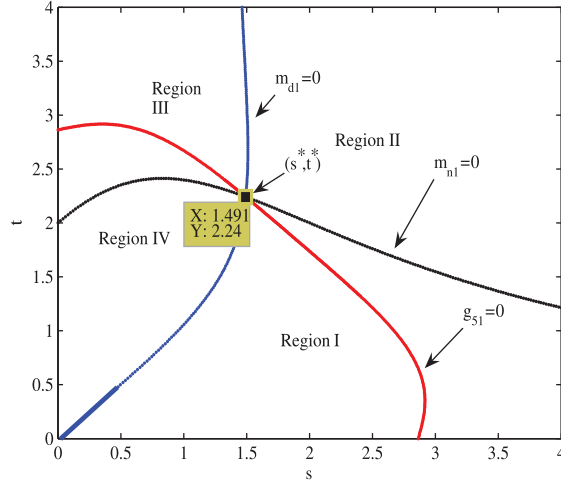


FIGURE 3. Implicit curve Γ_{51} is in Region I and Region III. $m_{\tau_2(1)}$ given by (27) in case (4) is negative along Γ_{51} .

Proposition 3.3. *Let g_{p51} be the polynomial such that $g_{51}(s, t) = -4s^2t^2(s-t)(s+t+2)^2g_{p51}$ and let*

$$(29) \quad \Gamma_{51} = \{(s, t) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^2 | g_{p51}(s, t) = 0\}.$$

- (i) $g_{51}(s, t) = -g_{51}(t, s)$ holds for all $(s, t) \in (\mathbf{R}^+)^2$. Then the points on $g_{51}(s, t) = 0$ are symmetric about $s = t$ and $g_{51}(s, s) = 0$ for all $s > 0$.
- (ii) $m_{\tau_2(1)}$ given by (27) in case (4) is nonpositive along Γ_{51} .

$$(3) \quad q(\tau_5) \not\sim q(\tau_6).$$

(a) If $q(\tau_5) \sim q(\tau_6)$ and $(s(\tau_5), t(\tau_5)) = (s(\tau_6), t(\tau_6))$, then $m(\tau_5) = m(\tau_6)$ because $m_{\tau_5(1)} = m_{\tau_6(1)} = m_1$. It contradicts $m(\tau_5) \neq m(\tau_6)$.

(b) If $q(\tau_5) \sim q(\tau_6)$ and $(s(\tau_5), t(\tau_5)) = (t(\tau_6), s(\tau_6))$, then $\lambda(\tau_5) = \lambda(\tau_6)$, $f_i(s(\tau_5), t(\tau_5)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_6), t(\tau_6))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_5(1)} = m_{\tau_6(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_5(2)} = m_{\tau_6(2)} = m_4$, we solve for $u(\tau_5)$ and $u(\tau_6)$,

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} u(\tau_5) &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{44} - f_{11} f_{44} + f_{22} f_3 - f_{22} f_{33})}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22}}, \\ u(\tau_6) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{33} + f_4 f_1 - f_4 f_{11})}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$m_{\tau_5(3)} - m_{\tau_6(4)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{41}}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22})f_5}, \text{ where}$$

$$(31) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{41} &= -f_{33} f_2 f_{44} + f_4 f_{22} f_{33} + f_1 f_{44}^2 - f_{11} f_{44}^2 + f_{44} f_{22} f_3 - f_{44} f_{22} f_{33} \\ &\quad + f_1 f_2 f_{44} - f_1 f_4 f_{22} + f_2^2 f_3 - f_2^2 f_{33} + f_2 f_4 f_1 - f_2 f_4 f_{11}. \end{aligned}$$

$m_{\tau_5(3)} = m_{\tau_6(4)}$ is equivalent to $g_{41} = 0$. By direct computation $g_{41} = (s-t)g_{411}$, where g_{411} is a polynomial with all positive terms. So t must be equal to s if $g_{41} = 0$. But when $t = s$, $m(\tau_5) = m(\tau_6)$ because $(s(\tau_5), t(\tau_5)) = (s(\tau_6), t(\tau_6)) = (s, s)$. It contradicts $m(\tau_5) \neq m(\tau_6)$.

These two contradictions prove that $q(\tau_5) \not\sim q(\tau_6)$.

We have proved that $\#L(4, m) = \#L_M(4, m) = 6$ if only one pair of masses are equal.

Case 5 and Case 6. Four mutually distinct masses: $\#L(4, m) = 11$ if $m \in H_4$, and $\#L(4, m) = 12$ if $m \notin H_4$.

To prove Case 5 and Case 6, we first show the following lemmas. The proofs of the lemmas are given in section 4.

Lemma 3.4. *If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are mutually distinct positive masses, then it is impossible that $q(\theta) \sim q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$ for mutually distinct θ, α , and $\beta \in \{\tau_i | i = 1, \dots, 12\}$.*

Lemma 3.5 (Nonequivalency). *If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are mutually distinct positive masses, then*

- (1) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{1, 10\}$;
- (2) $q(\tau_2) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{2, 9\}$;
- (3) $q(\tau_3) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{3, 8\}$;
- (4) $q(\tau_4) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{4, 12\}$;
- (5) $q(\tau_5) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{5, 7\}$;
- (6) $q(\tau_6) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{6, 11\}$.

Lemma 3.6 (Equivalency). *Let Ψ_i be the singular surfaces in the mass space which is defined in Definition (2.3). If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are mutually distinct positive masses, then*

- (1) $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_1$;
- (2) $q(\tau_2) \sim q(\tau_9)$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_2$;
- (3) $q(\tau_3) \sim q(\tau_8)$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_3$;
- (4) $q(\tau_4) \sim q(\tau_{12})$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_4$;
- (5) $q(\tau_5) \sim q(\tau_7)$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_5$;
- (6) $q(\tau_6) \sim q(\tau_{11})$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_6$.

Lemma 3.7. *If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are mutually distinct positive masses, then it is impossible that $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_j)$ and $q(\tau_k) \sim q(\tau_l)$ hold simultaneously for $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq 12$, and i, j, k, l are mutually distinct.*

By Lemma 3.4 and Lemma 3.7, we have either $\#L(4, m) = 11$ or $\#L(4, m) = 12$ for any given four distinct positive masses. By Lemma 3.6, we further know that $\#L(4, m) = 11$ if $m \in H_4$ and $\#L(4, m) = 12$ if $m \notin H_4$ for any given four mutually distinct positive masses.

4. PROOFS OF LEMMA 3.4-LEMMA 3.7

Proof of Lemma 3.4. The idea of Lemma 3.4 and its proof are from the work of Z.Xie [33]. We prove it by contradiction. We assume that $q(\theta) \sim q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$ for some mutually distinct θ, α , and $\beta \in \{\tau_i | i = 1, \dots, 12\}$. Then $q(\theta) \sim q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta) \sim q(\text{con}(\theta)) \sim q(\text{con}(\alpha)) \sim q(\text{con}(\beta))$. We have either $(s(\theta), t(\theta)) = (s(\alpha), t(\alpha))$ or $(s(\theta), t(\theta)) = (t(\alpha), s(\alpha))$. So we can assume that $(s(\theta), t(\theta)) = (s(\alpha), t(\alpha)) = (s(\beta), t(\beta))$ because $(s(\theta), t(\theta)) = (t(\text{con}(\theta)), s(\text{con}(\theta)))$.

By Lemma 3.2 we have

$$\lambda(\theta) = \lambda(\alpha) = \lambda(\beta).$$

Without loss of generality, we can assume $u(\alpha) < u(\beta)$. So $u(\theta), u(\alpha)$ and $u(\beta)$ give us three distinct solutions $m(\theta), m(\alpha)$ and $m(\beta)$ through equation (22) for the same s, t, λ . Note that $m_{\alpha(i)}$ $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, are linear functions of $u(\alpha)$. Because $f_2 > 0$, $f_4 > 0$, $f_{22} > 0$, and $f_{44} > 0$ for all $s > 0, t > 0$, $m_{\alpha(1)}, m_{\alpha(3)}$ are decreasing with

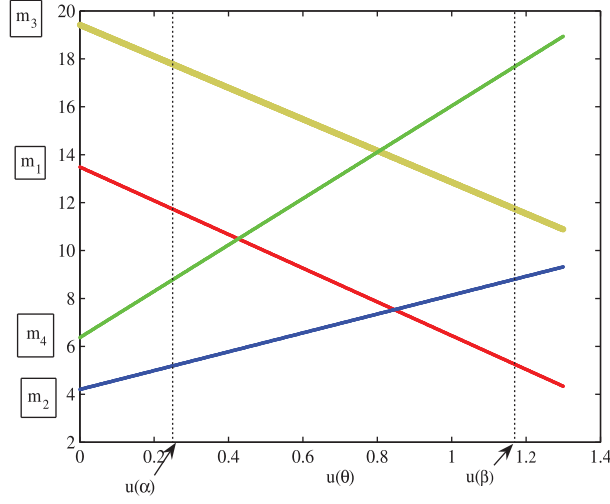


FIGURE 4. The graph m_i of (22) for fixed $(s, t) = (1.8, 2.542561504)$ and $\lambda = 1$. It is impossible to have three distinct $u(\theta), u(\alpha), u(\beta)$ such that $q(\theta) \sim q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$.

respect to $u(\alpha)$ and $m_{\alpha(2)}, m_{\alpha(4)}$ are increasing with respect to $u(\alpha)$ (an example as shown in Figure 4). Then $\max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ must be either $m_{\alpha(1)}$ or $m_{\alpha(3)}$, i.e.

$$\max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 3\}.$$

If not, i.e. $\max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ is either $m_{\alpha(2)}$ or $m_{\alpha(4)}$, then

$$\max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 2, 4\} > \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 2, 4\} = \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

because $u(\beta) > u(\alpha)$. Then

$$\max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} \geq \max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 2, 4\} > \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\},$$

which contradicts $\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The contradiction confirms that

$$\max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \max\{m_{\alpha(1)}, m_{\alpha(3)}\}.$$

Similar arguments imply

$$\max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \max\{m_{\beta(2)}, m_{\beta(4)}\}.$$

Because $u(\theta), u(\alpha), u(\beta)$ are distinct, then one of the following cases must apply: (a) $u(\theta) < u(\alpha)$, (b) $u(\alpha) < u(\theta) < u(\beta)$, (c) $u(\beta) < u(\theta)$. However, none of the three cases is true.

In fact, suppose (a) $u(\theta) < u(\alpha)$ is true. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} &\geq \max\{m_{\theta(1)}, m_{\theta(3)}\} \\ &> \max\{m_{\alpha(1)}, m_{\alpha(3)}\} = \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts $\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

Suppose (b) $u(\alpha) < u(\theta) < u(\beta)$ is true.

There are two cases. If $\max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \max\{m_{\theta(1)}, m_{\theta(3)}\}$,

$$\max\{m_{\alpha(1)}, m_{\alpha(3)}\} = \max\{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} > \max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\},$$

and if $\max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \max\{m_{\theta(2)}, m_{\theta(4)}\}$, then

$$\max\{m_{\beta(2)}, m_{\beta(4)}\} = \max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} > \max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

Both of them contradict

$$\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{m_{\alpha(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

Suppose (c) $u(\beta) < u(\theta)$; then

$$\begin{aligned} \max\{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} &= \max\{m_{\beta(2)}, m_{\beta(4)}\} \\ &< \max\{m_{\theta(2)}, m_{\theta(4)}\} \leq \max\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts $\{m_{\theta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{m_{\beta(i)}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

The contradictions prove that it is impossible that $q(\theta) \sim q(\alpha) \sim q(\beta)$ for mutually distinct θ, α , and $\beta \in \{\tau_i | i = 1, \dots, 12\}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.5. If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are four mutually distinct positive masses, then $m(\tau_i) \neq m(\tau_j)$ and $m(\tau_i) \neq m(\text{con}(\tau_j))$ for any $1 \leq i \neq j \leq 12$. We first prove that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{1, 10\}$.

(a) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_2)$.

(a₁) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2))$, then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_2)$ because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_2(1)}$ by Lemma 3.2. This contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_2)$.

(a₂) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_2)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_2), s(\tau_2))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_2)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_2(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_2(2)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{44} - f_{11} f_{44} + f_{22} f_3 - f_{22} f_{33})}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22}}, \\ (32) \quad u(\tau_2) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{33} + f_4 f_1 - f_4 f_{11})}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_2(4)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{12}}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4 f_{22}) f_5}, \text{ where}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{12} &= -f_{33} f_2 f_{44} + f_4 f_{22} f_{33} + f_1 f_{44}^2 - f_{11} f_{44}^2 + f_{44} f_{22} f_3 - f_{44} f_{22} f_{33} \\ &\quad + f_1 f_2 f_{44} - f_1 f_4 f_{22} + f_2^2 f_3 - f_2^2 f_{33} + f_2 f_4 f_1 - f_2 f_4 f_{11}. \end{aligned}$$

$m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_2(4)}$ is equivalent to $g_{12} = 0$. By direct computation $g_{12} = (s - t)g_{121}$, where g_{121} is a polynomial with all positive terms. So t must be equal to s if $g_{12} = 0$. But when $t = s$, $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_2)$ because $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_2), t(\tau_2)) = (s, s)$. It contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_2)$.

These two contradictions prove that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_2)$.

(b) Because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_3(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_3(5-2)} = m_2$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_3)$.

(c) Because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_4(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_4(5-3)} = m_3$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_4)$.

(d) Because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_5(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_5(5-2)} = m_2$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_5)$.

(e) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_6)$.

(e₁) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_6)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_6), t(\tau_6))$, then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_6)$ because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_6(1)}$ by Lemma 3.2. This contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_6)$.

(e₂) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_6)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_6), s(\tau_6))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_6)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_6), t(\tau_6))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_6(1)} = m_1$ and

$m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_6(4)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_6)$,

$$(33) \quad \begin{aligned} u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_1 - f_{22} f_1 - f_2 f_{11} + f_{22} f_3)}{f_2^2 - f_{22} f_4}, \\ u(\tau_6) &= -\frac{\lambda(-f_3 f_2 - f_4 f_1 + f_4 f_{11} + f_2 f_1)}{f_2^2 - f_{22} f_4}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $u(\tau_1)$ into equations (22), we have

$$(34) \quad \begin{aligned} m_{\tau_1(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{22} f_4 - f_2 f_{22} f_1 - f_2^2 f_{11} + f_2 f_{22} f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(2)} &= -\frac{\lambda(f_3 f_2^2 + f_4 f_2 f_1 - f_1 f_{22} f_4 - f_4 f_2 f_{11})}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(3)} &= \frac{\lambda(-f_{33} f_2^2 + f_{33} f_{22} f_4 + f_{44} f_2 f_1 - f_{44} f_{22} f_1 - f_{44} f_2 f_{11} + f_{44} f_{22} f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(4)} &= \frac{\lambda(-f_2^2 f_{11} + f_{11} f_{22} f_4 - f_2 f_{22} f_1 + f_{22}^2 f_1 + f_{22} f_2 f_{11} - f_{22}^2 f_3)}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

which are the same as (27). $m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_6(3)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{51}}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} - m_{\tau_6(2)} = \frac{\lambda g_{51}}{(-f_2^2 + f_{22} f_4) f_5}$, where g_{51} is given by equation (28). $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_6(3)}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_6(2)}$ are equivalent to $g_{51} = 0$. However, $m_{\tau_1(1)}$ is always negative along the implicit curve Γ_{51} on which $g_{51} = 0$ (see Figure 3 and Proposition 3.3). This proves that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_6)$.

(f) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_7)$.

(f₁) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_7)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_7), t(\tau_7))$, then by Lemma 3.2 $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_7)$ because $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_7(4)} = m_4$. This contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_7)$.

(f₂) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_7)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_7), s(\tau_7))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_7)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_7), t(\tau_7))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_7(2)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_7(1)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_7)$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_{44} f_3 - f_{22} f_{33} - f_{44} f_{11} + f_{22} f_1)}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2}, \\ u(\tau_7) &= -\frac{\lambda(f_1 f_4 + f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{11} - f_{33} f_4)}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(35) \quad m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_7(3)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{17}}{(-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2) f_5}, \text{ where}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{17} = & -f_{33} f_2 f_{22} + f_{33} f_4 f_{44} + f_{44} f_1 f_{22} - f_{44} f_{33} f_{22} + f_{44}^2 f_3 - f_{44}^2 f_{11} \\ & + f_3 f_2 f_{22} - f_3 f_4 f_{44} + f_4 f_2 f_3 - f_4 f_2 f_{11} + f_4^2 f_1 - f_4^2 f_{33}. \end{aligned}$$

So $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_7(3)} = m_3$ is equivalent to $g_{17} = 0$. By direct computation $g_{17} = (s - t)g_{171}$, where g_{171} is a polynomial with all positive terms. So t must be equal to s if $g_{17} = 0$. But when $t = s$, $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_7)$ because $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_7), t(\tau_7)) = (s, s)$. It contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_7)$.

These two contradictions show that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_7)$.

(g) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_8)$.

(g₁) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_8)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$, we have

$$(36) \quad \lambda f_1 - f_2 u(\tau_1) = \lambda f_3 + f_4 u(\tau_8), \quad \lambda f_3 + f_4 u(\tau_1) = \lambda f_1 - f_2 u(\tau_8)$$

because $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_8(1)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_8(2)} = m_2$. Adding the two equations and rearranging the terms, we have $(-f_2 + f_4)u(\tau_1) = (-f_2 + f_4)u(\tau_8)$ which implies that $u(\tau_1) = u(\tau_8)$ because $f_2 > f_4 > 0$ for any $s > 0, t > 0$. Then $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_8)$, which contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_8)$.

(g_2) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_8)$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_8), s(\tau_8))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_8)$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_8), t(\tau_8))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_8(2)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_8(1)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_8)$,

$$u(\tau_1) = \frac{\lambda g_{181}}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2}, u(\tau_8) = -\frac{\lambda g_{182}}{-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} g_{181} &= (f_{44} f_3 - f_{22} f_{33} - f_{44} f_{11} + f_{22} f_1), \\ g_{182} &= (f_1 f_4 + f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{11} - f_{33} f_4). \end{aligned}$$

$m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_8(4)} = \frac{\lambda(f_2 + f_{44})(g_{181} - g_{182})}{(-f_{44} f_4 + f_{22} f_2)f_5}$. $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_8(4)}$ is equivalent to $g_{181} = g_{182}$, which implies $u(\tau_8) = -u(\tau_1)$. Therefore $m(\tau_1) = m(\text{con}(\tau_8))$, which contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\text{con}(\tau_8))$.

(h) Because $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_9(4)} = m_4$ and $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_9(5-3)} = m_3$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_9)$.

(i) Because $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_{11}(4)} = m_4$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_{11}(5-2)} = m_2$, $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_{11})$.

(j) $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_{12})$.

(j_1) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{12})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_{12}), t(\tau_{12}))$, $m(\tau_1) = m(\tau_{12})$ because $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_{12}(4)} = m_4$. This contradicts $m(\tau_1) \neq m(\tau_{12})$.

(j_2) If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{12})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_{12}), s(\tau_{12}))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_{12})$, $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_{12}), t(\tau_{12}))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_{12}(3)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_{12}(2)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_{12})$,

$$\begin{aligned} (37) \quad u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{44} - f_3 f_{44} + f_4 f_3 - f_4 f_{33})}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2}, \\ u(\tau_{12}) &= -\frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{33} + f_4 f_1 - f_4 f_3)}{f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $u(\tau_1)$ into equations (22) we have

$$\begin{aligned} (38) \quad m_{\tau_1(1)} &= -\frac{\lambda(f_1 f_4^2 - f_2 f_3 f_{44} + f_4 f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_4 f_{33})}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(2)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 f_{44} + f_1 f_{44} f_4 - f_{44} f_4 f_3 - f_{33} f_4^2)}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(3)} &= -\frac{\lambda(-f_{33} f_2 f_{44} + f_{33} f_4^2 + f_1 f_{44}^2 - f_3 f_{44}^2 + f_{44} f_4 f_3 - f_{44} f_4 f_{33})}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(4)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_{11} f_2 f_{44} - f_{11} f_4^2 + f_{22} f_1 f_{44} - f_{22} f_3 f_{44} + f_{22} f_4 f_3 - f_{22} f_4 f_{33})}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

and $m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_{12}(1)} = \frac{\lambda g_{112}}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)f_5}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} g_{112} &= f_{33} f_2 f_{44} - f_{33} f_4^2 - f_1 f_{44}^2 + f_3 f_{44}^2 - f_{44} f_4 f_3 + f_{44} f_4 f_{33} - f_{11} f_2 f_{44} \\ &\quad + f_{11} f_4^2 + f_{22} f_2 f_3 - f_{22} f_2 f_{33} + f_{22} f_4 f_1 - f_{22} f_4 f_3. \end{aligned}$$

Further, note that for g_{51} given by equation (28),

$$g_{51} + g_{112} = (f_2 + f_{44} - f_4 - f_{22})(-f_3 f_2 + f_2 f_{33} - f_{44} f_1 - f_4 f_1 + f_{44} f_3 + f_{33} f_4).$$

So $g_{112} \equiv g_{51}$ because $(f_2 + f_{44} - f_4 - f_{22}) \equiv 0$ for all s, t . So $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_{12}(1)}$ is equivalent to $g_{51} = 0$. In addition, $m_{\tau_1(4)}$ in (38) is the same as $m_{\tau_2(1)}$ in (27) on the implicit curve $g_{51} = 0$ because

$$m_{\tau_1(4)} \text{ in (38)} - m_{\tau_2(1)} \text{ in (27)} = \frac{\lambda f_{22} f_4 g_{51}}{(f_2 f_{44} - f_4^2)(f_2^2 - f_{22} f_4) f_5}.$$

Then $m_{\tau_1(4)}$ in (38) is always negative along the implicit curve Γ_{51} (see Figure 3) by Proposition 3.3. So we have proved that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_{12})$.

We have proved that $q(\tau_1) \not\sim q(\tau_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 12\} \setminus \{1, 10\}$. We can apply the same arguments to the other cases. We omit the proof here. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.6. We first prove that $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_1$.

If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_{10}), t(\tau_{10}))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_{10})$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_{10}(3)}$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_{10}(1)}$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_{10})$,

$$(39) \quad \begin{aligned} u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_1 + f_{44} f_1 - f_2 f_{33} - f_{44} f_3)}{f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4}, \\ u(\tau_{10}) &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_1 + f_4 f_{33} - f_2 f_3 - f_4 f_1)}{f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $u(\tau_1)$ into equations (22), we have

$$(40) \quad \begin{aligned} m_{\tau_1(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{44} f_4 - f_2 f_{44} f_1 + f_2^2 f_{33} + f_2 f_{44} f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(2)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_3 f_2^2 + f_4 f_2 f_1 + f_1 f_{44} f_4 - f_4 f_2 f_{33})}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(3)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_2^2 f_{33} + f_{33} f_{44} f_4 - f_2 f_{44} f_1 - f_{44}^2 f_1 + f_{44} f_2 f_{33} + f_{44}^2 f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(4)} &= -\frac{\lambda(-f_{11} f_2^2 - f_{11} f_{44} f_4 - f_{22} f_2 f_1 - f_{22} f_{44} f_1 + f_{22} f_2 f_{33} + f_{22} f_{44} f_3)}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}, \end{aligned}$$

which means that $m_i = m_{\tau_1(i)} = \varphi_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, by comparing with equation (16). $m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_{10}(4)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{31}}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} - m_{\tau_{10}(2)} = \frac{\lambda g_{32}}{(f_2^2 + f_{44} f_4) f_5}$, where g_{31} is given by (11) and

$$\begin{aligned} g_{32} &= -(-f_{11} f_2^2 - f_{11} f_{44} f_4 - f_{22} f_2 f_1 - f_{22} f_{44} f_1 + f_{22} f_2 f_{33} + f_{22} f_{44} f_3 \\ &\quad + f_3 f_2^2 + f_3 f_{44} f_4 - f_4 f_3 f_2 - f_4^2 f_1 + f_4^2 f_{33} + f_4 f_2 f_1). \end{aligned}$$

Then $m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_{10}(4)} = m_3$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_{10}(2)} = m_4$ are equivalent to $g_{31} = 0$ and $g_{32} = 0$. Note that

$$g_{31} - g_{32} = -(f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22})(f_3 f_2 - f_2 f_{33} + f_4 f_1 + f_{44} f_1 - f_{44} f_3 - f_4 f_{33})$$

and that $(f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22}) = 0$ for all s, t by Proposition 2.1. Then $g_{31} = g_{32}$ for all s, t . By the properties of Γ_{31} and $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ in Proposition 2.5, if $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (s(\tau_{10}), t(\tau_{10}))$, then $m = m(\tau_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4)$ given by (40) is mutually distinct positive and $m \in \psi_{11}$.

Conversely, if $m \in \psi_{11}$, then $m(\tau_1) = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4)(\lambda, s)$ for some $0 < \lambda < \infty$ and $s_0 < s < s_1$, $s \neq \bar{s}$. By Proposition 2.5, there exists a unique $t = t(s)$ such

that $g_{31}(s, t(s)) = 0$. For these values $\lambda, s, t(s)$, we can find $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_{10})$ by equation (39). Then the central configuration for $m(\tau_1)$ is equivalent to the central configuration for $m(\tau_{10})$ because $q(\tau_1) = q(\tau_{10}) = (-s-1, -1, 1, t(s)+1)$.

If $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_{10}), s(\tau_{10}))$, then $\lambda(\tau_1) = \lambda(\tau_{10})$ and $f_i(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = f_{ii}(s(\tau_{10}), t(\tau_{10}))$. Using the fact that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = m_{\tau_{10}(2)} = m_1$ and $m_{\tau_1(2)} = m_{\tau_{10}(1)} = m_2$, we solve for $u(\tau_1)$ and $u(\tau_{10})$,

$$(41) \quad \begin{aligned} u(\tau_1) &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_{22} - f_3 f_{22} - f_4 f_3 + f_4 f_{11})}{f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2}, \\ u(\tau_{10}) &= -\frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{11} + f_4 f_1 - f_4 f_3)}{f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $u(\tau_1)$ into equations (22), we have

$$(42) \quad \begin{aligned} m_{\tau_1(1)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_1 f_4^2 + f_2 f_3 f_{22} + f_2 f_4 f_3 - f_2 f_4 f_{11})}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(2)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_2 f_3 f_{22} + f_4 f_1 f_{22} - f_4 f_3 f_{22} + f_4^2 f_{11})}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(3)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_{33} f_2 f_{22} + f_{33} f_4^2 - f_{44} f_1 f_{22} + f_{44} f_3 f_{22} + f_{44} f_4 f_3 - f_{44} f_4 f_{11})}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}, \\ m_{\tau_1(4)} &= \frac{\lambda(f_{11} f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2 f_{11} + f_1 f_{22}^2 - f_3 f_{22}^2 - f_4 f_3 f_{22} + f_{22} f_4 f_{11})}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $m_{\tau_1(1)} - \varphi_2 = \frac{\lambda f_4 f_2 g_{31}}{(f_4^2 + f_{22} f_2) f_5 (f_4 f_{44} + f_2^2)}$, which means that $m_{\tau_1(1)} = \varphi_2$ along the curve $g_{31} = 0$. Similarly, we have $m_{\tau_1(2)} = \varphi_4$, $m_{\tau_1(3)} = \varphi_1$, and $m_{\tau_1(4)} = \varphi_3$ along the curve $g_{31} = 0$. So $m_i = m_{\tau_1(i)} = \varphi_{\tau_{10}(i)}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

By direct computation, $m_{\tau_1(3)} - m_{\tau_{10}(1)} = \frac{\lambda g_{91}}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} - m_{\tau_{10}(3)} = -\frac{\lambda g_{92}}{(f_2 f_{22} + f_4^2) f_5}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} g_{91} &= f_{33} f_2 f_{22} + f_{33} f_4^2 - f_{44} f_1 f_{22} + f_{44} f_3 f_{22} + f_{44} f_4 f_3 - f_{44} f_4 f_{11} \\ &\quad - f_1 f_2 f_{22} - f_1 f_4^2 + f_2^2 f_3 - f_2^2 f_{11} + f_2 f_4 f_1 - f_2 f_4 f_3, \\ g_{92} &= -f_{11} f_2 f_{22} - f_4^2 f_{11} - f_1 f_{22}^2 + f_3 f_{22}^2 + f_4 f_3 f_{22} - f_{22} f_4 f_{11} + f_{33} f_2 f_{22} \\ &\quad + f_{33} f_4^2 - f_{44} f_2 f_3 + f_{44} f_2 f_{11} - f_{44} f_4 f_1 + f_{44} f_4 f_3. \end{aligned}$$

$m_{\tau_1(3)} = m_{\tau_{10}(1)}$ and $m_{\tau_1(4)} = m_{\tau_{10}(3)}$ are equivalent to $g_{91} = 0$ and $g_{92} = 0$. Note that

$$g_{91} - g_{92} = (f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22})(f_2 f_3 - f_2 f_{11} - f_1 f_{22} + f_4 f_1 + f_3 f_{22} - f_4 f_{11})$$

and that $(f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22}) = 0$ for all s, t . Then $g_{91} = g_{92}$ for all s, t . We further note that

$$(43) \quad \begin{aligned} g_{31} - g_{91} &= (f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22}) \\ &\quad \times (-f_2 f_3 + f_2 f_{33} - f_{44} f_1 - f_4 f_1 + f_{44} f_3 + f_{33} f_4). \end{aligned}$$

Then $g_{91} = g_{31}$ for all $s > 0, t > 0$ because $f_2 - f_4 + f_{44} - f_{22} \equiv 0$. By the properties of Γ_{31} and $\bar{\Gamma}_{31}$ in Proposition 2.5, if $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ and $(s(\tau_1), t(\tau_1)) = (t(\tau_{10}), s(\tau_{10}))$, then $m = m(\tau_1) = (\varphi_2, \varphi_4, \varphi_1, \varphi_3)$ given by (40) is mutually distinct positive and $m \in \psi_{12}$.

Conversely, if $m \in \psi_{12}$, then $m(\tau_1) = (\varphi_2, \varphi_4, \varphi_1, \varphi_3)(\lambda, s)$ for some $0 < \lambda < \infty$ and $s_0 < s < s_1$, $s \neq \bar{s}$. By Proposition 2.5, there exists a unique $t = t(s)$ such that $g_{31}(s, t(s)) = 0$. For these values $\lambda, s, t(s)$, we can find $u(\tau_1)$ and

$u(\tau_{10})$ by equation (41). Then the central configuration for $m(\tau_1)$ is equivalent to the central configuration for $m(\tau_{10})$ because $q(\tau_1) = (-s-1, -1, 1, t(s)+1)$ and $q(\tau_{10}) = (-t(s)-1, -1, 1, s+1)$.

So we have proved that $q(\tau_1) \sim q(\tau_{10})$ if and only if $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_1$. By the same arguments, we can prove the other cases and we omit the proofs. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.7. If m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 are mutually distinct positive masses and if $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_j)$ and $q(\tau_k) \sim q(\tau_l)$, then (i, j) and (k, l) can be chosen only from the set $\{(1, 10), (2, 9), (3, 8), (4, 12), (5, 7), (6, 11)\}$ by Lemma 3.6. If $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_j)$ and $q(\tau_k) \sim q(\tau_l)$ hold simultaneously and (i, j) and (k, l) are chosen from the above set, then $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_i$ and $m = (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \in \Psi_k$ simultaneously. However, by the definition of Ψ_i , φ_i in (16), and Proposition 2.5, we know that $\Psi_i \cap \Psi_k$ for $1 \leq i \neq k \leq 6$ is an empty set. So no mass vector (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) can make $q(\tau_i) \sim q(\tau_j)$ and $q(\tau_k) \sim q(\tau_l)$ hold simultaneously for $1 \leq i, j, k, l \leq 12$ and i, j, k, l are mutually distinct. \square

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