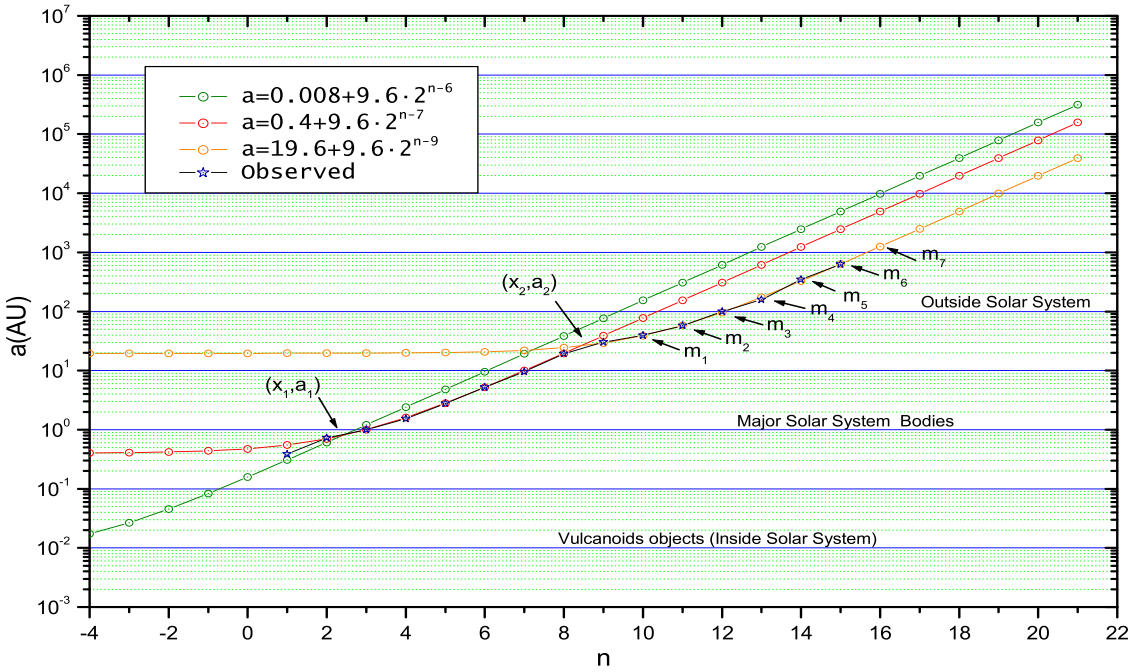

Fig. 8. Distribution of the planetary objects in three regions defined by the intersections of the functions The intersection of the first two, assuming them as continuous functions, defines the point $(n1,\ a1) = (2.5,\ 0.8$ AU), and the intersection of the second and the third ones gives the points $(n2,\ a2) = (8.4,\ 26.5$ AU). Through these points the three regions of the Solar System are defined and it is possible to apply them to extrasolar systems with central masses similar to those of the Sun, 55 Cnc and 61 Vir. We include the accumulation points (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4, m_5, m_6 and m_7).The color figure can be viewed online.

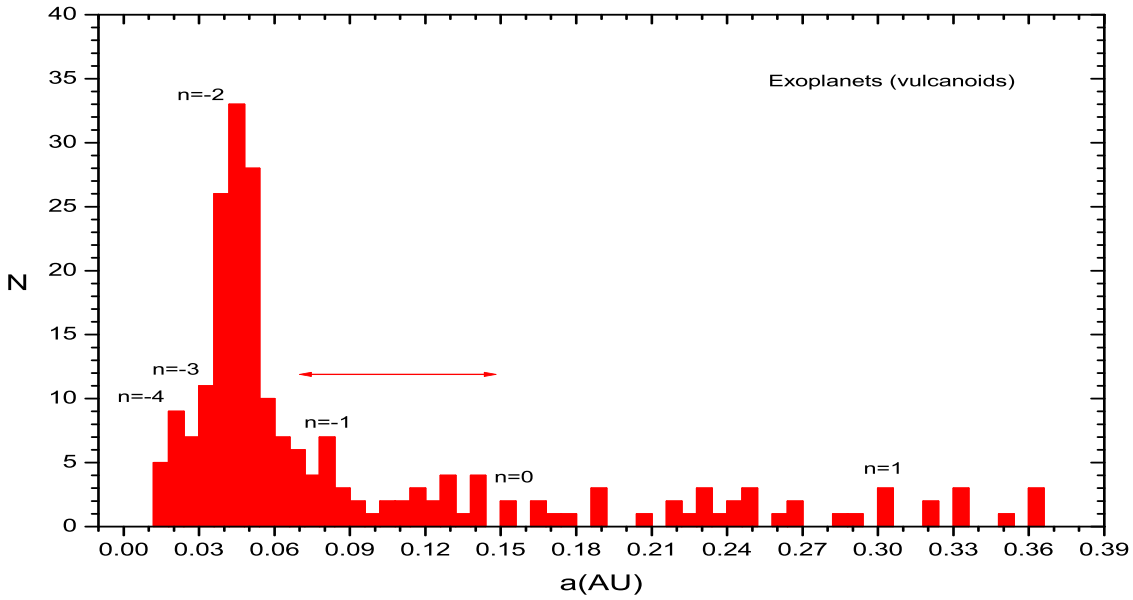

Fig. 9. Exoplanets with semi-major axes less 0.39 AU. The color figure can be viewed online.