of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1-C_6)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $(C_1-C_6)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, amino, mono-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, di-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl, 4- to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, wherein

$(C_1-C_6)$-alkyl in its turn can be substituted by hydroxyl, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxy or amino

and

4- to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl in their turn can in each case be substituted once or twice in an identical or different manner by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, oxo, amino, mono-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, di-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl ~~and/~~or $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl,

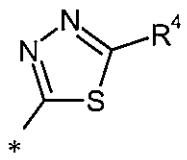
and

$R^3$ represents hydrogen,

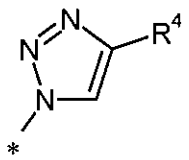
or a salt thereof.

6. A compound of the formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, in which

$R^1$ represents a heteroaryl group of the formula




or



and

4- to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl in their turn can in each case be substituted once or twice in an identical or different manner by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, oxo, amino, mono-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, di-$(C_1-C_4)$-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl ~~and/~~or $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl,

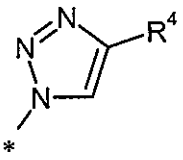
and

$R^3$ represents hydrogen,

or a salt thereof.

7. A compound of claim 1, in which

$R^1$ represents a heteroaryl group of the formula



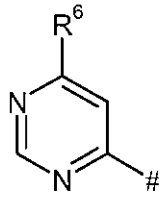
wherein

* denotes the linkage point with the dihydropyrazolone ring

and

$R^4$ denotes hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxymethyl, $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxycarbonyl or $(C_1-C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl,

$R^2$ represents a heteroaryl group of the formula



wherein

# denotes the linkage point with the dihydropyrazolone ring

and

$R^6$ denotes hydrogen or a substituent chosen from the series consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, amino, mono-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylamino, di-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl, 4- to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl, wherein

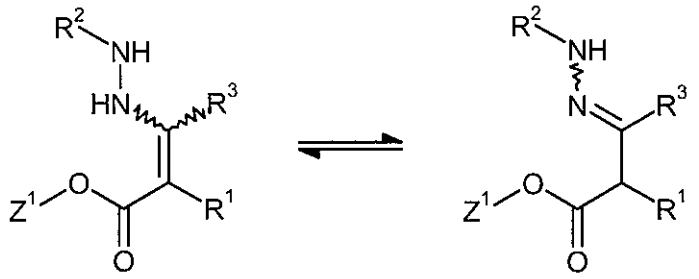
$(C_1$-$C_6)$-alkyl in its turn can be substituted by hydroxyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkoxy or amino

and

4- to 6-membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl in their turn can in each case be substituted once or twice in an identical or different manner by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, hydroxyl, $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkoxy, trifluoromethoxy, oxo, amino, mono-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylamino, di-$(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl ~~and/~~or $(C_1$-$C_4)$-alkoxycarbonyl,

in which $R^2$ has the meaning given in Claim 11,

to give compounds of the formula (IV)



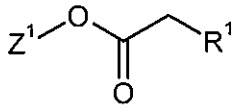
(IV)

in which $Z^1$ represents methyl or ethyl, and
$R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ have the meaning given in Claim 11,

which cyclize already under these reaction conditions or in a subsequent reaction step under the influence of a base to give the compounds of the formula (I),

and the compounds of the formula (I) are optionally converted with the corresponding (i) solvents and/or (ii) bases or acids into their solvates, salts and/or solvates of the salts.

24. A process for the preparation of a compound of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 11 in which $R^3$ denotes hydrogen, characterized in that a compound of the formula (V)

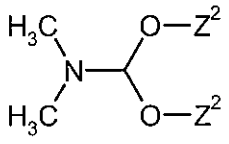


(V),

in which $R^1$ has the meaning given in Claim 11 and

$Z^1$ represents methyl or ethyl,

is subjected to a condensation reaction with a compound of the formula (VI)

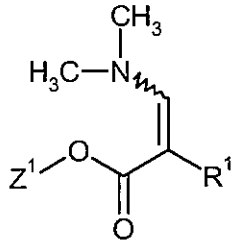


(VI),

in which

$Z^2$ represents methyl or ethyl,

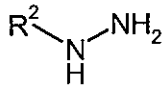
to give compounds of the formula (VII)



(VII),

in which $Z^1$ represents methyl or ethyl, and
$R^1$ ~~have~~ has the meaning given in Claim 11,

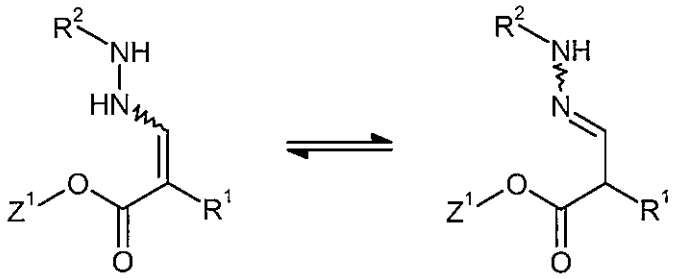
and these are subsequently reacted in the presence of an acid with a compound of the formula (III)



(III),

in which $R^2$ has the meaning given in Claims 11,

to give compounds of the formula (IV-A)



(IV-A)

in which $Z^1$ represents methyl or ethyl, and
$R^1$ and $R^2$ have the meaning given in Claim 11,

which cyclize already under these reaction conditions or in a subsequent reaction step under the influence of a base to give the compounds of the formula (I) wherein $R^3$ represents hydrogen.