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Periodic solutions of the van der Pol equation

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MATHEMATICS

PERIODIC SOLUTIONS OF THE VAN DER POL EQUATION

BY

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While testing some of the ALGOL 60 procedures for solving ordinary differential equations given in [6], we solved, using *RK4n*, the van der Pol equation

$$(1) \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - \nu(1-x^2)\frac{dx}{dt} + x = 0$$

and computed the amplitude a and the period T of the periodic solution for $\nu=1$ (1) 20 (5) 50 (10) 100.

We tried to check our results against tables given by KROGDAHL [2] and URABE [5] as well as against asymptotic formulas given by DORODNICYN [1] and URABE. We found that the tables contain errors. The discrepancies we found suggested that both Dorodnicyn's formula for the period T and his formula as "corrected" by Urabe, were wrong. Checking Dorodnicyn's paper we found instead of his formula (8.8):

$$(2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_3 \sim \left(\frac{3}{2} - \log 2\right) \nu - \nu^{1/3} + 1/3 + \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) \nu^{-1/3} + \frac{7}{10} \nu^{-2/3} - \frac{3 \log \nu}{2 \nu} + \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} b_0 - \frac{7}{12} + \frac{11}{6} \log \frac{2}{3}\right) \nu^{-1} + O(\nu^{-4/3}), \end{array} \right.$$

and for the full period

$$(3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T \sim (3 - 2 \log 2) \nu + 3a \nu^{-1/3} - \frac{2 \log \nu}{3 \nu} + \\ \left(-\log 3 + 3 \log 2 - \frac{3}{2} + b_0 - 2d\right) \nu^{-1} + O(\nu^{-4/3}). \end{array} \right.$$

Formula (7.2) for the amplitude proved to be correct:

$$(4) \quad a \sim 2 + \frac{a}{3} \nu^{-4/3} - \frac{16 \log \nu}{27 \nu^2} + \frac{1}{9} (3b_0 - 1 + 2 \log 2 - 8 \log 3) \nu^{-2} + O(\nu^{-8/3}),$$

where $a=2.338107$, $b_0=0.1723$, $d=0.4889$.

Recently PONZO and WAX [3], using a different method, found the first three terms of T and a in agreement with (3) and (4).

In an attempt to compute the next term in the expansion we found that the expansions for $p = dx/dt$ at the boundary of Dorodnicyn's regions II and III differed:

$$\text{II: } p \sim \frac{2}{3} \nu^{-1} - \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5a}{27} \right) \nu^{-7/3} + O(\log \nu/\nu^2)$$

$$\text{III: } p \sim \frac{2}{3} \nu^{-1} - \frac{5a}{27} \nu^{-7/3} + O(\log \nu/\nu^2).$$

Therefore, in order to find more terms one has to use a different method.

To conclude we give numerical results. Here, T and a are found by numerical integration, whereas T_{asympt} and a_{asympt} are the results of the first four terms of (3) and (4) respectively.

| ν | T | T_{asympt} | a | a_{asympt} |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1 | 6.66329 | | 2.00862 | |
| 2 | 7.62987 | | 2.01989 | |
| 3 | 8.85909 | | 2.02330 | |
| 4 | 10.20352 | | 2.02296 | |
| 5 | 11.61223 | | 2.02151 | |
| 6 | 13.06187 | | 2.01983 | |
| 7 | 14.53975 | | 2.01822 | |
| 8 | 16.03818 | | 2.01675 | |
| 9 | 17.55218 | | 2.01544 | |
| 10 | 19.07837 | 19.10684 | 2.01429 | 2.02253 |
| 11 | 20.61431 | 20.63896 | 2.01326 | 2.02011 |
| 12 | 22.15822 | 22.17981 | 2.01236 | 2.01814 |
| 13 | 23.70876 | 23.72786 | 2.01156 | 2.01650 |
| 14 | 25.26487 | 25.28193 | 2.01084 | 2.01512 |
| 15 | 26.82575 | 26.84108 | 2.01020 | 2.01394 |
| 16 | 28.39074 | 28.40461 | 2.00962 | 2.01291 |
| 17 | 29.95929 | 29.97192 | 2.00909 | 2.01202 |
| 18 | 31.53097 | 21.54252 | 2.00862 | 2.01123 |
| 19 | 33.10542 | 33.11603 | 2.00819 | 2.01054 |
| 20 | 34.68232 | 34.69212 | 2.00779 | 2.00992 |
| 25 | 42.59579 | 42.60268 | 2.00624 | 2.00761 |
| 30 | 50.54369 | 50.54885 | 2.00516 | 2.00612 |
| 35 | 58.51444 | 58.51848 | 2.00438 | 2.00509 |
| 40 | 66.50137 | 66.50463 | 2.00379 | 2.00433 |
| 45 | 74.50026 | 74.50296 | 2.00333 | 2.00376 |
| 50 | 82.50833 | 82.51061 | 2.00296 | 2.00330 |
| 60 | 98.54479 | 98.54648 | 2.00240 | 2.00264 |
| 70 | 114.60067 | 114.60198 | 2.00201 | 2.00219 |
| 80 | 130.67020 | 130.67126 | 2.00172 | 2.00186 |
| 90 | 146.74979 | 146.75066 | 2.00150 | 2.00160 |
| 100 | 162.83707 | 162.83781 | 2.00132 | 2.00141 |

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