

# **Periodic Solutions of a Class of Second-Order Differential Equation**

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### Abstract

We study the periodic solutions of the second-order differential equations of the form

$$\ddot{x} + 3x\dot{x} + x^{3} + F(t)(\dot{x} + x^{2}) + G(t)x + H(t) = 0,$$

where the functions F(t), G(t) and H(t) are periodic of period  $2\pi$  in the variable *t*.

# **Keywords**

Periodic Solution, Differential Equation, Averaging Theory

# 1. Introduction and Statement of the Main Results

In this paper we shall study the existence of periodic solutions of the second-order differential equation of the form

$$\ddot{x} + 3x\dot{x} + x^{3} + F(t)(\dot{x} + x^{2}) + G(t)x + H(t) = 0,$$
(1)

where the dot denotes derivative with respect to the time t, and the functions F(t), G(t) and H(t) are periodic of period  $2\pi$  in the variable *t*.

We note that the second-order differential Equation (1), when F = G = H = 0, appears in the Ince's catalog of equations possessing the Painlevé property (see [1]). Moreover, the differential equation  $\ddot{x} + 3x\dot{x} + x^3 = 0$  is well known in many areas of mathematics and physics, and it possesses the algebra  $sl(3,\mathbb{R})$  of Lie point symmetries (see for more details in the paper [2] and the references quoted there).

In a recent paper [3] (see also [4] [5]), the second-order differential Equation (1) has been studied when F = H = 0. A study of coupled quadratic unharmonic oscillators in terms of the Painlevé analysis and inte-