# 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

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

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

$$
\begin{equation*}
\ddot{x}+3 x \dot{x}+x^{3}+F(t)\left(\dot{x}+x^{2}\right)+G(t) x+H(t)=0, \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 $\ddot{x}+3 x \dot{x}+x^{3}=0$ is well known in many areas of mathematics and physics, and it possesses the algebra $\operatorname{sl}(3, \mathbb{R})$ 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-

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