



A theoretical basis for the Harmonic Balance Method

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 February 2012

Revised 12 September 2012

Available online 23 September 2012

MSC:

primary 34C05

secondary 34C25, 37C27, 47H10

Keywords:

Harmonic Balance Method

Planar polynomial system

Hyperbolic limit cycle

Fourier series

Fixed point theorem

ABSTRACT

The Harmonic Balance Method provides a heuristic approach for finding truncated Fourier series as an approximation to the periodic solutions of ordinary differential equations. Another natural way for obtaining these types of approximations consists in applying numerical methods. In this paper we recover the pioneering results of Stokes and Urabe that provide a theoretical basis for proving that near these truncated series, whatever is the way they have been obtained, there are actual periodic solutions of the equation. We will restrict our attention to one-dimensional non-autonomous ordinary differential equations, and we apply the obtained results to a concrete example coming from a rigid cubic system.

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1. Introduction and main results

Consider the real non-autonomous differential equation

$$x' = X(x, t), \quad (1)$$

where the prime denotes the derivative with respect to t , $X : \Omega \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a \mathcal{C}^2 -function, 2π -periodic in t , and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a given open interval.

There are several methods for finding approximations to the periodic solutions of (1). For instance, the Harmonic Balance Method (HBM), recalled in Section 2.1, or simply the numerical approximations of the solutions of the differential equations. In any case, from all the methods we can get a truncated

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