## 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 $R K 4 n$, the van der Pol equation

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{d^{2} x}{d t^{2}}-v\left(\mathbf{l}-x^{2}\right) \frac{d x}{d t}+x=0 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

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 [l] 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):

$$
\left\{\begin{align*}
T_{3} \sim & \left(\frac{3}{2}-\log 2\right) v-v^{1 / 3}+1 / 3+\left(\frac{a}{2}-\frac{1}{4}\right) v^{-1 / 3}+\frac{7}{10} v^{-2 / 3}-\frac{3}{2} \frac{\log v}{v}+  \tag{2}\\
& \left(\frac{1}{2} b_{0}-\frac{7}{12}+\frac{11}{6} \log \frac{2}{3}\right) v^{-1}+O\left(v^{-4 / 3}\right),
\end{align*}\right.
$$

and for the full period

$$
\left\{\begin{align*}
T \sim & (3-2 \log 2) v+3 a v^{-1 / 3}-\frac{2}{3} \frac{\log v}{v}+  \tag{3}\\
& \left(-\log 3+3 \log 2-\frac{3}{2}+b_{0}-2 d\right) v^{-1}+O\left(\nu^{-4 / 3}\right)
\end{align*}\right.
$$

Formula (7.2) for the amplitude proved to be correct:
(4) $\quad a \sim 2+\frac{a}{3} v^{-4 / 3}-\frac{16}{27} \frac{\log v}{v^{2}}+\frac{1}{9}\left(3 b_{0}-1+2 \log 2-8 \log 3\right) v^{-2}+O\left(v^{-8 / 3}\right)$,
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 $p=\mathrm{d} x / \mathrm{d} t$ at the boundary of Dorodnicyn's regions II and III differed:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { II: } p \sim \frac{2}{3} v^{-1}-\left(\frac{2}{3}+\frac{5 a}{27}\right) v^{-7 / 3}+O\left(\log v / v^{2}\right) \\
& \text { III: } p \sim \frac{2}{3} v^{-1}-\frac{5 a}{27} v^{-7 / 3}+O\left(\log v / v^{2}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

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 $T_{\text {asympt }}$ and $a_{\text {asympt }}$ are the results of the first four terms of (3) and (4) respectively.

| $\nu$ | $T$ | $T_{\text {asympt }}$ | $a$ | $a_{\text {asympt }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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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