

This is EE 610

1st will investigate using PS since to solve ODE

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\omega_0^2 x_1 - f(x_2)$$

$\dot{\phantom{x}} = d/dt$

to see what this is

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 &= -\omega_0^2 \dot{x}_1 - \frac{df(x_2)}{dx_2} \dot{x}_2 \\ &= -\omega_0^2 x_2 - \frac{df(x_2)}{dx_2} \dot{x}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{df}{dx_2} \dot{x}_2 + \omega_0^2 x_2 = 0$$

damping

$$\text{choose } \frac{df}{dx_2} = \epsilon(x_2^2 - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{or } f(x_2) &= \frac{\epsilon}{3} x_2^3 - \epsilon x_2 + \text{constant} \\ &= \frac{\epsilon}{3} x_2^3 - \epsilon x_2 \quad \text{choose } = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{gives } \ddot{x}_2 + \epsilon x_2 \left( \frac{x_2^2}{3} - 1 \right) \dot{x}_2 + \omega_0^2 x_2 = 0 \quad \text{Van der Pol oscillator}$$

This is a nice oscillator

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\omega_0^2 x_1 - \epsilon x_2 \left( \frac{x_2^2}{3} - 1 \right)$$

now set up in PS since

