

The method of accelerated convergence for constructing conditional-periodical solutions

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Abstract: In the present paper we take quasi-linear system of differential equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + \varepsilon f(t, x), \quad (1)$$

where $x = colon(x_1, x_2)$, $A = (a_{jk})$, $j = k = 1, 2$,
 $f(t, x) = colon(f_1(t, x_1, x_2), f_2(t, x_1, x_2))$
conditionally-periodic by t with frequency basis $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$; analytical by t and x in the domain
 $D = \{(t, x) \in C^3 : \|x\| \leq h, \|Im\omega t\| \leq q\}$ function, $\det|A - \lambda E| = 0$ has purely imaginary roots $i\sigma_1, i\sigma_2$, and rational numbers σ_1, σ_2 non-co-measurable with $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$, ε is a small parameter.

In order to find a conditionally-periodic solutions of (1) the method of accelerated convergence [1] is applied. As an initial approximate conditionally-periodic solutions of the system (1) $x^{(0)}(t, \varepsilon) = 0 := colon(0, 0)$ is chosen. Its residual denoted by $x^{(1)}(t, \varepsilon)$ and take this function as a first approximation to the original conditionally-periodic solutions of the system (1).

Keywords: quasi-linear system of differential equations, conditionally-periodic solution, small parameter

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REFERENCES

- [1] Bogolyubov N., Mitropolsky Y., Samoilenko A. *The method of accelerated convergence in nonlinear mechanics*. Kiev, "Naukova Dumka", 1969.