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AN EXACT FORMULA FOR THE BRANCH OF PERIOD-4-SOLUTIONS OF $\dot{x} = -\lambda f(x(t-1))$ WHICH BIFURCATES AT $\lambda = \pi/2$

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Introduction. In this paper, we construct an exact formula for the periods of solutions of the following system of ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\lambda f(y(t)) \\ \dot{y} = \lambda f(x(t)). \end{cases}$$
(1)

Throughout the paper, we assume that f is a function which satisfies the following conditions: f(x)x > 0 for $x \neq 0$, f is odd and differentiable, f'(0) = 1. The formula we obtain for the periods is a function $T(x_0, \lambda)$ of λ and $x_0 > 0$ where $(x_0, 0)$ is any initial data for system (1). It is known (see [4]) that period-4-solutions of (1) yield period-4-solutions of

$$\dot{x} = -\lambda f(x(t-1)). \tag{2}$$

For these solutions, $T(x_0, \lambda)$ yields a function $\lambda(x_0)$ which shows that a branch of period-4solutions of (2) bifurcates at $\lambda = \pi/2$. Using $\lambda(x_0)$, we show that the higher derivatives of f at 0 determine the behaviour of the branch near $\pi/2$.

Section 1. In this section, we construct the formula for periods of the solutions of system (1) with initial value of the form $(x(0), y(0)) = (x_0, 0)$, where $x_0 > 0$. We assume that there exists a real interval I containing 0 and that f verifies the following hypothesis on I:

$$\{f \text{ is odd and } f \in C^1(I), f(x)x > 0 \text{ for } x \neq 0, \text{ and } f'(0) = 1\}.$$
 (H1)

Proposition 1.1. Assume that f satisfies the hypothesis (H1) and consider the following initial value problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -\lambda f(y(t)) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda f(x(t)) \\ (x(0), y(0)) = (x_0, 0) \quad \text{where } x_0 \in I. \end{cases}$$
(1)

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