Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com/)



AASRI Procedia 1 (2012) 400 – 403

AASRI

Procedia

[www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia)

2012 AASRI Conference on Computational Intelligence and Bioinformatics

# Amplitude-frequency Relationship for the Relativistic Oscillator

Guohua Chen a,Zhaoling Tao b,\*

*aSchool of Management Science and Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, P. R. China*

*bSchool of Mathematics & statistics, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, P. R. China*

**Abstract**

The Hamiltonian approach and the variational approach are utilized to treat the relativistic harmonic oscillator for the amplitude-frequency relationship. The nice reliability is shown by the result comparison with that from open literature. The simplicity and efficiency of the methods are also disclosed for different range of the initial amplitude during looking for the amplitude-frequency relationship for the nonlinear relativistic harmonic oscillator.

2012 Published by Elsevier B.V. Selection and/or peer review under responsibility of American Applied Science Research Institute Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license.](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/)

**Keywords:** Relativistic harmonic oscillator; Amplitude-frequency relationship; Hamiltonian approach; Variational approach

## The Oscillator

Consider the nonlinear relativistic harmonic oscillator [1-3]

*d* 2*u u*

 

*dt*2 0

1 *u*2

*(1)*

with initial conditions

*u*(0)  *A*

and

*du*(0)  0 , *(2)*

*dt*

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: 86 25 58731160; fax: 86 25 83597501.

*E-mail address:* ghchen@nju.edu.cn(Chen);nj\_zaolingt@126.com(Tao).

2212-6716 © 2012 Published by Elsevier Ltd. Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license.](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/)

doi:10.1016/j.aasri.2012.06.062

*Guohua Chen and Zhaoling Tao / AASRI Procedia 1 (2012) 400 – 403* 401

where *A* is the initial amplitude. This is an example of a conservative nonlinear oscillatory system in which the restoring force has an irrational form. The relativistic oscillator is important in physics because it is usually used as the basis for analyzing more complicated motion.

## Application of the Hamiltonian approach

The Hamiltonian approach has been successfully used to study the nonlinear vibrating equations [5, 6] since it was discovered by Ji-huan He [4]. Here, the corresponding Hamiltonian can be easily obtained, which reads

1  *du* 2

*H* (*u*)     

1 *u* 2

*(3)*

2  *dt* 

According to [4], integrating Eq. (3), there is

*T* / 4 1   *du* 2  , *(4)*

*H* (*u*)  

   

1 *u* 2 *dt*

0  2  *dt*  

where *T* is the period of the nonlinear oscillator.

Assume the solution of the oscillator in the form

*u*(*t*)  *A* cos *ωt* , *(5)*

where *A* and are respectively the amplitude and frequency of the oscillator. Substituting Eq. (5) to (4) yields

*H* (*u*)  *T* / 4 1 *A*2*ω* 2 sin 2 *ωt* 

1 *A* cos *ωt dt*

2

2





 

0  2 

 *π* / 2 1 *A*2*ω* sin 2 *t*  1



. *(6)*

0  2 *ω* 

1 *A* cos *t dt*

2

2





Go on with the approach

  H  *π*

2   *π* / 2

2 2 

. *(7)*

   

*Aω*   0 1 *A* cos *tdt*   0

*A*  (1/*ω*)  4

*A*  

From Eq. (7), there has

4

*π* / 2

cos *t*

2

0

1 *A*2 cos2 *t*

*dt*

*ω* 2 

*π*

. *(8)*

This is the same as that obtained by the max-min approach in Ref. [2] (see Eq. (7) and Eq. (10) in Ref. [2]).

402 *Guohua Chen and Zhaoling Tao / AASRI Procedia 1 (2012) 400 – 403*

## Application of the Variational approach

Variation is one of the two basic ways to describe a physical problem [7, 9]. Next, we apply the variational method [7, 9] to the nonlinear relativistic harmonic oscillator. The functional formulation can be constructed, which reads

*T* / 4  1  d*u* 2

 , *(9)*

*J* (*u*)       1 *u* 2 *dt*

0  2  d*t*  

where *T* is the period of the nonlinear oscillator.

Assume the solution of the oscillator is the same as Eq. (5), i.e.

*u*(*t*)  *A* cos *ωt* ,

where *A* and are the amplitude and frequency of the oscillator respectively.

Taking the Eq. (5) into (9), we have

*J* ( *A*)  *T* / 4  1 *A*2*ω* 2 sin 2 *t* 

1 *A* cos *ω*

2

2

*t dt*







0  2 

 *π* / 2  1 *A*2*ω* sin 2 *t*  1

1 *A* cos *t dt*

2

2







*(10)*

0  2 *ω* 

By He’s variational method [7, 9], there becomes

d*J*  *π* / 2  *Aω* sin 2 *tdt*  1 *π* / 2

*A*cos2 *t*

1 *A*2 cos2 *t*

*dt*  0 . *(11)*

d *A* 0 *ω* 0

Then the result is

4

*π* / 2

cos *t*

2

0

1 *A*2 cos2 *t*

*dt*

*ω* 2 

*π*

*(12)*

This agrees well with that obtained by the Hamiltonian approach, Eq. (8); equals that obtained by the max– min approach in Ref. [2] (see Eq. (7) and Eq. (10) in Ref. [2]).

## Discussions

Rewriting with the elliptic integral, Eqs. (8) and (12) become

*ω* 2   4*K* 

 *A*2  *E* *A*2*π*

 *A*2 **)**, *(13)*

where

*K* (*m*)  

*π* / 2 1

*dt*

1  *m* sin 2 *t*

and *E*(*m*) 

*π* / 2

0



1  *m* sin2 *tdt* .

0

The exact period [8] *Tex* for the relativistic oscillator is

*T*  4



 2

4  *A E*

2

*A*

  2

  *K* 

8

*A*

1 , *(14)*

*ex*  4  *A*2   4  *A*2 

4  *A*2



    

*Guohua Chen and Zhaoling Tao / AASRI Procedia 1 (2012) 400 – 403* 403

where *K* (*m*)  *π* / 2 1 *dt* and *E*(*m*)  *π* / 2

1  *m* sin 2 *t*

1  *m* sin 2 *tdt* .

0 0

So

  *A*2  8  *A*2

4  *A*2

 . *(15)*

*ωex*  2*π* 4 *E* 4  *A*2   *K*  4  *A*2 

4  *A*2

    

Though *ω* in Eq. (13) and Eq. (15) is different in form, we know the approximation is good compared with the exact one after symbolic computation with distinct initial amplitude. Maybe because the methods are based on energy, the resulted approximation amplitude-frequency relationship is valid for different range of the initial amplitude, no matter the amplitude is large or small*.*

## Acknowledgements

This research is jointly sponsored by National natural science foundation in China (No 71071073), Meteorology Commonweal Special Project, Ministry of Science and Technology of China (No GYHY200806029) and the National Planning Office of Philosophy and Social Science under Grant (No 11&ZD169)

## References

1. A. Beléndez, C. Pascual, A. Márquez and D.I. Méndez, Application of He’s homotopy perturbation method to the relativistic (an) harmonic oscillator. I: Comparison between approximate and exact frequencies, International Journal of Nonlinear of Science and Numerical Simulation **8**(4) 2007: 483–491.
2. Yue-Yun Shen, Lu-Feng Mo , The max–min approach to a relativistic equation, Computers & Mathematics with Applications, **58** (11/12) 2009: 2131-2133.
3. Xu-Chu Cai, Wen-Ying Wu He’s frequency formulation for the relativistic harmonic oscillator, Computers & Mathematics with Applications, **58**(11/12) 2009: 2358-2359.
4. J. H. He. Hamiltonian approach to nonlinear oscillators, Physics Letters A*,* 2010, **374**(23) 2010: 2312-

2314.

1. M. Kargar , Akbarzade, A. Application of the Hamiltonian approach to nonlinear vibrating equations Mathematical and Computer Modelling , 54( 9–10), 2011, 2504–2514.
2. A. Yildirim, Z. Saadatnia , H. Askari, Y. Khan, M. KalamiYazdi, Higher order approximate periodic solutions for nonlinear oscillators with the Hamiltonian approach, Applied Mathematics Letters, 24(12), 2011, 2042–2051.
3. He JH Variational approach for nonlinear oscillators. Chaos Solitons Fractals, **34**(5) 2007: 1430-1439.
4. S.S. Ganji , D.D. Ganji , Z.Z. Ganji , S. Karimpour Periodic Solution for Strongly Nonlinear Vibration Systems by He’s Energy Balance Method. Acta Appl Math, **106**(1) 2009: 79–92.
5. Zhao-Ling Tao. The frequency–amplitude relationship for some nonlinear oscillators with discontinuity by He’s variational method, Phys. Script. **78**, 2008, 015004.