

Research Article

Closed-Form Exact Solutions for the Unforced Quintic Nonlinear Oscillator

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Closed-form exact solutions for the periodic motion of the one-dimensional, undamped, quintic oscillator are derived from the first integral of the nonlinear differential equation which governs the behaviour of this oscillator. Two parameters characterize this oscillator: one is the coefficient of the linear term and the other is the coefficient of the quintic term. Not only the common case in which both coefficients are positive but also all possible combinations of positive and negative values of these coefficients which provide periodic motions are considered. The set of possible combinations of signs of these coefficients provides four different cases but only three different pairs of period-solution. The periods are given in terms of the complete elliptic integral of the first kind and the solutions involve Jacobi elliptic function. Some particular cases obtained varying the parameters that characterize this oscillator are presented and discussed. The behaviour of the periods as a function of the initial amplitude is analysed and the exact solutions for several values of the parameters involved are plotted. An interesting feature is that oscillatory motions around the equilibrium point that is not at $x = 0$ are also considered.

1. Introduction

Mathematical models based on nonlinear oscillators have been widely used in physics, engineering, applied mathematics, and related fields [1, 2]. These nonlinear systems have been the focus of attention for many years and several methods have been used to find approximate solutions to them [1, 3]. In conservative nonlinear oscillators the restoring force is not dependent on time, the total energy is constant [1], and any oscillation is stationary. The aim of this paper is to obtain closed-form exact periodic solutions to the quintic equation corresponding to a nonlinear oscillator described by a differential equation with fifth-power nonlinearity. Due to the presence of the fifth-power nonlinearity, this oscillator is difficult to handle and has not been studied as extensively as the Duffing oscillator with cubic nonlinearity. For this reason, several techniques have

been used to obtain analytical approximate expressions for the period and the solution of the quintic oscillator. Lin [4] proposed a new parameter iteration technique to solve the Duffing equation with strong and higher-order nonlinearity. Ramos [5] approximately solved the quintic equation using some Lindstedt-Poincaré techniques. Pirbodaghi et al. [6] obtained an accurate analytical approximate solution to Duffing equations with cubic and quintic nonlinearities using the homotopy analysis method and homotopy Padé technique. Wu et al. [7] approximately solved this nonlinear oscillator using a method that incorporates salient features of both Newton's method and the harmonic balance method. Later, Lai et al. [8] used a Newton-harmonic balancing approach to obtain accurate approximate analytical higher-order solutions for strong nonlinear Duffing oscillators with cubic-quintic restoring force. They also discussed the effect of strong quintic nonlinearity on accuracy as compared to cubic

nonlinearity. Beléndez et al. [9] approximately solved the quintic oscillator using a cubication method which allowed them to obtain approximate analytical expressions for the period and the solution in terms of elementary functions. Scarpello and Ritelli [10] exactly solved the quintic oscillator, but only when the coefficient for the linear term is equal to one and the coefficient for the nonlinear term is positive. Elías-Zúñiga [11] derived the exact solution of the cubic-quintic Duffing equation based on the use of Jacobi elliptic functions by the same method that he used to obtain the exact solution of the mixed-parity Helmholtz-Duffing oscillator [12]. However, in both cases he did not solve the nonlinear differential equation but assumed that its exact solution is given by a rational equation which includes the cn Jacobian elliptic function and five unknown parameters that need to be determined. Based on his previous results, Elías-Zúñiga obtained the analytical approximate solution of the damped cubic-quintic Duffing oscillator [13] and also developed a “quintication” method [14] to obtain approximate analytical solutions of conservative nonlinear oscillators. Recently, Beléndez et al. [15] have exactly solved the unforced cubic-quintic Duffing oscillator, providing exact expressions for the period and the solution, but only for oscillations around $x = 0$ and taken into account that the coefficients for the linear and the nonlinear terms are positive.

In this paper we obtain the closed-form exact expressions for the period and the solution of the quintic Duffing nonlinear oscillator modelled by the second-order differential equation $d^2x/dt^2 + a_1x + a_5x^5 = 0$, where a_1 and a_5 are the coefficients of the linear and the nonlinear terms, respectively, considering all possible combinations of signs of a_1 and a_5 that provide oscillatory motions. Unlike the procedure considered by Elías-Zúñiga [11, 12], we do not assume an expression for the solution but solve the nonlinear differential equation exactly as was done in [15]. This is done using elliptic functions so that, after inversion, the solution x is provided as an explicit function of time t . When $a_1 = 0$ and $a_5 > 0$, the system becomes a truly nonlinear oscillator [16] for which the exact expressions for the period and the solution have been already obtained [17]. The particular situation in which coefficients a_1 and a_5 are both positive is the most common case analysed. However, we obtain closed-form exact solutions not only for the case in which both coefficients are positive, but also for all possible combinations of positive and negative values of these coefficients which provide periodic motions. The set of possible combinations of signs of these coefficients gives rise to four different cases. In three of these combinations ((a) $a_1 \geq 0, a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > 0$, (b) $a_1 < 0, a_5 > 0$ and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$, and (d) $a_1 > 0, a_5 < 0$ and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$) the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ with $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$, where $x_0 > 0$ is the oscillation amplitude. However, there is still one more case ((c) $a_1 > 0, a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ or $-(-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} < x_0 < 0$) in which the system does not oscillate around the position $x = 0$ with $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$, but around the equilibrium position $x = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ with $x \in [x_1, x_0]$. Three different sets of closed-form expressions for the exact period and solution were obtained. Following the

procedure considered by Lai and Chow [18], some examples are analysed and plots including periods, solutions, or phase diagrams are presented and discussed.

2. Formulation and Solution Procedure

A quintic oscillator is an example of a conservative autonomous oscillatory system, which is modelled by the following second-order differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + a_1x + a_5x^5 = 0 \quad (1)$$

with initial conditions

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= x_0 > 0, \\ \frac{dx}{dt}(0) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

In (1) x and t are generalized dimensionless displacement and time variables, and we assume that the coefficients for the linear and the nonlinear terms satisfy. In order to obtain the exact period and periodic solution for (1), we take into account that this is a conservative system and has the following first integral:

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + a_1x^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_5x^6 = a_1x_0^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_5x_0^6 \quad (3)$$

which can be written as follows:

$$v^2 = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = a_1(x_0^2 - x^2) + \frac{1}{3}a_5(x_0^6 - x^6) \geq 0. \quad (4)$$

The dynamical study [19] of the nonlinear differential equation given in (1) showed that its motion is periodic in the following situations:

- (a) $a_1 \geq 0, a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > 0$: the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ and the periodic solution x satisfies $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$.
- (b) $a_1 < 0, a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$: the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ and the periodic solution x satisfies $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$.
- (c) $a_1 < 0, a_5 > 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$: the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and the periodic solution satisfies $x \in [x_1, x_0]$ with $0 < x_1 \leq x \leq x_0$ (or around the equilibrium position $x = -(-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ with $x \in [x_0, x_1]$ when $-(-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} < x_0 < 0$).
- (d) $a_1 > 0, a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$: the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ and the periodic solution x satisfies $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$.

The phase plots in Figure 1 illustrate four examples of these situations: (a) $a_1 = 1, a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1$, (b) $a_1 = -1, a_5 = 3$ with $x_0 = 1.1$ (x_0 must be > 1), (c) $a_1 = -1, a_5 = -3$, and $x_0 = 0.95$ (x_0 must be < 1), and (d) $a_1 = 1, a_5 = -3$,

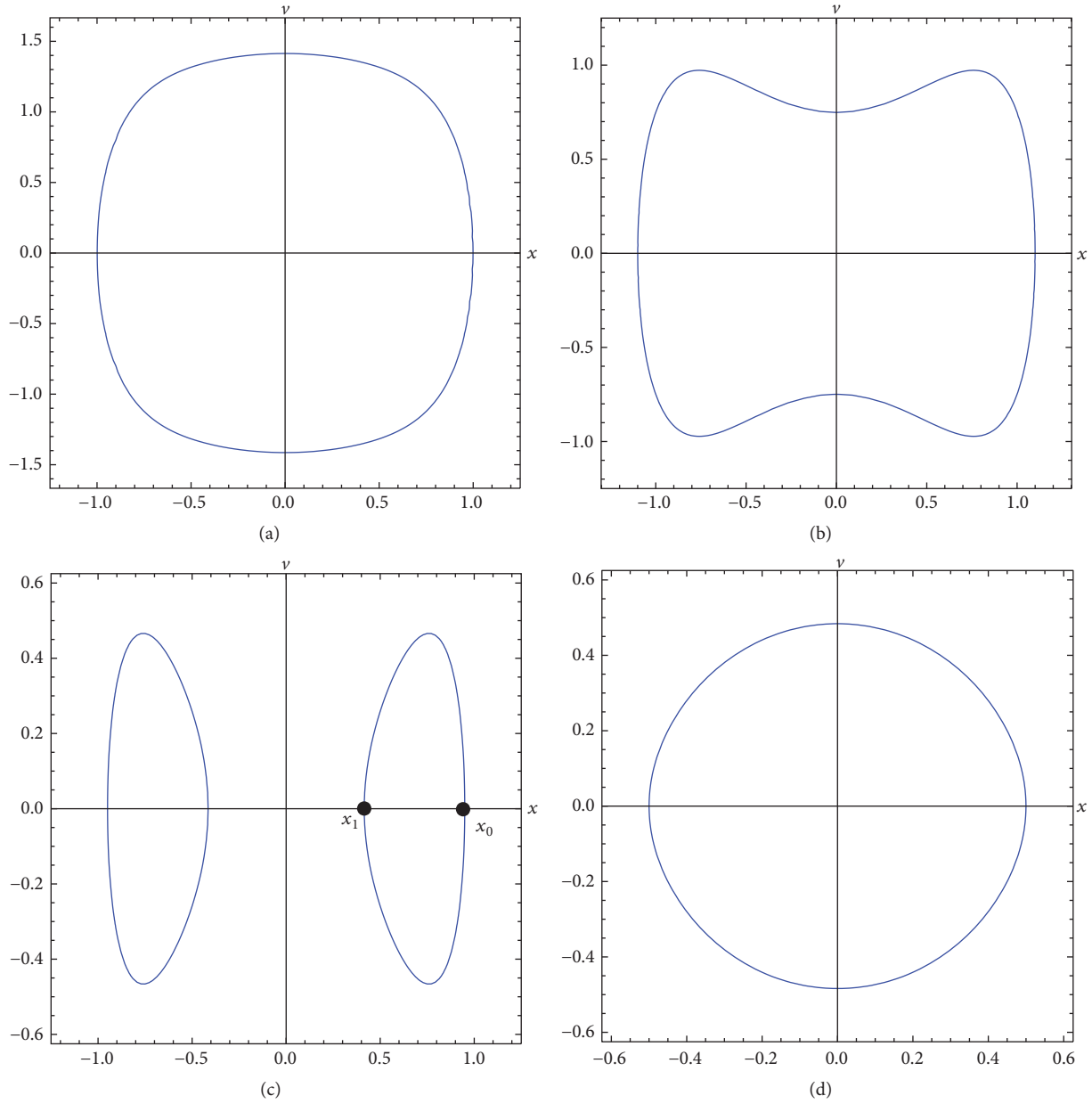


FIGURE 1: Phase space portraits for parameters values of (a) $a_1 = 1, a_5 = 3,$ and $x_0 = 1;$ (b) $a_1 = -1, a_5 = 3,$ and $x_0 = 1.1;$ (c) $a_1 = -1, a_5 = 3,$ and $x_0 = 0.95;$ and (d) $a_1 = 1, a_5 = -3,$ and $x_0 = 0.5.$

and $x_0 = 0.5$ (x_0 must be $< 3^{-1/4} \approx 0.7598$). As can be seen in these figures, for cases (a), (b), and (d) the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$, whereas for case (c) the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. In the following sections we obtain the exact expressions for the period and the periodic solution for each of these four cases.

3. Exact Solution When $a_1 \geq 0, a_5 > 0,$ and $x_0 > 0$

In this situation all the solutions are periodical and the phase space diagram is made up of an infinite number of closed

orbits, each of them for each value of the initial amplitude x_0 (as can be seen in Figure 1(a)). This system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ with $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$, where $x_0 > 0$ is the initial amplitude and the period, T , and periodic solution, x , are dependent on the oscillation amplitude x_0 . This system corresponds to a nonlinear oscillator for which the nonlinear function $f(x) = a_1x + a_3x^3 + a_5x^5$ is odd; that is, $f(-x) = -f(x)$. From (4) we obtain

$$\left(\frac{dt}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{a_1(x_0^2 - x^2) + (1/3)a_5(x_0^6 - x^6)} \tag{5}$$

and then

$$dt = \pm \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a_1(x_0^2 - x^2) + (1/3)a_5(x_0^6 - x^6)}}, \quad (6)$$

where the sign (\pm) is chosen taking into account the sign of dx/dt in each quadrant.

Taking into account that $a_5 > 0$, from (6) we can write

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} dt = \pm \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(3a_1/a_5)(x_0^2 - x^2) + (x_0^6 - x^6)}} \quad (7)$$

and after some mathematical operations we obtain

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} dt = \pm \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - x^2)(x^4 + x_0^2 x^2 + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \quad (8)$$

Integrating (8) we obtain

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} t = \pm \int_x^{x_0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - x^2)(x^4 + x_0^2 x^2 + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \quad (9)$$

The change of variable $x^2 = u$ gives

$$\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} t = \pm \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2 u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \quad (10)$$

This is an improper integral which contains a square root of a four-degree polynomial in the denominator and so its solution can be expressed as a function of an elliptic integral.

3.1. Calculation of the Exact Period. The symmetry of the problem indicates that the period of the oscillation T is four times the time taken by the oscillator to go from $u = 0$ to $u = x_0^2$. Therefore, from (10) it follows that

$$T = 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{a_5}} \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2 u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \quad (11)$$

We consider the definite integral [20, section 3.145, formula 2, pages 270-271]

$$\int_{\beta}^{\gamma} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(\alpha - u)(u - \beta)[(u - \sigma)^2 + \rho^2]}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{pq}} \cdot F\left(2 \operatorname{arccot} \sqrt{\frac{q(\alpha - \gamma)}{p(\gamma - \beta)}, \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2 - (p - q)^2}{4pq}}\right), \quad (12)$$

where $\beta < u < \alpha$, $F(\phi, m)$ is the incomplete elliptic integral of the first kind [20]

$$F(\phi, m) = \int_0^{\phi} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - m \sin^2 \theta}}, \quad (13)$$

and p, q , and m are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \sqrt{(\sigma - \alpha)^2 + \rho^2}, \\ q &= \sqrt{(\sigma - \beta)^2 + \rho^2}, \\ m &= \frac{(\alpha - \beta)^2 - (p - q)^2}{4pq}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

By comparing the integrals in (11) and (12) we obtain $y = x_0^2$, $\alpha = x_0^2$, and $\sigma = 0$, as well as the following values for the different parameters which appear in (12)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= -\frac{1}{2}x_0^2, \\ \rho &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{12a_1}{a_5} + 3x_0^2}, \\ p &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{a_5}}\sqrt{a_1 + a_5 x_0^4}, \\ q &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_5}}\sqrt{3a_1 + a_5 x_0^4}, \\ m &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}(2a_1 + a_5 x_0^4)}{4\sqrt{(a_1 + a_5 x_0^4)(3a_1 + a_5 x_0^4)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

As $y = \alpha = x_0^2$, then $F(2 \operatorname{arccot} 0, m) = F(\pi, m) = 2K(m)$, where $K(m)$ is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind defined as [20]

$$K(m) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{1 - m \sin^2 \theta}}. \quad (16)$$

From (11) to (16) we conclude that the exact period of the quintic nonlinear oscillator can be written in the compact form

$$T = 4\left(\frac{3}{q_1 q_3}\right)^{1/4} K(m_a), \quad (17)$$

where m_a takes the form

$$m_a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{q_2}{4} \left(\frac{3}{q_1 q_3}\right)^{1/2} \quad (18)$$

and coefficients q_n —which depend on a_1, a_5 , and x_0 —are defined as follows:

$$q_n = na_1 + a_5 x_0^4. \quad (19)$$

Figure 2 shows the period T as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 (17) when $a_1 = 1$ and (a) $a_5 = 0.1$, (b) $a_5 = 0.5$, (c) $a_5 = 5$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$.

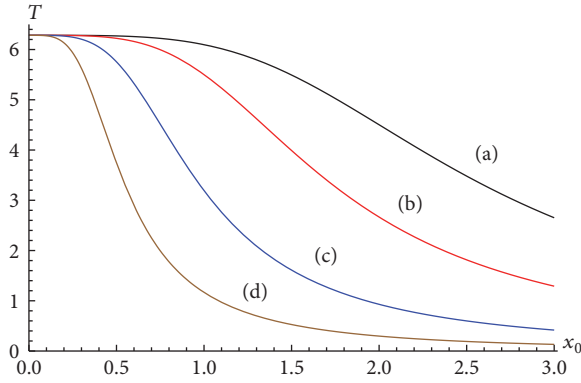


FIGURE 2: Exact period T in (17) as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 when $a_1 = 1$ and (a) $a_5 = 0.1$, (b) $a_5 = 0.5$, (c) $a_5 = 5$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$.

3.2. *Calculation of the Exact Solution.* From (6) we obtain t as a function of x for the following cases:

Trajectory 1 \rightarrow 2 ($0 \leq t \leq T/4$ and $x_0 \geq x \geq 0$), x is positive and dx/dt is negative.

Trajectory 2 \rightarrow 3 ($T/4 \leq t \leq T/2$ and $0 \geq x \geq -x_0$), x is negative and dx/dt is negative.

Trajectory 3 \rightarrow 4 ($T/2 \leq t \leq 3T/4$ and $-x_0 \leq x \leq 0$), x is negative and dx/dt is positive.

Trajectory 4 \rightarrow 1 ($3T/4 \leq t \leq T$ and $0 \leq x \leq x_0$), x is positive and dx/dt is positive.

From (10), it follows that for trajectory 1 \rightarrow 2 ($0 \leq t \leq T/4$ and $x_0 \geq x \geq 0$) we have

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t = \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \quad (20)$$

The definite integral in (20) can be split as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t \\ &= \int_0^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \\ & \quad - \int_0^{x^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

The values of the two integrals on the right-hand side of (21) can be calculated taking into account (11) and (12) and their values are

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}\frac{T}{4}, \\ & \int_0^{x^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{pq}}F\left(2 \operatorname{arccot}\sqrt{\frac{q(A^2 - x^2)}{px^2}}, m_a\right). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Substituting (22) into (21) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{pq}\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}\left(\frac{T}{4} - t\right) \\ &= F\left(2 \operatorname{arccot}\sqrt{\frac{q(A^2 - x^2)}{px^2}}, m_a\right), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

and using (15)–(19), (23) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & 2K(m_a) - \left(\frac{q_1q_3}{3}\right)^{1/4}t \\ &= F\left(2 \operatorname{arccot}\left[\left(\frac{q_3}{3q_1}\right)^{1/4}\left(\frac{x_0^2 - x^2}{x^2}\right)^{1/2}\right], m_a\right). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

The inverse function of $F(\varphi, m)$ is the Jacobi amplitude φ [21, 22]

$$F^{-1}(u, m) = \varphi = \operatorname{am}(u, m) \quad (25)$$

whose cosine is the Jacobi cosine function, cn [21]

$$\cos \varphi = \cos(\operatorname{am}(u, m)) = \operatorname{cn}(u, m). \quad (26)$$

In order to introduce an “arccos” function in (24) we take into account that

$$2 \operatorname{arccot} z = \varphi, \quad (27)$$

where

$$z = \left(\frac{q_3}{3q_1}\right)^{1/4}\left(\frac{x_0^2 - x^2}{x^2}\right)^{1/2}. \quad (28)$$

From (28) we obtain

$$\tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1}{z^2}. \quad (29)$$

Taking into account the relation

$$\tan^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{1 + \cos \varphi} \quad (30)$$

we can finally write

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{q_3}(x_0^2 - x^2) - \sqrt{3q_1}x^2}{\sqrt{q_3}(x_0^2 - x^2) + \sqrt{3q_1}x^2} \quad (31)$$

which allows us to write (24) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2K(m_a) - 2 \left(\frac{q_1 q_3}{3} \right)^{1/4} t \\ & = F \left(\arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{q_3}(x_0^2 - x^2) - \sqrt{3q_1}x^2}{\sqrt{q_3}(x_0^2 - x^2) + \sqrt{3q_1}x^2} \right), m_a \right) \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

and from (25), (26), and (32) we can write, after some simplifications,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{q_3}x_0^2 - (\sqrt{q_3} + \sqrt{3q_1})x^2}{\sqrt{q_3}x_0^2 - (\sqrt{q_3} - \sqrt{3q_1})x^2} \\ & = \operatorname{cn} \left(2K(m_a) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right) \\ & = -\operatorname{cn} \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{3} q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right), \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where the relation $\operatorname{cn}(2K(m) - u, m) = -\operatorname{cn}(u, m)$ [22] has been taken into account.

Finally we can write

$$\begin{aligned} x_a(t) &= x_0 \left[1 \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt{\frac{3q_1}{q_3}} \left(\frac{1 - \operatorname{cn} \left((1/2) \left((8/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right)}{1 + \operatorname{cn} \left((1/2) \left((8/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right)} \right) \right]^{-1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

which is valid for $0 \leq t \leq T/4$.

From (7), it follows for trajectory 2 \rightarrow 3 that

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \int_{T/4}^t dt = 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \left(t - \frac{T}{4} \right) \\ & = - \int_0^{x^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2 u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

and for trajectory 3 \rightarrow 4 ($T/4 \leq t \leq T/2$)

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \int_{T/2}^t dt = 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \left(t - \frac{T}{2} \right) \\ & = \int_{x_0^2}^{x^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2 u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Proceeding in the same manner as for trajectory 1 \rightarrow 2, it follows that $x_b(t) = -x_a(t)$ which is valid for $T/4 \leq t \leq 3T/4$, because $x < 0$ for these values of time.

Finally, for trajectory 4 \rightarrow 1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \int_{3T/4}^t dt = 2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}} \left(t - \frac{3T}{4} \right) \\ & = \int_0^{x^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2 u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

and we obtain the same value for the solution as that given in (34).

The exact solution of the quintic oscillator can be written as follows:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} x_a(t) & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{4} \\ -x_a(t) & \frac{T}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3T}{4} \\ x_a(t) & \frac{3T}{4} \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

Taking into account the relation [22, formula 16.18.4, page 574]

$$\frac{1 - \operatorname{cn} 2u}{1 + \operatorname{cn} 2u} = \frac{\operatorname{sn}^2 u \operatorname{dn}^2 u}{\operatorname{cn}^2 u} \quad (39)$$

and (34) and (38), the exact periodic solution of the quintic oscillator can be written in compact form as follows:

$$x(t) = \frac{x_0 \operatorname{cn} \left(\left((1/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right)}{\left[\operatorname{cn}^2 \left(\left((1/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right) + (3q_1/q_3)^{1/2} \operatorname{sn}^2 \left(\left((1/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right) \operatorname{dn}^2 \left(\left((1/3) q_1 q_3 \right)^{1/4} t, m_a \right) \right]^{1/2}} \quad (40)$$

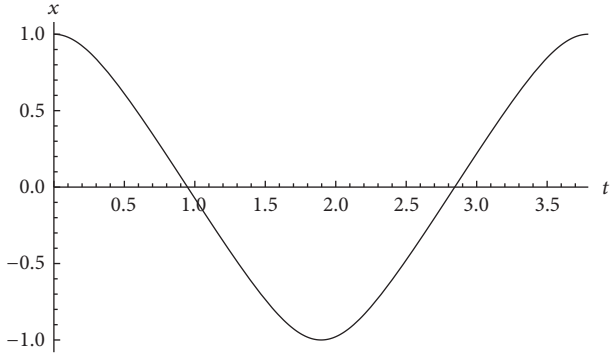


FIGURE 3: Exact solution x in (40) as a function of time t when $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1$.

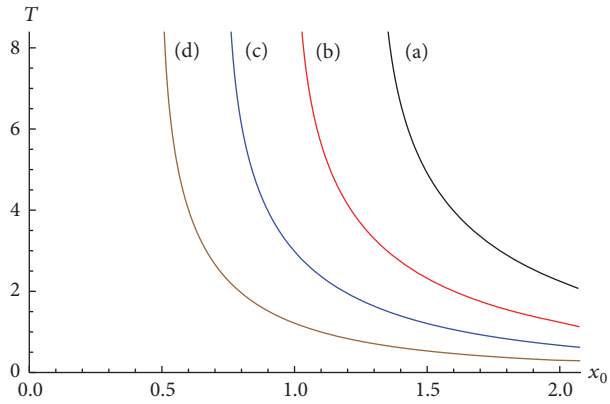


FIGURE 4: Exact period T in (17) as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 when $a_1 = -1$, $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and (a) $a_5 = 1$, (b) $a_5 = 3$, (c) $a_5 = 10$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$.

which is valid for all value of t and where cn , sn , and dn are the basic Jacobi elliptic functions [20]. Figure 3 shows the plot of the displacement x as a function of time t when $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1$. This displacement was obtained using (40). This figure corresponds to the phase space portrait shown in Figure 1(a).

4. Exact Solution When $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$

Equations (17) and (40) can be used to obtain the period and the solution in case (b), $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. Figure 4 shows the period T as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 (17) when $a_1 = -1$ and (a) $a_5 = 1$, (b) $a_5 = 3$, (c) $a_5 = 10$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$. Figure 5 shows the plot of the displacement x as a function of time t when $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1.1$. This displacement was obtained using (40). This figure corresponds to the phase space portrait shown in Figure 1(b).

5. Exact Solution When $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$

The phase portrait in Figure 1(c) shows the behaviour of the oscillator when $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ ($a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and

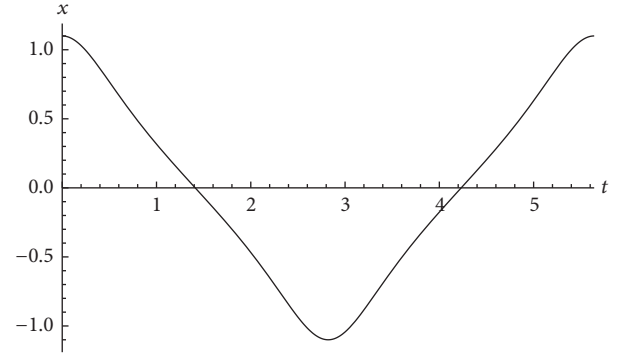


FIGURE 5: Exact solution x in (40) as a function of time t when $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1.1$.

$x_0 = 19/20 = 0.95 < 1 = (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$). As was previously mentioned, now the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and the periodic solution satisfies $x \in [x_1, x_0]$ with $0 < x_1 \leq x \leq x_0$.

5.1. Calculation of the Exact Period. We shall now obtain the period and the solution for the right orbit in Figure 1(c) for which $x > 0$ taking into account that x_0 is the highest value for x . From (7) and considering that $x > 0$, we obtain t as a function of x as follows:

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t = \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(u^2 + x_0^2u + 3a_1/a_5 + x_0^2)}} \quad (41)$$

which can be written as

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t = \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)(u - u_1)(u - u_2)}}, \quad (42)$$

where u_1 and u_2 are defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_5}} \left(\sqrt{-3(4a_1 + a_5x_0^4)} - \sqrt{a_5x_0^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_5}} \left(\sqrt{-3q_4} - \sqrt{q_0} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_2 &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_5}} \left(\sqrt{-3(4a_1 + a_5x_0^4)} + \sqrt{a_5x_0^4} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_5}} \left(\sqrt{-3q_4} + \sqrt{q_0} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

where q_2 and q_4 are defined in (19).

For the right orbit in Figure 1(c) it is easy to verify that it satisfies

$$x_0^2 \geq u \geq u_1 > 0 > u_2. \quad (45)$$

Now the period, T , and the periodic solution, x , are dependent on x_0 and $x \in [x_1, x_0]$, where $x_1 = \sqrt{u_1}$ and u_1 is given in (43). The following integral is valid for $a \geq u \geq b > c > d$ [20, 6th edition, Formula 3.147, Integral 7, page 272]:

$$\int_u^a \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-y)(y-b)(y-c)(y-d)}} \quad (46)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\mu, r),$$

where $F(\mu, r)$ is the incomplete elliptic integral of the first kind defined in (13) and μ and r are given by the following equations:

$$\mu = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(b-d)(a-u)}{(a-b)(u-d)}}, \quad (47)$$

$$r = \frac{(a-b)(c-d)}{(a-c)(b-d)}.$$

We have $a = x_0^2$, $b = u_1$, $c = 0$, and $d = u_2$. Then the value of the integral in (42) is

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0^2(u_1 - u_2)}} \cdot F\left(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(u_1 - u_2)(x_0^2 - x^2)}{(x_0^2 - u_1)(x^2 - u_2)}}, \frac{u_2(u_1 - x_0^2)}{x_0^2(u_1 - u_2)}\right). \quad (48)$$

When $a_1 < 0$ and $a_5 > 0$, (49) and (52) are valid provided that the initial position x_0 satisfies the condition $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$, except for the equilibrium point (when $x_0 = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$).

The expressions for the period and the exact solution for the left orbit in Figure 1(c), that is, for $x < 0$, can be obtained following the same procedure as that used for $x > 0$ and are not included here.

Figure 8(a) shows the plot of the displacement x as a function of time t when $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 19/20 = 0.95$.

As can be seen in Figure 1(c), the period of the oscillation is twice the time taken by the oscillator to go from $u = x_0^2$ to $u = u_1$. Therefore,

$$T = 2 \left(\frac{-3}{q_0 q_4} \right)^{1/4} K(m_c), \quad (49)$$

where m_c is given by

$$m_c = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{q_2}{2} \left(\frac{-3}{q_0 q_4} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (50)$$

q_0 , q_2 , and q_4 are defined in (19) and $K(m)$ is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind defined in (16). Figure 6 shows the period T as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 (49) when $a_1 = -1$, $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and (a) $a_5 = 1$, (b) $a_5 = 3$, (c) $a_5 = 10$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$. This figure corresponds to the right orbit in the phase space portrait shown in Figure 1(c). Figure 7 shows the variation in the period as a function of the initial position when $a_1 = -1$ and $a_5 = 3$, (a) $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 1$, Section 4 (17), and (b) $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 1$, Section 3 (49). As can be seen the motion is not periodic when the initial position is $x = (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$.

5.2. Calculation of the Exact Solution. In order to obtain the solution x as a function of time t , from (48) it follows that

$$\frac{(u_1 - u_2)(x_0^2 - x^2)}{(x_0^2 - u_1)(x^2 - u_2)} = \text{sn}^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3} a_5 x_0^2 (u_1 - u_2)} t, \frac{u_2 (u_1 - x_0^2)}{x_0^2 (u_1 - u_2)} \right) \quad (51)$$

and taking into account (19), (43), (44), and (50), (51) allows us to obtain the solution as follows:

$$x(t) = x_0 \left[\frac{1 - \left(1/2 + (q_2/2)(-3/q_0 q_4)^{1/2}\right) \text{sn}^2 \left((-1/3) q_0 q_4^{1/4} t, m_c \right)}{1 - \left(1/2 - (1/2)(-3q_0/q_4)^{1/2}\right) \text{sn}^2 \left((-1/3) q_0 q_4^{1/4} t, m_c \right)} \right]^{1/2}. \quad (52)$$

This displacement was obtained using (52). In this example, and from (43), we obtain

$$x_1 = \sqrt{u_1} = \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (-361 + \sqrt{249037})} \approx 0.415385. \quad (53)$$

As can easily be verified in Figure 8(a), the oscillatory motion of this system is bounded between $x_1 \approx 0.415385$ and

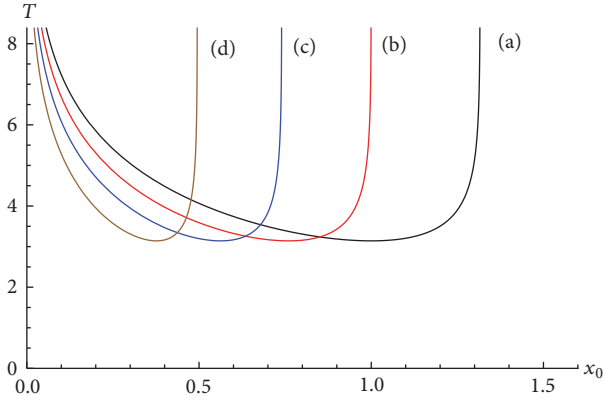


FIGURE 6: Exact period T in (49) as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 when $a_1 = -1$, $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and (a) $a_5 = 1$, (b) $a_5 = 3$, (c) $a_5 = 10$, and (d) $a_5 = 50$.

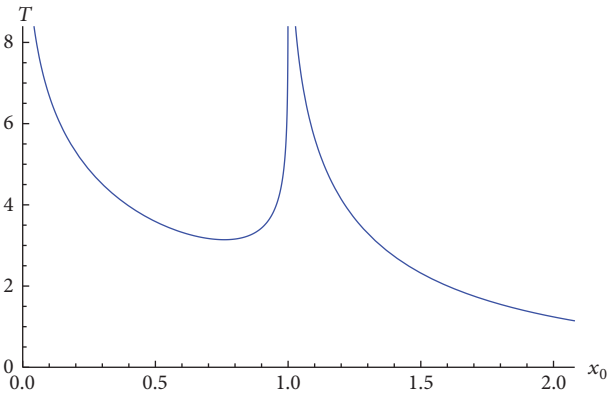


FIGURE 7: Exact period T as a function of the initial position x_0 when $a_1 = -1$ and $a_5 = 3$, (a) $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 1$, Section 4 (17), and (b) $x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 1$, Section 3 (49). As can be seen the motion is not periodic when the initial position is $x = (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$.

$x_0 = 0.95$ and the equilibrium point is located at $x = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 3^{-1/4} \approx 0.759839$. Figure 8(b) shows the displacement x as a function of time t when $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (-361 + \sqrt{249037})} \approx 0.415385. \quad (54)$$

In this situation we obtained $x_1 = \sqrt{u_1} = 19/20 = 0.95$.

It is easy to verify that in this case the system is equivalent to a mixed-parity nonlinear oscillator. The change of variable

$$y = x - \left(-\frac{a_1}{a_5}\right)^{1/4} \quad (55)$$

gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 4a_1 y - 10(-a_1 a_5^{1/3})^{3/4} y^2 + 10(-a_1 a_5)^{1/2} y^3 \\ - 5(-a_1 a_5^{1/3})^{1/4} y^4 + a_5 y^5 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

The system modelled by (56) oscillates around the equilibrium position $y = 0$ and the periodic solution y satisfies

$y \in [y_1, y_0]$ with $y_1 = x_1 - (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and $y_0 = x_0 - (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. Figure 9 shows the phase portrait when $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $y_0 = x_0 - (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 0.95 - 3^{-1/4} \approx 0.190164$. As can be seen the system oscillates around the equilibrium point $y = 0$.

6. Exact Solution When $a_1 > 0$, $a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$

For case (d) it is necessary to obtain the equation for the period again since if $a_5 < 0$, the root $\sqrt{a_5/3}$ is not a real number and so (7) cannot be used. In order to obtain the exact solution when $a_1 > 0$, $a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ in which case the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ and the periodic solution x satisfies $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$, we proceed as follows. From (6) we can write

$$\sqrt{-\frac{a_5}{3}} dt = \pm \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(-3a_1/a_5)(x_0^2 - x^2) + (x_0^6 - x^6)}}. \quad (57)$$

6.1. Calculation of the Exact Period. We can consider the same four trajectories that we analysed at the beginning of Section 3.2. Doing the change of variable $x^2 = u$, it follows that for trajectory 1 \rightarrow 2 ($0 \leq t \leq T/4$ and $x_0 \geq x \geq 0$) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2\sqrt{-\frac{a_5}{3}} t \\ = \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(x_0^2 - u)u(-u^2 - x_0^2 u - 3a_1/a_5 - x_0^2)}} \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

which can be written as

$$2\sqrt{-\frac{a_5}{3}} t = \int_{x^2}^{x_0^2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{(w_1 - u)(x_0^2 - u)u(u - w_2)}}, \quad (59)$$

where w_1 and w_2 are defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-a_5}} \left(\sqrt{3(4a_1 + a_5 x_0^4)} - \sqrt{-a_5 x_0^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-a_5}} \left(\sqrt{3q_4} - \sqrt{-q_0} \right), \\ w_2 &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-a_5}} \left(\sqrt{3(4a_1 + a_5 x_0^4)} + \sqrt{-a_5 x_0^4} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-a_5}} \left(\sqrt{3q_4} + \sqrt{-q_0} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

It is easy to verify that it satisfies

$$w_1 > x_0^2 \geq u > 0 > w_2. \quad (61)$$

Now the period, T , and the periodic solution, x , are dependent on x_0 and $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$. The following integral is valid

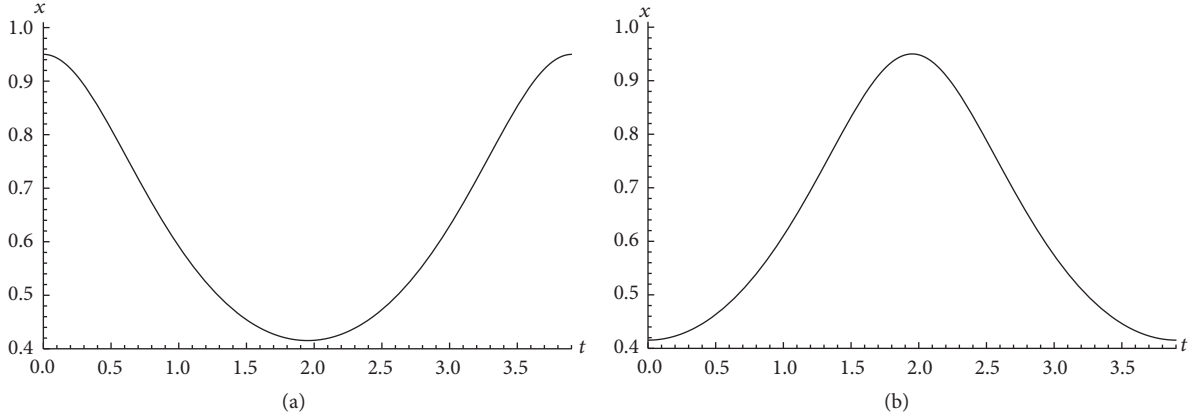


FIGURE 8: (a) Exact periodic solution x in (52) for $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 19/20 = 0.95$ and (b) $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = (1/20)\sqrt{(1/2)(-361 + \sqrt{249037})}$. In this situation $x_1 = 19/20 = 0.95$ is obtained.

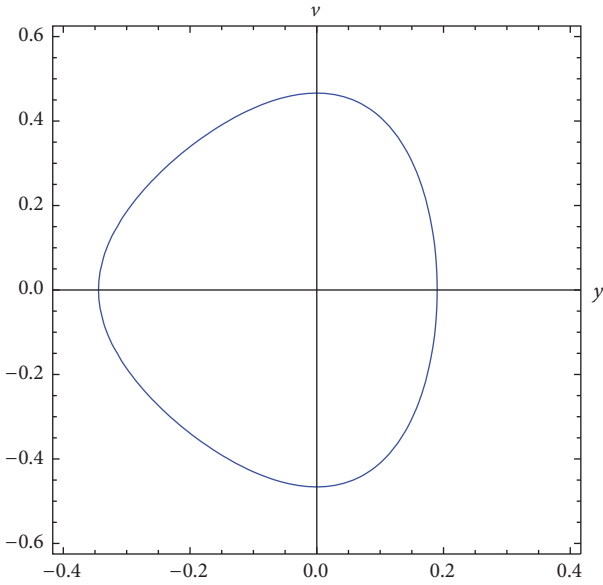


FIGURE 9: Phase space portrait for the mixed-parity nonlinear oscillator in (56) when $a_1 = -1$, $a_1 = 3$ and $y_0 = x_0 - (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4} = 0.95 - 3^{-1/4} \approx 0.190164$. As can be seen the system oscillates around the equilibrium point $y = 0$.

for $a > b \geq u > c > d$ [20, 6th edition, Formula 3.147, Integral 5, page 272]:

$$\int_u^b \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(a-y)(b-y)(y-c)(y-d)}} \quad (62)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{(a-c)(b-d)}} F(\kappa, q),$$

where $F(\kappa, q)$ is the incomplete elliptic integral of the first kind defined in (13) and κ and q are given by the following equations:

$$\kappa = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{(a-c)(b-u)}{(b-c)(a-u)}},$$

$$q = \frac{(b-c)(a-d)}{(a-c)(b-d)}. \quad (63)$$

We have $a = w_1$, $b = x_0^2$, $c = 0$, and $d = w_2$. Then the value of the integral in (59) is

$$2\sqrt{\frac{a_5}{3}}t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}} \cdot F\left(\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{w_1(x_0^2 - x^2)}{x_0^2(w_1 - x^2)}}, \frac{x_0^2(w_1 - w_2)}{w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}\right). \quad (64)$$

As can be seen in Figure 1(d), the period of the oscillation is four times the time taken by the oscillator to go from $u = 0$ and $u = x_0^2$. Therefore,

$$T = 4 \left(\frac{6}{3q_2 - \sqrt{-3q_0q_4}} \right)^{1/2} K(m_d), \quad (65)$$

where m_d is given by

$$m_d = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3q_2}{2\sqrt{-3q_0q_4}} \right)^{-1}. \quad (66)$$

q_0 , q_2 , and q_4 are defined in (19) and $K(m)$ is the complete elliptic integral of the first kind defined in (16). Figure 10 shows the period T as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 (65) when $a_1 = 1$, $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and (a) $a_5 = -1$, (b) $a_5 = -3$, (c) $a_5 = -10$, and (d) $a_5 = -50$. This figure corresponds to the right orbit in the phase space portrait shown in Figure 1(d).

6.2. *Calculation of the Exact Solution.* In order to obtain the solution x as a function of time t , from (64) it follows that

$$F\left(\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{w_1(x_0^2 - x^2)}{x_0^2(w_1 - x^2)}, \frac{x_0^2(w_1 - w_2)}{w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}}\right) = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{3}a_5w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}t \quad (67)$$

and then

$$\frac{w_1(x_0^2 - x^2)}{x_0^2(w_1 - x^2)} = \operatorname{sn}^2\left(\sqrt{-\frac{1}{3}a_5w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}t, \frac{x_0^2(w_1 - w_2)}{w_1(x_0^2 - w_2)}\right) \quad (68)$$

and taking into account (19), (60), (66), and (68) we finally obtain

$$x(t) = \frac{x_0 \operatorname{cn}\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}q_2 - \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{-3q_0q_4}\right)^{1/2}t, m_d\right)}{\left[1 + \left(2/\left(1 + (-3q_4/q_0)^{1/2}\right)\right)\operatorname{sn}^2\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}q_2 - \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{-3q_0q_4}\right)^{1/2}t, m_d\right)\right]^{1/2}}. \quad (69)$$

It is easy to verify that (69) is also valid for trajectories $2 \rightarrow 3$ ($T/4 \leq t \leq T/2$ and $0 \geq x \geq -x_0$), $3 \rightarrow 4$ ($T/2 \leq t \leq 3T/4$ and $-x_0 \leq x \leq 0$), and $4 \rightarrow 1$ ($3T/4 \leq t \leq T$ and $0 \leq x \leq x_0$), where the exact period T is given in (65). It is important to point out that when $a_1 > 0$ and $a_5 < 0$, (65) and (69) are valid provided that the initial amplitude x_0 satisfies the condition $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. Figure 11 shows the plot of the displacement x as a function of time t when $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = -3$, and $x_0 = 0.5$. This displacement was obtained using (69). This figure corresponds to the phase space portrait shown in Figure 1(d).

7. Discussion

In this section we briefly discuss the derived solutions presented in this paper compared to the exact one derived by Elías-Zúñiga [11], providing a discussion in which both solutions are compared for all the cases discussed in the manuscript. As it was pointed out in the introduction, Elías-Zúñiga does not solve the nonlinear differential equation exactly as we have done here, but he assumes an expression for the solution. He proposed a solution for (1) with the initial conditions given in (2) which can be written as follows:

$$x^2(t) = \frac{1}{a + b\operatorname{cn}^2(\omega t, m)}. \quad (70)$$

Substituting (70) into (1) it is possible to obtain the values for a , b , ω , and m , whose expressions in terms of a_1 , a_5 , and x_0 are

$$a = -\frac{2a_5}{a_5x_0^2 \pm \sqrt{3}\sqrt{-a_5(4a_1a_5 + a_5x_0^4)}},$$

$$b = \frac{1 - ax_0^2}{x_0^2},$$

$$m = \frac{1 - a^2x_0^4}{1 + 2ax_0^2},$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{a_1 + 2aa_1x_0^2}{1 + ax_0^2 + a^2x_0^4}}. \quad (71)$$

Elías-Zúñiga also concluded that the corresponding exact period of oscillation T of this nonlinear oscillator is given by [11, Eq. (15), page 2576]

$$T = \frac{4K(m)}{\omega} \quad (72)$$

and pointed out that, depending on the system parameter values of a_1 , a_5 , and x_0 , we can have real, complex, or imaginary values for a , b , ω , and m . Now we are going to compare the exact period and solutions presented in this paper with Elías-Zúñiga's paper for all the cases discussed in the manuscript.

7.1. *Exact Solution* When $a_1 \geq 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > 0$. We have obtained the exact period given in (17) and we have written the exact periodic solution of the quintic oscillator in the compact form given in (40). For this case, Elías-Zúñiga exact period is given in (72) and the exact solution has to be written as a piecewise function as follows:

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} (a + b\operatorname{cn}^2(\omega t, m))^{-1/2} & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{4} \\ -(a + b\operatorname{cn}^2(\omega t, m))^{-1/2} & \frac{T}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3T}{4} \\ (a + b\operatorname{cn}^2(\omega t, m))^{-1/2} & \frac{3T}{4} \leq t \leq T. \end{cases} \quad (73)$$

When $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1$ we obtain

$$a = -0.25 \pm 0.661438i,$$

$$b = 1.25 \mp 0.661438i,$$

$$\omega = 0.405233 \mp 1.63224i,$$

$$m = 0.5625 \pm 0.826797i \quad (74)$$

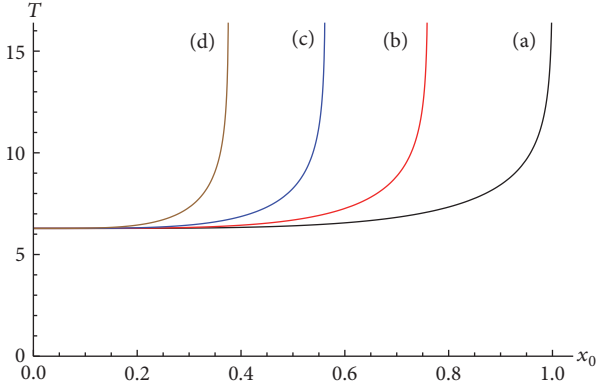


FIGURE 10: Exact period T in (65) as a function of the initial amplitude x_0 when $a_1 = 1$, $x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ and (a) $a_5 = -1$, (b) $a_5 = -3$, (c) $a_5 = -10$, and (d) $a_5 = -50$.

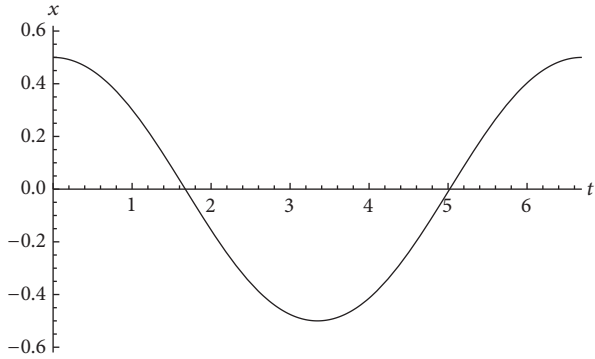


FIGURE 11: Exact solution x in (69) as a function of time t when $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = -3$, and $x_0 = 0.5$.

and (72) gives for the period of this nonlinear oscillator the following value:

$$T = 1.89604 \pm 3.37321i \quad (75)$$

which is not a real number and cannot correspond to a period of an oscillatory system. The period we have obtained in this paper by using (17) is $T = 3.79208$ s, which is the correct period. Substituting the values for a, b, ω , and m given in (74) into (73) and plotting x as a function of time, we obtain Figure 3, and it is possible to conclude that the solution given in (40) and the piecewise solution given in (73) are the same exact solution. However, the equation for the exact period given in (72) [11, Eq. (15), page 2576] does not give the exact period.

7.2. Exact Solution When $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. The exact period is given in (17) and the exact periodic solution is given in (40). For this case, Elías-Zúñiga exact period is given in (72) and the exact solution is written as a piecewise function given in (73).

When $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1.1$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -1.3036 \pm 0.674788i, \\ b &= 2.13004 \mp 0.674788i, \\ \omega &= 0.171154 \mp 1.107i, \\ m &= 0.817588 \pm 0.575804i \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

and (72) gives for the period of this nonlinear oscillator the following value:

$$T = 2.8212 \pm 5.85337i \quad (77)$$

which is not a real number and cannot correspond to a period of a physical oscillatory system. The period we have obtained in this paper by using (17) is $T = 5.64241$ s, which is the correct period. Substituting the values for a, b, ω , and m given in (76) into (73) and plotting x as a function of time, we obtain Figure 5, and it is possible to conclude that the solution given in (40) and the piecewise solution given in (73) are the same exact solution. However, the equation for the exact period given in (72) [11, Eq. (15), page 2576] does not give the exact period.

7.3. Exact Solution When $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. We have obtained the exact period given in (49) and the exact periodic solution given in (52). For this case, Elías-Zúñiga exact period is given in (72) and the exact solution can be written as follows:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a + bcn^2(\omega t, m)}}. \quad (78)$$

When $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 0.95$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -0.930194, \\ b &= 2.03823, \\ \omega &= 0.885853i, \\ m &= -0.434817 \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

and (72) gives for the period of this nonlinear oscillator the following value:

$$T = -6.46749i \quad (80)$$

which is an imaginary number and cannot correspond to a period of an oscillatory system. The period we have obtained in this paper by using (49) is $T = 3.90327$ s, which is the correct period. Substituting the values for a, b, ω , and m given in (79) into (78) and plotting x as a function of time, we obtain Figure 8(a), and it is possible to conclude that the solution given in (52) and the solution given in (78) are the same exact solution. However, the equation for the exact period given in (72) [11, Eq. (15), page 2576] does not give the exact period.

7.4. Exact Solution When $a_1 > 0$, $a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$. We have obtained the exact period given in (65)

and the exact periodic solution given in (69). For this case, Elías-Zúñiga exact period is given in (72) and the exact solution is written as a piecewise function given in (73).

When $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 0.5$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1.1747, \\ b &= 2.8253, \\ \omega &= 1.07253i, \\ m &= 0.575648 \end{aligned} \tag{81}$$

and (72) gives for the period of this nonlinear oscillator the following value:

$$T = -7.80654i \tag{82}$$

which is an imaginary number and cannot correspond to a period of an oscillatory system. The period we have obtained in this paper by using (65) is $T = 6.69369$ s, which is the correct period. Substituting the values for a , b , ω , and m given in (81) into (73) and plotting x as a function of time, we obtain Figure 11, and it is possible to conclude that the solution we obtained (69) and the solution given in (73) are the same exact solution. However, the equation for the exact period given in (72) [11, Eq. (15), page 2576] does not give the exact period.

7.5. Why the Period Given in [11, Eq. (15), page 2576] Does Not Give the Exact Period? As we have previously pointed out, Elías-Zúñiga concludes that “since the Jacobian elliptic function $\text{cn}(\omega t, m)$ has a period in ωt equal to $4K(m)$, we may see that the corresponding exact period of oscillation T is given by $T = 4K(m)/\omega$ [11, page 2576]. As we have just proved, this equation for the period gives complex and imaginary values for the period of a physical oscillator but not real numbers. However, if Elías-Zúñiga’s equations for the exact solution have been proven correct, where is the error in the expression for the period? The answer of this question is that not only the Jacobian elliptic function $\text{cn}(\omega t, m)$ has a period in ωt equal to $4K(m)$, but also periods $4iK'(m)$ and $2K(m) + 2iK'(m)$, where $K'(m) = K(1 - m)$ [22].

When $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1$, Elías-Zúñiga’s period would have to be

$$T = -\frac{4iK'(m)}{\omega} = -\frac{4iK(1 - m)}{\omega} = 3.79208 \text{ s} \tag{83}$$

which gives the correct period. When $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 1.1$, Elías-Zúñiga’s period would have to be

$$T = -\frac{4iK'(m)}{\omega} = -\frac{4iK(1 - m)}{\omega} = 5.64241 \text{ s} \tag{84}$$

which corresponds to the correct period for these numerical parameters. When $a_1 = -1$, $a_5 = 3$, and $x_0 = 0.95$, the correct expression for Elías-Zúñiga’s period would have to be

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{-2K(m) + 2iK'(m)}{\omega} = \frac{-2K(m) + 2iK(1 - m)}{\omega} \\ &= 3.90327 \text{ s} \end{aligned} \tag{85}$$

which is the correct period. Finally, when $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = -3$, and $x_0 = 0.5$, the correct expression for Elías-Zúñiga’s period would have to be

$$T = \frac{4iK'(m)}{\omega} = \frac{4iK(1 - m)}{\omega} = 6.69369 \text{ s} \tag{86}$$

which corresponds to the correct period for these parameters.

8. Conclusions

Closed-form expressions for the exact periods and solutions of the nonlinear quintic oscillator have been obtained for all possible oscillatory motions of this nonlinear system. Unlike Elías-Zúñiga’s procedure [11, 12], we do not assume any expression for the solution but exactly solve the nonlinear differential equation, which allows us to obtain the period and, after inversion, the solution for this conservative nonlinear oscillator. As shown, there are four possible combinations of coefficients a_1 and a_5 which provide periodic motions. In three of them ((a) $a_1 \geq 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > 0$, (b) $a_1 < 0$, $a_5 > 0$, and $x_0 > (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4} > 0$, and (d) $a_1 > 0$, $a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$) the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = 0$ with $x \in [-x_0, x_0]$. However, there is one more case ((c) $a_1 > 0$, $a_5 < 0$, and $0 < x_0 < (-3a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$) in which the system oscillates around the equilibrium position $x = (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ with $x \in [x_1, x_0]$. In all cases the exact periods are given in terms of a complete elliptic integral of the first kind and the exact solutions are expressed in terms of Jacobi elliptic functions. We also showed that making a convenient change of variable to a new variable $y = x - (-a_1/a_5)^{1/4}$ it is possible to verify that case (c) is equivalent to a mixed-parity nonlinear oscillator oscillating around the equilibrium position $y = 0$. Finally, our exact solutions are compared with the exact ones obtained by Elías-Zúñiga [11].

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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