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## NONLINEAR OSCILLATION AND WAVES IN DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS

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### PREFACE

A rich variety of books devoted to dynamical chaos, solitons, self-organization made their appearance in recent years. These problems are considered independently of one another. Therefore, many of readers of these books do not suspect that the problems discussed there are divisions of great generalizing science - the theory of oscillations and waves. This science is not some branch of physics or mechanics. It is in its own right. It is meta-science in some sense. In this respect the theory of oscillations and waves is nearest to mathematics. In the book called attention to reader the present-day theory of nonlinear oscillations and waves is carried out. From unified point of view oscillatory and wave processes in the systems of diversified physical nature, both periodic and chaotic, are considered. The relation between the theory of oscillations and waves, nonlinear dynamics and synergetics is discussed. One of purposes of the book is to convince reader of the necessity of thorough study of the theory of oscillations and waves and to show that such popular branches of science as nonlinear dynamics, synergetics, the soliton theory, and so on, are, in fact, constituent parts of this theory.

Primary audience for the book: researchers having to do with oscillatory and wave processes; students and post-graduate students interested in deep study of general laws and applications of the theory of oscillations and waves.

### INTRODUCTION

Purpose and subject-matter of the book. Subject of the theory of oscillations and waves. The history of creation and development of this theory.

#### 1. Purpose and subject-matter of the book

Purpose of the book called attention to reader is to give a good indication of the present state of the theory of nonlinear oscillations and waves. A distinguishing feature of this book is unified approach to both oscillatory and wave phenomena as well as to both regular and chaotic processes in dynamical systems.

The book contains introduction, five parts, and two appendixes. In introduction we give the definition of theory of oscillations and waves and describe the subject of its investigation. The history of creation and development of this theory is briefly reviewed too.

The first part deals with notions of dynamical system and its phase space, energy, adiabatic invariants, integrability and so on. Classification of dynamical systems is conducted. Elements of

the theory of near-integrable Hamiltonian systems are outlined. The definitions of natural (free), forced and self-oscillations and waves, chaotic and stochastic motions and corresponding attractors are given. The main quantitative characteristics of attractors are also described.

In the second part basic dynamical models studied in theory of oscillations and waves are described. For example, we have considered different models of nonlinear one-degree-of-freedom oscillators, including the «prey-predator» model by Lotka - Volterra; nonlinear chains by Toda and Fermi - Pasta - Ulam; some model equations for waves in dispersive media having solutions of soliton form; the Riemann and the Burgers equations describing wave processes in non-dispersive media; a set of models of self-oscillatory and autowave systems.

Natural oscillations and waves in the models of linear and nonlinear oscillators and chains, and soliton solutions of some model equations are considered in the third part. The notions of normally and anomalously dispersive waves are given and corresponding examples are adduced. Saw-tooth and shock waves in non-dispersive media, and solitary waves for the Burgers equation are considered. Elements of the theory of waves in slightly inhomogeneous, slightly nonstationary and periodically stratified media are also presented.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to consideration of oscillations and waves caused by external actions both forced and parametric. Much attention is given to different resonance problems. Nonlinear phenomena occurring in half-bounded chains and continuous media with harmonic input actions, such as excitation of the second harmonic and decay instability, are analyzed. The formation of saw-tooth and shock waves in nonlinear non-dispersive media and the change in form of harmonic wave in the process of its propagation in nonlinear slightly dispersive medium described by the Korteweg - de Vries equation are considered. Behavior of nonlinear bundles in non-dispersive and dispersive media described by the cubic Schrodinger equation and the Khokhlov - Zabolotzkaya equation is considered too.

Finally, the fifth part of the book, which is the most extensive, is devoted to oscillations and waves in active systems and, in particular, to self-oscillations and autowaves. Forced one-dimensional waves in active (non-equilibrium) media and a possibility of development of so-called burst instability are described. The notion of waves with negative energy is given. A view on turbulence in nonclosed flows as on amplification of fluctuations is discussed. Different mechanisms of self-excitation of oscillations and waves and of limitation of their magnitudes are analyzed. Classification of self-oscillatory and autowave systems is carried out. The energetic criterion for stochastization of self-oscillations is set forth. A great body of examples of self-oscillatory and autowave systems of diversified physical nature, both known and unknown, are adduced and studied. Influence of periodic actions on different self-oscillatory and autowave systems is investigated. In particular, the problems of asynchronous depression and excitation of self-oscillations, of synchronization and chaotization are considered. Interaction between self-oscillatory systems, both periodic and chaotic, is studied; in so doing the emphasis is on synchronization and chaotization problems.

Some mathematical methods used for investigation of oscillatory and wave systems are given in appendixes.

The book concludes with a comprehensive bibliography.

## **2. Definition and significance of the theory of oscillations and waves. Subject of its investigations. The history of creation and development of this theory. The relation between the theory of oscillations and waves and the synergetics problems**

Theory of oscillations and waves is science studying oscillatory and wave motions irrespective of their physical nature. By oscillatory motions any limited changes of body state taking place in a long time interval are meant. Due to the limitation these changes must necessarily be «thither and thither» [Mandelstam, 1955].

By wave motions oscillatory motions propagating in the space are meant. Such definition of the theory of oscillations and waves is very common. We know that other sciences study spatial-temporal changes of body state too. How does the theory of oscillations and waves differ from their? An answer to this question has been given by L.Mandelstam [Mandelstam, 1955]. Contrary to other sciences for which the prime interest is in what takes place with a body in a given space point and at a given moment, the theory of oscillations and waves concerns «general character of a process taken as a whole over a long interval of time».

Basing on knowledge of general laws of oscillatory and wave motions we can profitably predict different phenomena from diversified areas of science. Discovery of light combination scattering by L.Mandelstam [Mandelstam, 1947 (1,2)]\* is a typical example of such prediction. As for analogy between light combination scattering and usual objects of the oscillation theory,

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\* In the west literature this effect is usually called the Raman effect.

Mandel'shtam has written following [Mandel'shtam, 1972]: «From the point of view of theory of oscillations, wireless telephony and light combination scattering are the same. It is modulation. Sound - in radio, atomic oscillations - in combination scattering.» Thus, the availability of analogy between oscillatory and wave systems of diversified physical nature is the basis for prediction. Regarding such analogies, Mandel'shtam told students in one of his lectures on the theory of oscillations: «All of you know such systems as a pendulum and an oscillatory circuit, and also know that from oscillatory point of view it is the same. Now all this is trivial, but it is wonderful that this is trivial». These ideas up till now have not become fashioned. In the paper «L.I. Mandel'shtam and theory of nonlinear oscillations» A.A. Andronov [Andronov, 1956] has written about lectures and seminars by Mandel'shtam: «Lectures and seminars by Mandel'shtam have sometimes contained new scientific results which were not published. But, may be, the most significance of these lectures was in methodical inculcating habits of {it oscillatory thinking}, in general rise of {it oscillatory culture}». Unfortunately, many of even prominent scientists, studying concrete problems, are still lacking in «oscillatory culture». For example, if chemistry scientists had got such culture in due time, they would have not argued against principal possibility of oscillatory chemical reactions in homogeneous media, and fortune of B.P. Belousov discovered experimentally such reactions in 1951 [Belousov, 1959] would have been alternate. Furthermore, up till now scientific works, which are absolutely erroneous from the point of view of the oscillation theory, are occurred on occasion. Had their authors general «oscillatory culture», these works could have not appeared. It has historically arisen that the theory of oscillations was strongly attracting to radio engineering and drew from it basic models and objects under investigation. By this fact, the universality of the oscillation theory laws and the necessity to study these laws by specialists in different branches of science were not realized immediately, if at all.

The availability of analogies between oscillatory and wave processes in the systems of diversified physical nature is the reason why the theory of oscillations and waves has got its {it subject} for investigation and thereby it took shape of original science. {it Dynamical system} is such a subject [Neimark, 1988,1992]. Dynamical system is the system whose behavior is predetermined by a set of rules (algorithm). In particular, and it is most often, behavior of dynamical system is described by differential, integral or finite-difference equations. Obviously, dynamical system is a model of a real system. So, we can say that the theory of oscillations and waves studies abstract models, but not concrete systems. Basic models of the theory of oscillations and waves will be described in the Part II.

Contrary to physics, where dynamical models of investigated phenomena have been long worked out and studied, in other sciences this, as a rule, has not taken place. Investigations were concrete and had mainly pure descriptive character. The situation has essentially changed in the last tens of years only. Models have began to be worked out and investigated in chemistry, biology, ecology, meteorology, economics and even medicine. True, exceptions took place in the past too. So, in 1920 A. Lotka proposed a model of hypothetical chemical reaction with oscillations of reacting substances [Lotka, 1920,1925]. Analogous model was later suggested by V. Volterra for explanation of oscillations of numbers of competing species of animals and plants [Volterra, 1931]. At a later time this model has come to be known as «the prey - predator model». In 1928 a dynamical model of heart was proposed by B. van der Pol and M. van der Mark [Van der Pol, 1928]. This model consisted in three coupled relaxation generators. Using this model, authors demonstrated some known heart diseases, such as arrhythmia, and even attempted to predict unknown diseases. However, similar models were very few in number and, as a rule, they remained a mystery for the general circle of investigators.

By analyzing different models from diversified areas of science we can detect that these models have much in common. Therefore, these models may be classified by one or other indication; and in so doing we can separate the most typical ones for each class. Such classification, being of considerable importance in the presentation of the theory of oscillations and waves, will be carried out in the Chapter 1.

How and when was created such generalizing science as the oscillation theory? Apparently, it goes back to G. Lagrange works in the field of analytic mechanics published in 1788. By introducing generalized coordinates and momenta Lagrange has in effect digressed from traditional mechanics. The equations derived by him can be applied to systems of any nature. The investigation of properties of solutions of these equations makes possible to obtain general oscillatory and wave laws. It is not accidental that many of fundamental ideas of the present-day theory of oscillations and waves are expounded through the use of the Lagrange equations (or of their counterpart, the Hamilton equations).

The more important step on the road to creation and development of theory of oscillations and waves is associated with famous treatise by Rayleigh (J.W. Strutt) «The Theory of Sound» published in 1877 [Rayleigh, 1945]. In this treatise Rayleigh has first called attention to analogy between acoustic and electrical oscillations. Although the calculations of investigated phenomena

in the Rayleigh treatise were largely based on the linear theory, the elements of nonlinear theory, in particular of the self-oscillation theory, were embedded in this book. For example, the equation describing the general laws of self-oscillatory processes was derived there. At the present time this equation is known as the Rayleigh equation. The majority of problems formulated in the Rayleigh treatise were solved in more recent times. Among these are the investigations of self-oscillations of the Froude pendulum [Strelkov, 1933], of thermo-acoustic self-oscillations of the Helmholtz resonator [Teodorchik, 1952], and many others.

Creation of the present-day nonlinear oscillation theory is associated with investigations of H.Poincare [Poincare, 1886,1899], G.Birkhoff [Birkhoff, 1927] and A.M.Lyapunov [Lyapunov, 1950, 1954-1956] laying the mathematical foundations for this theory. True, application of their mathematical methods to the oscillation theory as such has occurred well later, primarily owing to works of A.A. Andronov [Andronov, 1956,1959].

A great contribution to development of nonlinear oscillation theory, especially of applied part of this theory, was made by van der Pol [Van der Pol, 1920, 1926, 1960], studying the operation of electronic generator and proposing his own investigative techniques, viz., the techniques of slightly varying amplitudes.

The next quite considerable step to development of oscillation theory and to transformation of this theory to the branch of science in its own right is associated with works of L.Mandelshtam and his disciples A.Andronov, A.Vitt, G.Gorelik, N.Papalexi, S.Khaikin, S.Strelkov, S.Rytov and other. Mandelshtam was the first scientist who as early as 1930 delivered lectures on the theory of oscillations and waves [Mandelshtam, 1955]. These lectures were given in Moscow University. They, as well as succeeding monograph «Oscillations and Waves» by G.Gorelik [Gorelik, 1959], up till now are examples of a unified approach to oscillatory and wave phenomena.

Almost independently of Mandelshtam, Andronov and other physicists mathematical groundworks for the nonlinear oscillation theory were laid by N. Krylov, N. Bogolyubov, Yu. Mitropolsky and their disciples [Krylov, 1937; Bogolyubov, 1950, 1961; Mitropolsky, 1955,1971,1988]. They worked out the most important methods for analysis slightly nonlinear oscillations: asymptotic method, the methods of averaging and of equivalent linearization. These methods have received further development through works of N.Moiseev [Moiseev, 1981], V.Volosov and B.Morgunov [Volosov, 1971], A.Nayfeh [Nayfeh, 1981], A.Vasilyeva [Vasilyeva, 1973,1990], E.Mischenko [Mischenko, 1975], R.O'Malley [O'Malley, 1974], W. Eckhaus [Eckhaus, 1979], J.Sanders and F.Verhulst [Sanders, 1985] and other.

It was one of the most important Andronov's achievements that he was the first to perceive interrelation between Poincaré's limit cycles and periodic oscillations of electronic generator studied by van der Pol. Such oscillations were called by Andronov {it self-oscillations}. Injection into oscillation theory by Andronov of the notion of self-oscillations initiated a great current of papers. Authors of these papers let know of detection of self-oscillations in concrete systems. Still more papers were initiated by subsequent discovery of the fact that self-oscillatory processes can be not only periodic, but chaotic as well. A great contribution to this discovery was made by one from Andronov's disciple, Yu.I.Neimark, in his works on homoclinic structure theory [Neimark, 1958, 1972 (1), 1976 (1,2), 1987]. The discovery of chaotic self-oscillations has received unprecedented attention of specialists in the very different branches of science.

In addition to this discovery, widespread attention to the problems of the theory of nonlinear oscillations was caused by the discovery of somewhat opposed trend in the evolution of dynamical systems, viz., trend to ordering, to self-organization\*\*.

Owing to this discovery new science by the name «synergetics» arises [Haken, 1978, 1983; Prigogine, 1980; Polak, 1983, Loskutov, 1990]. Although synergetics appears without visible association with the theory of oscillations and waves, subject of its study and general methods of investigation have been just adopted from this theory.

An essential effect on development of theory of oscillations and waves has been exerted by the discovery of special type of waves known as {it solitons}. Experimentally soliton was detected even in the 19th century by J.Scott Russell describing his observations and experiments in [Russell, 1844]. The first equation having solutions of soliton form was derived by D.Kortevæg and G. de Vries in 1895 [Kortevæg, 1895]. However, the theoretical comprehension of the soliton discovery and the elaboration of mathematical technique for calculation of solitons were happened rather not long ago, in 60s of this century [Zabusky, 1965; Gardner, 1967; Kruskal, 1970]. Today, an extensive literature has evolved which concerns the soliton theory (see, for example, [Whitham, 1974; Zakharov, 1980; Ablowitz, 1981; Eilenberger, 1981; Dodd, 1982; Infeld, 1990]). Un-

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\*\* It must be mentioned that the transition of system to chaotic regime, according to Yu.Klimontovich's hypothesis [Klimontovich, 1989,1990], is just associated with ordering of motion in the system. But this hypothesis is not generally recognized.

fortunately, up till now many investigators did not have a clear understanding of how the soliton theory relates to general theory of oscillations and waves, and therefore confusion with using of soliton notion often arises. The term «autosolitons» suggested recently by B.Kerner and V.Osipov [Kerner, 1991, 1994] may help to eliminate this confusion to a degree.

## CONTENTS

### Preface

**Introduction.** Purpose and subject-matter of the book. Subject of the theory of oscillations and waves. The history of creation and development of this theory

1. Purpose and subject-matter of the book
2. Definition and significance of the theory of oscillations and waves. Subject of its investigations. The history of creation and development of this theory. The relation between the theory of oscillations and waves and the synergetics problems

### Part I. Basic Notions and Definitions

**Chapter 1.** Dynamical systems. Phase space. Stochastic and chaotic systems. The number of degrees of freedom

- 1.1. Definition of dynamical system and its phase space
- 1.2. Classification of dynamical systems. A concept of the energy
- 1.3. Integrable and nonintegrable systems. Action - angle variables
- 1.4. Systems with slightly time-varying parameters. Adiabatic invariants
- 1.5. Dissipative systems. Amplifiers and generators

**Chapter 2.** Hamiltonian systems close to integrable. Appearance of stochastic motions in Hamiltonian systems

- 2.1. The content of the Kolmogorov - Arnold - Moser theory
- 2.2. The Henon - Heiles system

**Chapter 3.** Attractors and repellers. Reconstruction of attractors from an experimental time-series. Quantitative characteristics of attractors

- 3.1. The simple and complex attractors and repellers. Stochastic and chaotic attractors
- 3.2. Reconstruction of attractors from an experimental time-series
- 3.3. Quantitative characteristics of attractors

**Chapter 4.** Natural and forced oscillations and waves. Self-oscillations and autowaves

- 4.1. Natural and forced oscillations and waves
- 4.2. Self-oscillations and autowaves

### Part II. Basic Dynamical Models of the Theory of Oscillations and Waves

**Chapter 5.** Conservative systems

- 5.1. Harmonic oscillator
- 5.2. Anharmonic oscillator
- 5.3. The Lotka - Volterra system («prey-predator» model)
- 5.4. Chains of nonlinear oscillators. The Toda and Fermi - Pasta - Ulam chains
- 5.5. The wave equation. The Klein - Gordon and the Sine - Gordon equations. The Born - Infeld equation
- 5.6. The equation of simple (Riemann) waves
- 5.7. The Boussinesq and the Korteweg - de Vries equations
- 5.8. The Whitham and the Rudenko equations
- 5.9. The Khokhlov - Zabolotzkaya, the cubic Schrodinger, the Ginsburg - Landau and the Hirota equations
- 5.10. Some discrete models of conservative systems

**Chapter 6.** Nonconservative Hamiltonian and dissipative systems

- 6.1. Nonlinear damped oscillator with external force
- 6.2. The Burgers equation
- 6.3. The van der Pol, the Rayleigh and the Bautin equations
- 6.4. The equations of systems with inertial excitation and inertial nonlinearity
- 6.5. The Lorenz, the Rossler and the Chua equations

- 6.6. A model for active string
- 6.7. Models for locally excited media (the equation for overfall wave, the Fitz - Hugh - Nagumo and the Turing equations)
- 6.8. The Feigenbaum and the Zisook maps

### **Part III. Natural (Free) Oscillations and Waves in Linear and Nonlinear Systems**

#### **Chapter 7. Natural oscillations of nonlinear oscillators**

- 7.1. Pendulum oscillations
- 7.2. Oscillations described by Duffing equation
- 7.3. Oscillations of a material point in the force field with the Toda potential
- 7.4. Oscillations of a bubble in fluid
- 7.5. Oscillations of species strength described by the Lotka - Volterra equations
- 7.6. Oscillations in the system with slowly time-varying natural frequency

#### **Chapter 8. Natural oscillations in the systems of coupled oscillators**

- 8.1. Linear conservative systems. Normal oscillations
- 8.2. Oscillations in linear homogeneous and periodically inhomogeneous chains
- 8.3. Normal oscillations in nonlinear conservative systems
- 8.4. Oscillations in nonlinear homogeneous chains
- 8.5. Oscillations of coupled nonlinear damped oscillators. Homoclinic structures. A model of acoustical emission

#### **Chapter 9. Natural waves in bounded and unbounded continuous media. Solitons**

- 9.1. Normally and anomalously dispersive linear waves. Ionization waves in plasmas. Planetary waves in ocean (the Rossby waves and solitons)
- 9.2. Nonlinear waves described by the Born - Infeld equation. Solitons of the Klein - Gordon and the Sine - Gordon equations. Interaction between solitons
- 9.3. Simple, sawtooth and shock waves
- 9.4. Solitons of the Korteweg - de Vries equation
- 9.5. Solitons of the Boussinesq equation
- 9.6. Solitons of the cubic Schrodinger and the Ginsburg - Landau equations
- 9.7. Natural waves in slightly inhomogeneous and slightly nonstationary media. The wave action as an adiabatic invariant
- 9.8. Natural waves in the periodically stratified media

### **Part IV. Forced Oscillations and Waves in Passive Systems**

#### **Chapter 10. Oscillations of a nonlinear oscillator excited by an external force**

- 10.1. Periodically driven nonlinear oscillators. The main, subharmonic and superharmonic resonances
  - 10.1.1. Main resonance
  - 10.1.2. Subharmonic resonance
  - 10.1.3. Superharmonic resonance
- 10.2. Chaotic oscillations of nonlinear systems under periodic external actions
  - 10.2.1. Chaotic oscillations described by the Duffing equation
  - 10.2.2. Chaotic oscillations of a gas bubble in liquid under exposure to sound field
  - 10.2.3. Chaotic oscillations in the Vallis model for nonlinear interaction between ocean and atmosphere
- 10.3. Oscillations excited by external force with slowly time-varying frequency

#### **Chapter 11. Oscillations of coupled nonlinear oscillators excited by external periodic force**

- 11.1. The main resonance in a system of two coupled harmonically excited nonlinear oscillators
- 11.2. Combination resonances in two coupled harmonically driven nonlinear oscillators
- 11.3. Driven oscillations in linear homogeneous and periodically inhomogeneous chains caused by harmonic force applied to input of the chain
- 11.4. Forced oscillations in nonlinear homogeneous and periodically inhomogeneous chains caused by harmonic force applied to input of the chain. Excitation of the second harmonic and decay instability
- 11.5. Driven vibration of a string excited by distributed external harmonic force

#### **Chapter 12. Parametric oscillations**

- 12.1. Parametrically excited nonlinear oscillator
  - 12.1.1. Slightly nonlinear oscillator with small damping and small harmonic action

- 12.1.2. High-frequency parametric action upon a pendulum. Stabilization of the upper equilibrium position as an induced phase transition
- 12.2. Chaotization of parametrically excited nonlinear oscillator. Regular and chaotic oscillations in a model of childhood infections with regard to periodic seasonal change of the contact rate
- 12.3. Parametric resonances in the system of two coupled oscillators
- 12.4. Simultaneous forced and parametric excitation of a linear oscillator. Parametric amplifier

- Chapter 13.** Waves in half-bounded media excited by perturbations applied to their boundaries
- 13.1. One-dimensional waves in nonlinear homogeneous nondispersive media. Shock and sawtooth waves
  - 13.2. One-dimensional waves in nonlinear homogeneous slightly dispersive media described by the Korteweg - de Vries equation
  - 13.3. One-dimensional waves in nonlinear highly dispersive media
  - 13.4. Nonlinear wave bundles in dispersive media
    - 13.4.1. Self-focusing and self-defocusing of wave bundles
    - 13.4.2. Compressing and spreading pulses in nonlinear dispersive media
  - 13.5. Nonlinear wave bundles in nondispersive media. Approximate solutions of the Khokhlov - Zabolotzkaya equation
  - 13.6. Waves in slightly inhomogeneous media
  - 13.7. Waves in periodically inhomogeneous media

## Part V. Oscillations and Waves in Active Systems. Self-Oscillations and Auto-Waves

- Chapter 14.** Forced oscillations and waves in active non-self-oscillatory systems
- Turbulence. Burst instability. Excitation of waves with negative energy
  - 14.1. Amplifiers with lumped parameters
  - 14.2. Continuous half-bounded media with convective instability.
  - 14.3. Excitation of turbulence in nonclosed fluid flows. The Klimontovich criterion of motion ordering
  - 14.4. One-dimensional waves in active nonlinear media. Burst instability
  - 14.5. Waves with negative energy and instability caused by them
- Chapter 15.** Mechanisms of excitation and amplitude limitation of self-oscillations and auto-waves. Classification of self-oscillatory systems
- 15.1. Mechanisms of excitation and amplitude limitation of self-oscillations in the simplest systems. Soft and hard excitation of self-oscillations
  - 15.2. Mechanisms of self-oscillation excitation in systems with high-frequency power sources
  - 15.3. Mechanisms of excitation of self-oscillations in continuous systems. Absolute instability as a mechanism of excitation of auto-waves
  - 15.4. Quasiharmonic and relaxation self-oscillatory systems. Stochastic and chaotic systems
  - 15.5. Possible routes for loss of regular motion stability and the appearance of chaos and stochasticity
    - 15.5.1. The Feigenbaum scenario
    - 15.5.2. The transition to chaos via fusion of a stable limit cycle with an unstable one and subsequent disappearance of both of these cycles
    - 15.5.3. The transition to chaos via destruction of a two-dimensional torus
    - 15.5.4. The Ruelle - Takens scenario
- Chapter 16.** Examples of self-oscillatory systems with lumped parameters. I
- 16.1. Electronic generator. The van der Pol and Rayleigh equations
  - 16.2. The Kaidanovsky - Khaikin frictional generator and the Froude pendulum
  - 16.3. The Bonhoeffer - van der Pol oscillator
  - 16.4. A model of glycolysis and a lumped version of «brusselator»
  - 16.5. A lumped model of the Buravtsev oscillator
  - 16.6. Clock movement mechanisms and the Neimark pendulum. The energetic criterion of self-oscillation chaotization
  - 16.7. Self-oscillatory models for species interaction based on the Lotka - Volterra equations
  - 16.8. The systems with inertial nonlinearity
    - 16.8.1. The Pikovsky model
  - 16.9. The systems with inertial excitation
    - 16.9.1. The Helmholtz resonator with non uniformly heated walls

- 16.9.2. The heated wire with weight at its center
- 16.9.3. A modified «brusselator»
- 16.9.4. Self-oscillations of an air-cushioned body
- Chapter 17.** Examples of self-oscillatory systems with lumped parameters. II
  - 17.1. The Rossler and Chua systems
  - 17.2. A three-dimensional model of an immune reaction illustrating an oscillatory course of some chronic diseases and «oregonator»
  - 17.3. The simplest model of economic progress of human society
  - 17.4. Models of vocal source
  - 17.5. A lumped model of «singing» flame
- Chapter 18.** Examples of self-oscillatory systems with high-frequency power sources
  - 18.1. The Duboshinsky pendulum, «gravitational machine» and the Andreev hammer
  - 18.2. The Bethenod pendulum, the Papaleksi effect and the Rytov device
  - 18.3. Electromechanical vibrators. Capacitance sensors of small displacements
- Chapter 19.** Examples of self-oscillatory systems with time delay
  - 19.1. Biological controlled systems
    - 19.1.1. The models of respiration control
    - 19.1.2. The Mackey - Glass model of the process of regeneration of white blood corpuscles (neutrophils)
    - 19.1.3. Models of upright human posture control
  - 19.2. The van der Pol - Duffing generator with additional delayed feedback as a model of Doppler's autodyne
  - 19.3. A ring optical cavity with external field (the Ikeda system)
- Chapter 20.** Examples of continuous self-oscillatory systems with lumped active elements
  - 20.1. The Vitt system. Competition and synchronization of modes
  - 20.2. The Rijke phenomenon
  - 20.3. A distributed model of «singing» flame
- Chapter 21.** Examples of self-oscillatory systems with distributed active elements. I
  - 21.1. Lasers. Competition, synchronization and chaotization of modes. Optical autosolitons
  - 21.2. The Gann generators
  - 21.3. Ionization waves (striations) in low-temperature plasmas
    - 21.3.1. Inert gases
    - 21.3.2. Molecular gases
  - 21.4. A model of the Korotkov sound generation
  - 21.5. Self-oscillations of a bounded membrane due to excitation of waves with negative energy
- Chapter 22.** Periodic actions upon self-oscillatory systems. Synchronization and chaotization of self-oscillations
  - 22.1. Synchronization of periodic self-oscillations by an external force in the van der Pol - Duffing generator. Two mechanisms of synchronization. Synchronization as a non-equilibrium phase transition
  - 22.2. Synchronization of periodic oscillations in a generator with inertial nonlinearity and more complicated systems
  - 22.3. Synchronization of the van der Pol generator with modulated natural frequency
  - 22.4. Asynchronous quenching and asynchronous excitation of periodic self-oscillations
  - 22.5. Chaotization of periodic self-oscillations by a periodic external force
  - 22.6. Synchronization of chaotic self-oscillations. The synchronization threshold and its relation to quantitative characteristics of attractor
- Chapter 23.** Interaction between self-oscillatory systems
  - 23.1. Mutual synchronization of two generators of periodic oscillations
  - 23.2. Mutual synchronization of three and more coupled generators of periodic oscillations
  - 23.3. Chaotization of self-oscillations in systems of coupled generators
  - 23.4. Interaction between generators of periodic and chaotic oscillations
  - 23.5. Interaction between generators of chaotic oscillations. The notion of synchronization
- Chapter 24.** Examples of auto-waves and dissipative structures
  - 24.1. Auto-waves of burning. A model of the overfall wave
  - 24.2. Auto-waves in the Fitz - Hugh - Nagumo model
  - 24.3. Auto-waves in a distributed version of brusselator and in some other models of biological, chemical and ecological systems
- Chapter 25.** Convective structures and self-oscillations in fluid. Onset of turbulence
  - 25.1. The Rayleigh - Taylor instability and initial stage of thermoconvection excitation in plane layer
  - 25.2. Thermoconvection in a toroidal tube. The Lorenz equations



- 25.3. Initial stage of bioconvection excitation  
25.4. Onset of turbulence in the flow between two coaxial rotating cylinders. The Taylor vortices

**Chapter 26.** Hydrodynamic and acoustic waves in subsonic jet and separated flows

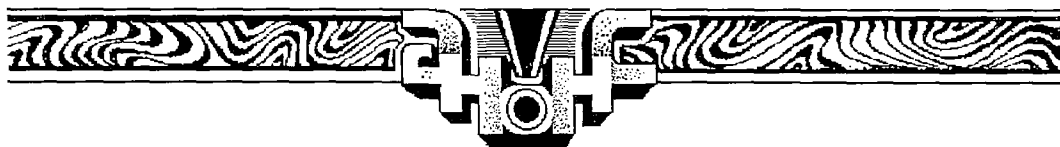
- 26.1. The Kelvin - Helmholtz instability  
26.2. Subsonic free jet  
26.3. Sound excitation by impinging jet. Excitation of edgetones  
26.4. Self-oscillations in open-jet return-circuit wind tunnels  
26.5. The Karman vortex wake, Aeolian tones and stalling flutter

**Appendix A.** Approximate methods for solving linear differential equations with slowly time-varying parameters

- A.1. JWKB Method  
A.2. Asymptotic method  
A.3. The Liouville - Green transformation  
A.4. The Langer transformation

**Appendix B.** The Whitham method and the stability of periodic running waves for the Klein - Gordon equation

**Bibliography**



**Вышел в свет сборник трудов Л.А. Вайнштейна**

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