Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, page 1 of 15
DOI:10.1017/prm.2020.10

Phase portraits of the quadratic polynomial Liénard differential systems

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(MS Received 28 August 2019; Accepted 31 January 2020)

We classify the global phase portraits in the Poincaré disc of the quadratic polynomial Liénard differential systems

$$\dot{x} = y, \quad \dot{y} = (ax + b)y + cx^2 + dx + e,$$

where $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ are the variables and a, b, c, d, e are real parameters.

Keywords: Quadratic system; Liénard system; Poincaré compactification; Global phase portraits

2010 *Mathematics subject classification:* 37C29; 37G15

1. Introduction

A *quadratic polynomial differential system* is a system of the form

$$\dot{x} = P(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = Q(x, y),$$

where P and Q are polynomials in the variables x and y, and the maximum of the degrees of P and Q is two.

The quadratic polynomial differential systems and their applications have been studied intensively these last 30 years, see for instance the exhaustive bibliography about these systems in the books of Reyn [**40**] and Ye Yanqian [**48**]. More concretely, classes of quadratic systems that have been studied are: homogeneous (see [**13**, **34**, **36**]), bounded (see [**11**, **16**, **19**]), having a star nodal point (see [**6**]), chordal (see [**22**, **23**]), with a weak focus of second or third order (see [**4**, **5**, **29**, **32**]), with four infinite critical points and one invariant straight line (see [**42**]), Hamiltonian (see [**2**]), gradient (see [**10**]), having a focus and one antisaddle (see [**3**]), integrable