



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJMCS_24531
Title of the Manuscript:	An Asymptotic Method for Over-Damped Forced Nonlinear Vibration Systems with Slowly Varying Coefficients
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
REVISION comments	A technique is presented for obtaining a solution of a problem. Neither the problem nor the method is new. I have some comments 1. What is the motivation to take this problem and what is the application of this problem. 2. What happens with boundary conditions. Otherwise, I don't see any significance.	Motivation and application: Second-order differential systems with time varying coefficients have a wide variety of applications in science and engineering, such as, mass connected to springs, pendulums with small angles of displacement and acoustic systems. Further similar systems include electrical harmonic oscillators such as RLC circuits. The harmonic oscillator model is very important in physics, because any mass subject to a force in stable equilibrium acts as a harmonic oscillator for small vibrations. Moreover, harmonic oscillators occur widely in nature and are exploited in many manmade devices, such as clock and radio circuits. What happen with boundary condition: To get started the physical systems or in getting expected results the boundary conditions are significant. In this article, we have also used the boundary conditions. To avoid the complexity of the calculations, in this article we have consider the boundary values of the amplitude and phases instead of the boundary value of the displacement and velocity and in getting the numerical results we have used this boundary conditions. Significant: The results obtained in this article are very significant. The percentage errors are less than 5% and in some cases they almost coincide with the numerical results. Therefore, the obtained results can be used in science and engineering where oscillatory phenomena occur.
REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		