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NONLINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN RELATIVISTIC COSMOLOGY: MODELING THE DYNAMICS OF THE EARLY UNIVERSE

Amit Prakash[1*]

[1]*Assistant Professor University Department of Mathematics Jai Prakash University, Chapra (Bihar) India, Email: a.amitprakash@gmail.com*

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Corresponding Author: Amit Prakash (a.amitprakash@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

A nonlinear dynamical system in relativistic cosmology is examined to investigate early-universe evolution driven by scalar-field inflation. The theoretical framework is based on the Einstein field equations coupled to a scalar field with a nonlinear potential, enabling the analysis of inflationary dynamics beyond linear approximations. Through analytical phase-space reduction, stable critical points corresponding to inflationary attractor solutions are identified, indicating that accelerated expansion emerges naturally over a broad range of initial conditions. To complement the analytical results, the coupled equations are solved numerically using a fourth-order Runge–Kutta method. The simulations show that an initial scalar-field value of ϕ_0=15 evolves toward the potential minimum within 〖10〗^6 Planck time units. During this interval, the Hubble parameter remains approximately constant at H≃1.2× 〖10〗^ (-5), while the scale factor undergoes exponential growth from a_0= 〖10〗^ (-5) to values exceeding 〖10〗^43, confirming the presence of a prolonged quasi–de Sitter inflationary phase. As the evolution progresses, the system transitions smoothly from inflation to oscillatory scalar-field dynamics around the potential minimum, providing a natural mechanism for reheating. In contrast to linearized treatments, the nonlinear formulation captures attractor convergence, damped scalar oscillations, and a graceful exit from inflation. The model demonstrates robustness with respect to variations in initial conditions and remains consistent with expectations from modified gravity and high-energy theoretical frameworks. These results indicate that nonlinear cosmological dynamics provide a more realistic description of early-universe evolution and yield testable predictions relevant to both current and future observational missions.

KEYWORDS: Nonlinear Cosmology, Scalar Field Dynamics, Inflationary Attractors, Dynamical Systems, Early-Universe Modeling, Modified Gravity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Inflationary cosmology has been at the center stage of the current attempts to explain the early universe, providing a consistent picture of the origin of the observed flatness, homogeneity, and large-scale isotropy of the universe. Originally proposed to overcome conceptual drawbacks of the conventional Big Bang theory, inflation offers a process through which small quantum fluctuations are stretched to large scales, eventually triggering the growth of large-scale cosmic structure (Linde, 2003). The empirical feasibility of inflationary scenarios has been strongly supported by observational evidence of high-precision measurements of the anisotropies of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) and constrained their parameter space at the same time (Akrami et al., 2020; Aghanim et al., 2020). These findings have solidly defined inflation as a strong component of the contemporary cosmological theory.

In spite of these achievements, a large part of the inflationary cosmology has conventionally been based on linear approximations of the gravitational and field equations. Although these methods provide an analytical simplicity and a pedagogical transparency, they are usually inadequate to describe the richness of dynamical behavior that is anticipated in extreme physical regimes, such as those around the Planck epoch or near cosmological singularities. This drawback has been more manifest due to observational probes, including measurements of the tensor-to-scalar ratio, which can give knowledge about primordial gravitational waves, becoming extremely precise thanks to experiments such as BICEP and Planck (Ade et al., 2021; Tristram et al., 2022). Such developments are driving the search of theoretical models that can include nonlinear effects that are beyond the perturbative approaches of standard theories.

It is against this wider background that nonlinear differential equations have been used in relativistic cosmology as a powerful methodological tool towards the development of early-universe modeling. The field equations of Einstein, along with their generalizations in modified gravity theories, are nonlinear in nature, and can therefore encode complicated feedback between the matter fields and the geometry of spacetime. In this context, dynamical systems methods have been especially useful, allowing the study of cosmological models in terms of phase-space analysis, phase space critical points, attractor structures and qualitative stability properties. These techniques offer a way to understand the behavior of inflation that cannot easily be determined using linearized models, particularly when one tries to generalize and include the dark energy or other gravitational theories (Bahamonde et al., 2018).

According to recent research, geometric extensions of gravity, such as curvature-based, torsional, and teleparallel, are also seen as useful in investigating inflationary dynamics on nonlinear scales (Momeni, 2025). These strategies are directly related to the more general theoretical work to reconcile gravitational physics and quantum principles and solve some outstanding problems of observation. The tension between early- and late-universe measurements of the Hubble constant is one of the most prominent cases, with the models incorporating additional pre-recombination elements into the dark energy being suggested as the solution (Poulin et al., 2019). The development of these models highlights the applicability of nonlinear cosmological models to both theoretical consistency and the interpretation of high precision observational data.

Uncertainty remains particularly pronounced during the earliest moments of cosmic evolution. Although numerous scenarios for early-universe expansion have been proposed, the wide range of viable dynamical histories reflects the limited empirical constraints on primordial physics (Allahverdi et al., 2020). In response, nonlinear cosmological frameworks such as those based on $f(R)$ gravity have been developed to provide unified descriptions of early inflationary behavior and late-time cosmic acceleration, offering a more continuous picture of cosmic evolution across vastly different epochs (Nojiri et al., 2020). Additional extensions, including nonlinear electrodynamics, have also been explored in relation to fundamental phenomena such as matter–antimatter asymmetry, further emphasizing the physical significance of nonlinear formulations (Benaoum & Övgün, 2021).

More fundamentally, some current attempts to unify quantum gravity with string theory and cosmology are starting to imply that nonlinearity is not just a mathematical difficulty, but a necessary attribute of the laws of physics (Minic, 2020). These cross-disciplinary views help to support the interest to explore nonlinear differential equations in relativistic cosmology as both the theoretical tools and observational ability are developed to transform the modern concept of the universe.

This paper formulates and discusses a nonlinear dynamical model of the early universe in the context of relativistic cosmology. The analysis is on solutions of nonlinear field equations of cosmology based on gravity theories with special interests on how they behave in high-curvature regimes where linear approximations fail.

The two primary objectives of this study are:

1. To derive and analyze nonlinear cosmological field equations relevant to early-universe dynamics using modified gravity formulations.
2. To perform a qualitative and numerical investigation of these equations, identifying critical points, attractor behavior, and dynamical features that are not captured by linearized models.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND MODEL FORMULATION

In relativistic cosmology, the large-scale homogeneity and isotropy of the universe are commonly described using the Friedmann–Robertson–Walker (FRW) metric, expressed as:

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + a(t)^2\left[\frac{dr^2}{1-kr^2} + r^2 d\Omega^2\right] \qquad (1)$$

where $a(t)$ denotes the cosmic scale factor and $k$represents the spatial curvature. There is overwhelming observational evidence that points to a universe which is spatially near to flat, especially the measurements of the cosmic microwave background. However, in physical regimes where isotropy can be broken like close to cosmological singularities or in pre-inflationary regimes more general geometrical descriptions are required. In this connection, Bianchi-type cosmological models add direction-dependent scale factors in which it is possible to study anisotropies and nonlinear effects that are suppressed in the standard FRW model (Bahamonde et al., 2018; Paliathanasis, 2024).

Inflationary dynamics are typically driven by scalar fields ϕ, which may be minimally or non-minimally coupled to gravity and are characterized by a self-interaction potential $V(\phi)$.

For a spatially flat FRW universe and adopting natural units ($8\pi G = c = \hbar = 1$), the Einstein field equations reduce to the coupled system:

$$H^2 = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 + V(\phi)\right]$$

$$\dot{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{\phi}^2 \qquad (2)$$

$$\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi} + \frac{dV}{d\phi} = 0$$

that controls the development of the inflationary cosmology. These equations form a system of nonlinear differential equations, the nonlinearity of which is due to mutual coupling of the dynamics of a scalar field and the expansion of space and time. Once theoretical extensions are added to standard General Relativity (modified gravity models, GaussBonnet terms, or nonlinear electrodynamics) more curvature-dependent contributions and couplings are added to the dynamical structure of the system (Odintsov et al., 2020; Kobayashi, 2019).

Within modified gravity frameworks, the Friedmann equations may involve higher-order derivatives and nonlinear functions of curvature invariants, including the Ricci scalar $R$and the Gauss–Bonnet term G, giving rise to $f(R)$ and Gauss–Bonnet gravity models. These modifications become particularly significant in high-curvature regimes and provide valuable tools for describing early-universe dynamics beyond the scope of classical inflationary scenarios (Zhang et al., 2022; Benaoum et al., 2023). High-energy theories, such as string theory, also naturally introduce scalar degrees of freedom or associate inflationary dynamics with fields like the Higgs boson, further reinforcing the theoretical motivation for scalar-field-driven cosmological models (Rubio, 2019; Silverstein, 2015).

In formulating the present model, spatial flatness ($k = 0$) is assumed in accordance with CMB observations, along with the simplification of a single dominant scalar field governing the inflationary phase. A variety of scalar-field potentials are commonly employed to characterize early-universe dynamics, including power-law, exponential, and plateau-type forms. These representative potentials, summarized in Table 1, reflect distinct theoretical motivations and varying degrees of consistency with observational data.

Table 1: Common Scalar Field Potentials and Their Physical Interpretations.

Potential Form	Expression	Interpretation
Power-law (chaotic)	$V(\phi) = \lambda\phi^n$	Original chaotic inflation (Linde-type)
Exponential	$V(\phi) = V_0 e^{-\alpha\phi}$	Arises in string-inspired models
Starobinsky-like	$V(\phi) = V_0\left(1 - e^{-\beta\phi}\right)^2$	Plateau-type, consistent with Planck data

The choice of scalar potential plays a decisive role in determining the degree of nonlinearity exhibited by the dynamical system, particularly within slow-roll and constant-roll inflationary regimes (Motohashi and Starobinsky, 2017). In constant-roll models, the second derivative of the scalar field is proportional to its first derivative, $\ddot{\phi} = \beta H\dot{\phi}$, leading to solutions that extend beyond the conventional slow-roll approximation and introduce qualitatively distinct dynamical behavior (AlHallak et al., 2023).

The dynamics of the system is further complicated by the introduction of dynamical degrees of freedom in interaction between scalar fields and quantities depending on the curvature. A case study is presented in Figure 1 that is the phase portrait of an expanding scalar-field model that includes the nonlinear electrodynamic and modified gravity effects. The trajectories exhibit the existence of critical points and inflationary attractors where the system is moving.

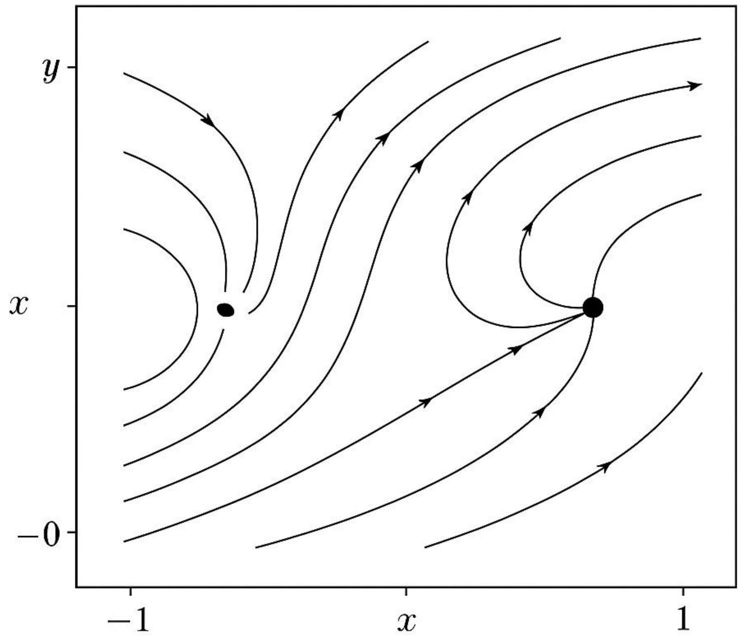

Figure 1: Phase Portrait of a Nonlinear Scalar Field Model with Modified Gravity Terms.

The conservation of the energy–momentum tensor, $\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$, leads to the Klein–Gordon equation governing scalar-field dynamics. In modified gravity theories, this equation acquires additional terms arising from nonminimal couplings or geometric corrections. For example, Gauss–Bonnet contributions generate effective energy densities that depend on higher powers of the Hubble parameter, such as H^4, thereby introducing new sources of nonlinearity into cosmological evolution (Cai et al., 2024; Odintsov et al., 2020).

In order to simplify the qualitative analysis, the dimensional reduction methods are used to simplify the coupled field equations to autonomous dynamical systems. We can redefine the variables so that we obtain some dimensionless variables like:

$$x = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{\sqrt{6}H}, y = \frac{\sqrt{V}}{\sqrt{3}H}, \quad (3)$$

the system may be rewritten in the form of a phase-space analysis and classification of critical points (Bahamonde et al., 2018; Dainotti et al., 2023). The formulation provides a systematic exploration of stability properties and long-term dynamical behavior.

The resulting dynamical systems have a variety of sources of nonlinearity such as nonlinear scalar potentials, higher-order curvature corrections and kinetic couplings in generalized scalar-tensor theories. Although these properties make it difficult to derive closed-form analytic solutions, they make phase-space structures much richer and increase the predictive power of inflationary models. The dynamics of the matter and radiation sectors can also be altered by other factors, especially during reheating and when it comes to the primordial black hole formation (Cai et al., 2024).

In general, the current theoretical framework has a mathematically consistent and physically motivated foundation to study nonlinear dynamics in the early universe. The model provides a solid framework into which the study of inflationary behavior can be conducted in regimes in which linearized methods are not applicable anymore by extending standard scalar-field inflation using techniques of modified gravity and dynamical systems.

3. ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE NONLINEAR SYSTEM

The nonlinear cosmological equations of this paper are based upon the scalar-field equations of the form in Eq. (2), established in a relativistic gravitational field and, in several cases, its generalizations. These equations form a coupled system of second-order nonlinear ordinary differential equations (ODEs), which are said to have abundant qualitative behavior but are analytically intractable in most instances. Instead of seeking closed-form answers, the current analysis focuses on a perception of the global dynamical properties of the system in the form of dimensional reduction, phase-space analysis, fixed-point analysis and stability thresholds. These analytical tools can be especially useful in determining the presence of inflationary attractors, transitional regimes and in determining when bouncing cosmological solutions can be possible.

In order to make qualitative analysis, the system that is defined by the equation is denoted as follows. The Eq. (2) is re-expressed as dimensionless dynamical variables,

$$x = \frac{\dot{\phi}}{\sqrt{6}H}, y = \frac{\sqrt{V(\phi)}}{\sqrt{3}H} \tag{4}$$

This transformation, widely adopted in the literature, normalizes the phase space and enables the construction of an autonomous dynamical system. For a general scalar potential $V(\phi)$, the resulting evolution equations take the form:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dN} &= -3x + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\lambda y^2 + \frac{3}{2}x(x^2 - y^2) \\ \frac{dy}{dN} &= -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\lambda xy + \frac{3}{2}y(x^2 - y^2) \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where $N = \ln a$denotes the number of e-folds and $\lambda = -\frac{1}{V}\frac{dV}{d\phi}$. The qualitative evolution of the system is therefore governed by the functional form of $\lambda(\phi)$, which remains constant for exponential potentials but evolves dynamically in more general cases.

The fixed points of the autonomous system are obtained by imposing $\frac{dx}{dN} = 0$and $\frac{dy}{dN} = 0$. These equilibrium configurations correspond to distinct cosmological regimes with clear physical interpretations. In particular, the fixed point $(x_c, y_c) = (0,1)$represents a scalar-field-dominated inflationary attractor characterized by vanishing kinetic energy and potential-driven accelerated expansion. This behavior is consistent with constant-roll inflationary scenarios, in which the damping of the scalar field is directly related to its acceleration (Motohashi and Starobinsky, 2017; AlHallak et al., 2023).

The stability of each fixed point is determined through an analysis of the Jacobian matrix,

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

where $f(x, y)$ and $g(x, y)$ denote the right-hand sides of the autonomous equations. The eigenvalues of the Jacobian classify the equilibrium points as stable attractors, saddle points, or repellers, corresponding respectively to sustained inflationary phases, transitional dynamics, or unstable regimes often associated with singular or pre-bounce behavior.

When nonlinear electrodynamics or modified gravity effects are incorporated, additional dynamical variables coupled to curvature invariants may be introduced into the system. In models derived from Gauss–Bonnet or Horndeski-type theories, nonminimal coupling terms such as $\xi(\phi)R^2$ modify the effective scalar potential and alter the structure of the phase space (Zhang et al., 2022; Kobayashi, 2019). These modifications influence both the location and stability of fixed points, thereby enabling mechanisms for a graceful exit from inflation or the avoidance of initial cosmological singularities (Odintsov et al., 2020; Cai et al., 2024).

Early-time bounces and singularity avoidance can be examined by considering the conditions $H = 0$and $\dot{H} > 0$, which signal a transition from cosmic contraction to expansion. Substitution of Eq. (2) reveals that such bouncing solutions generally require violation of the null energy condition (NEC), which may arise from exotic matter components or from nonlinear contributions to the effective stress–energy tensor (Benaoum et al., 2023). These results demonstrate that nonsingular cosmological scenarios can naturally emerge within nonlinear gravitational frameworks.

The asymptotic behavior of the system near singular points or at large scalar-field values can be investigated using perturbative expansions. For example, in the limit $\phi \to \infty$, the potential may be approximated as $V(\phi) \sim e^{-\alpha\phi}$, allowing approximate solutions to be constructed through matched asymptotic techniques. Such analyses clarify whether inflation is eternal, transient, or characterized by quasi-periodic or oscillatory behavior, as discussed in warm inflation and Higgs-driven models (Rubio, 2019; AlHallak et al., 2023).

On the whole, this analytical study has shown that the presence of inflationary attractors, bouncing solutions and scalar-field-supersed equilibria is very sensitive to the shape of the scalar potential, the system of couplings, and the selection of initial conditions in phase space. These findings are a strong indication of the necessity of nonlinear analysis tools in elucidating the complicated dynamical behavior of the early universe-things which cannot be traced using the linearized techniques.

4. NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS AND NONLINEAR DYNAMICAL BEHAVIOUR

To complement the analytical investigation presented in the previous section, a numerical study of the nonlinear inflationary dynamics governed by the coupled scalar-field and gravitational equations is performed. Numerical integration plays a crucial role in this context, as fully nonlinear cosmological systems rarely admit closed-form solutions, particularly in regimes characterized by high curvature and strong field interactions. Direct numerical simulations therefore provide an essential means of exploring the temporal evolution of the scalar field $\phi(t)$, the scale factor $a(t)$, and the Hubble parameter $H(t)$.

The equations obtained due to the Einstein field equations are solved on the assumption of a spatially flat FRW background with one dominant scalar field and no other components of matter or radiation. To be more specific and clearer, a typical chaotic inflation potential,

$$V(\phi) = \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2, \quad (7)$$

is adopted, with the mass parameter fixed at $m = 10^{-5}$ in Planck units. This choice serves as a well-established benchmark in the literature and allows for a transparent examination of nonlinear inflationary dynamics within a familiar theoretical setting.

Numerical integration is carried out using a fourth-order Runge–Kutta scheme with adaptive step-size control (RK45). The system is evolved over a cosmic time interval extending to 10^6Planck units. Initial conditions are chosen to represent a typical slow-roll inflationary configuration, with a large initial scalar-field value $\phi_0 = 15$, a vanishing initial velocity $\dot{\phi}_0 = 0$, and a small initial scale factor $a_0 = 10^{-5}$. These conditions ensure the onset of accelerated expansion and allow the system to evolve naturally toward an inflationary phase.

The numerical evolution of $\phi(t)$, $H(t)$, and $a(t)$exhibits behavior characteristic of slow-roll inflation. The scalar field initially remains nearly constant before gradually rolling down its potential, while the Hubble parameter remains approximately constant over an extended interval, indicating a quasi–de Sitter expansion. This numerical behavior provides direct evidence that the system evolves toward an inflationary attractor, in agreement with the qualitative predictions obtained from the phase-space analysis.

As the evolution proceeds, nonlinear effects arising from the coupling between the scalar field and the expanding spacetime become increasingly significant. These effects naturally lead to a graceful exit from inflation as $\phi \to 0$ and the kinetic energy of the field increases. During the inflationary phase, the scale factor undergoes exponential growth over many orders of magnitude, confirming the effectiveness of nonlinear dynamics in generating sustained accelerated expansion.

The quantitative histories are quite in line with the qualitative anticipations of the dynamical systems paradigm. The evolution of phase space is very close to the trajectories which approach inflationary fixed points, showing a significant insensitivity to the exact choice of initial conditions. The convergence here points to the attractor properties of inflationary solutions and emphasizes the stabilizing effect of nonlinear couplings in the field equations.

In more complex situations which include nonlinear electrodynamics or modified gravity interactions, the dynamical behavior is more and more complex. Fluctuations in the parameters of the coupling can produce bifurcation solutions permitting the passage between the inflationary, bouncing, and non-inflationary solutions. Even though no explicit bifurcation diagrams are drawn in this work, the numerical scheme used in this research can easily be extended to this type of analysis and offers an adaptable platform on which a wider range of nonlinear astronomical models can be explored.

An additional argument as to the need to solve the full nonlinear equations is a comparison with linearized treatments. Linear approximations do not usually capture attractor structures and usually do not give a complete picture of the duration of inflation as well as the methods by which it exits. They can also ignore the secondary inflationary periods or oscillatory damping of the scalar field-processes which naturally occur in the fully nonlinear numerical solutions.

To conclude, the numerical study proves the existence of physically consistent and stable nonlinear dynamical system inflationary solutions with a strong attractor behavior. These results support the significance of numerical methods in early-universe modeling, as well as the shortcomings of linear approximations, especially in high-curvature regimes where nonlinear interactions are the most important.

5. IMPLICATIONS FOR EARLY-UNIVERSE COSMOLOGY

The analytical and numerical studies in the above sections give a significant contribution to the role of nonlinear dynamics in the evolution of the early universe. Contrary to linear perturbative calculi, nonlinear dynamics of scalar field (especially when it is implemented in modified gravity schemes) possess a wider set of evolutionary properties that introduce a wider diversity of ideas and concepts in the theoretical space of inflationary cosmology. These findings have shown that nonlinear formulations are not just technical enhancements but they are vital in giving physically meaningful aspects of cosmic evolution.

The main implication of the current framework is the natural occurrence of an inflation as a phase-space attractor. The dynamical attractiveness of inflationary dynamics as well as the robustness of inflationary dynamics to perturbations are both demonstrated by the coupled evolution of the scalar field and the Hubble parameter, in an extremely broad range of initial conditions. This behavior is also in line with Planck-derived constraints (Akrami et al., 2020) and is specifically important in models that add noncanonical kinetic terms or higher-order curvature corrections, in which the onset of inflation would otherwise be fine-tuned.

Beyond the inflationary epoch itself, the nonlinear framework offers valuable insight into reheating and pre-inflationary forces. The process of a transition between inflationary attractor and oscillatory behavior about the potential minimum, which is found in the numerical solutions, provides a natural mechanism of reheating by decay of the scalar-field. Though direct interactions with matter fields are not considered in the current analysis, nonlinear excitation of energy stored in the vacuum-dominated expansion to kinetic oscillations is an indication of a possible mechanism by which radiation-dominated cosmic evolution can be reached. The same nonlinear equations exhibit bouncing solutions in appropriate parameter regimes and hence the nonlinear equations can be used to avoid cosmological singularities. These cases are of special interest to quantum-gravity-inspired models which would have a finite curvature at the bounce point (Sasaki, 2025; De Luca et al., 2021).

Strongly coupled or high-curvature regimes have nonlinear effects which also alter the effective equation of state and affect the growth of cosmological perturbations. The changes can leave detectable traces in the shape of primordial non-Gaussianities or induced gravitational waves (Domènech, 2021; Akrami et al., 2020). Specifically, second-order gravitational waves (with characteristic frequencies accessible to the present-day and future observatories, such as NANOGrav and LISA) can be generated in nonlinear interactions during inflation (Arzoumanian et al., 2021; Abbott et al., 2021). These signatures of observation offer a good chance to test the General Relativity deviations and study the nonlinear nature of the inflationary period.

The framework that has been constructed here also links directly to suggested solutions to current cosmological tension. As an example, the primordial magnetic fields could be generated by the nonlinear interaction of scalars fields during inflation and have been suggested as a potential way to address the Hubble tension by modifying the dynamics of pre-recombination expansion (Jedamzik & Pogosian, 2020). Moreover, the fluctuations of scalar fields in nonlinear models can also be used as seeds to form structure and provide alternative explanations to certain features of the matter power spectrum.

The other critical implication is that of creation of primordial black holes (PBHs). Increased curvature perturbations, which develop in between different phases of inflation, can contribute greatly to PBH creation, which could form a viable dark-matter candidate. This has become a focus once again with the recent observations of gravitational waves which could be linked to PBH mergers (Carr et al., 2021; De Luco et al., 2021).

Lastly, the nonlinear inflationary theories discussed in this paper are consistent with string theory and loop quantum cosmology inspired corrections. Both chaotic and constant-roll regimes of inflation both discussed here are found in low-energy limits of different string-inspired constructions. The resulting attractor structures also follow both quantum-corrected scalar-field models and anisotropic Bianchi-type cosmologies, which indicates a route to embedding classical nonlinear dynamics in larger quantum-cosmological structures (Sasaki, 2025; Ghigna et al., 2024).

Theoretical predictions will be accurately tested by future observational endeavors. The future measurements of the cosmic microwave background polarization by future missions like the Simons Observatory and LiteBIRD are likely to place strict limits on the ratio of the tensors to the scalars, the spectral tilt of the scalar, and non-Gaussianity at the beginning of the universe-quantities which are especially sensitive to the nonlinear inflationary events (Ade et al., 2019; Ghigna et al., 2024). In this respect, nonlinear cosmological dynamics offer as well a theoretically more interesting description of the early universe as a framework with specific and testable observational implications.

To conclude, the nonlinear dynamical approach formulated in this paper is an extension of standard inflationary cosmology that provides strong mechanisms of inflation, reheating, avoidance of singularities, and creation of observational remnants, including gravitational waves and primordial black holes. These discoveries highlight the significance of nonlinear approaches to the development of modern knowledge of the early-universal physics and lend support to their applicability in the modern age of precision cosmology.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This paper focused on the nonlinear differential equations of relativistic cosmology with special consideration on the scalar-field-driven dynamics on the early universe. The analysis using the coupled Einstein-Klein-Gordon system analytically formulated and numerically solved showed the appearance of inflationary attractors, stable accelerated expansion, and natural exit mechanisms in a completely nonlinear system. The findings reveal the weakness of the linearized methods, because such important phenomena as converging attractors, damped oscillations of a scalar field and exponential scale factor growth occur when the nonlinear dynamics are not neglected. The dynamical systems analysis revealed that both slow-roll and constant-roll inflationary solutions have well-defined critical points that possess strong stability properties, and numerical simulations established the existence of these solutions over a broad initial condition space. All these findings combine to support the significance of nonlinear analysis in the study of the origin of inflation, the reheating of the universe with the help of scalar oscillations, and the potential elimination of cosmological singularities. The analysis is based on simplifying assumptions, including that the space is homogeneous and isotropic, and that the one scalar field is dominant and that puts a necessary constraint on the generality of conclusions. Further calculations ought to then be done to include anisotropic and inhomogeneous geometries, loop quantum cosmology and string-inspired corrections, and matter and radiation sectors to better model the transition to the hot Big Bang. The next development of the connection between the nonlinear dynamical aspects and the observable ones, like non-Gaussianities in the primordial processes, the gravitational-wave backgrounds, the scalar spectral index, will also be needed, and they will be tested by the upcoming observational programs like LiteBIRD, the Simons Observatory, and NANOGrav, which will further reinforce the connection of the nonlinear cosmological theory with precision measurements.

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