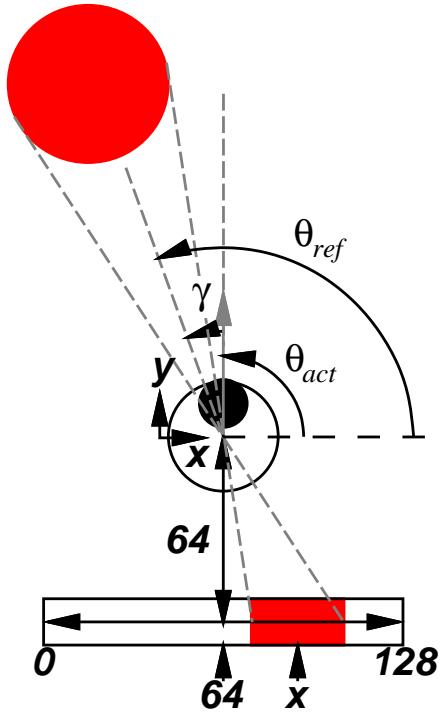


Time- and Energy-Based Stability

Outline

- Root Locus
- Lypunov's methods

Root Locus



$$\Theta(s)_{ref} \rightarrow \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \rightarrow \Theta(s)_{act}$$

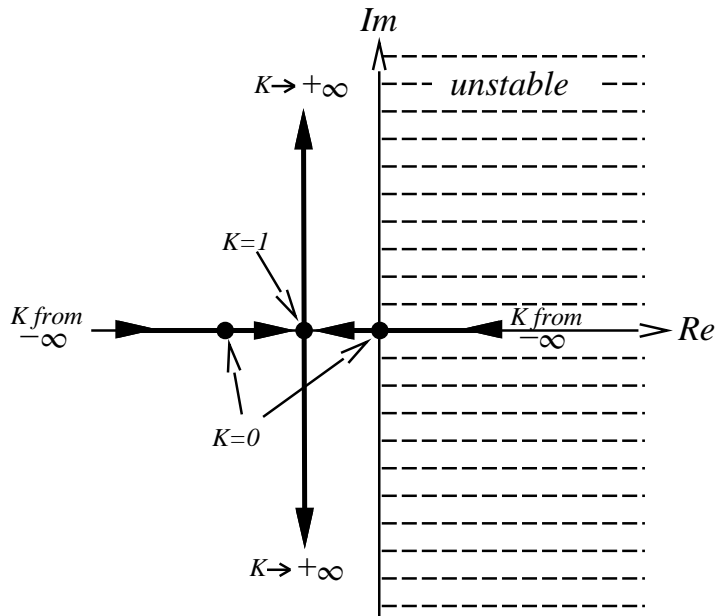
The homogeneous (unforced) differential equation of motion:

$$1 + GH = s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

stability: *bounded input* \rightarrow *bounded output* (BIBO)

consider:

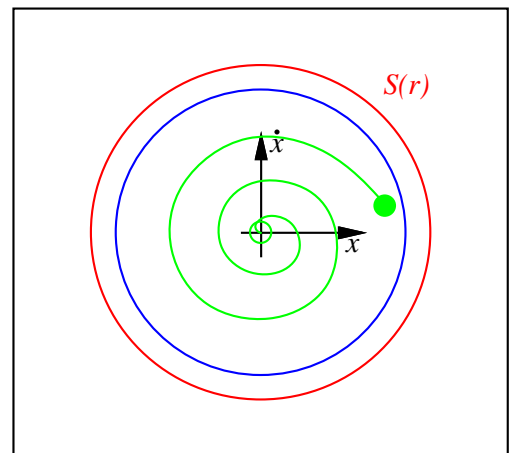
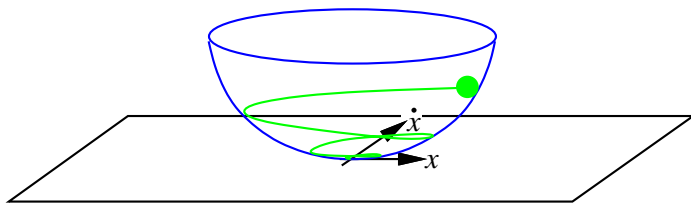
$$1 + GH = s^2 + 2s + K$$



Analytic Stability — Lyapunov's Direct Method

Stability - the origin of the state space is stable if there exists a region, $S(r)$, such that states which start within $S(r)$ remain within $S(r)$.

Asymptotic Stability - a system is asymptotically stable in $S(r)$ if as $t \rightarrow \infty$, the system state approaches the origin of the state space.



Analytic Stability - Lyapunov's Second Method

Define: an arbitrary scalar function, $V(\mathbf{x}, t)$, called a *Lyapunov function*, continuous is all first derivatives, where \mathbf{x} is the state and t is time,

Iff: If the function, $V(\mathbf{x}, t)$, exists such that:

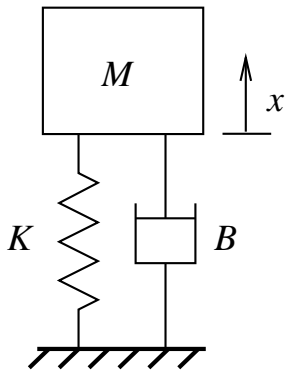
- (a) $V(0, t) = 0$, and
- (b) $V(\mathbf{x}, t) > 0$, for $x \neq 0$ (*positive definite*), and
- (c) $\partial V / \partial t < 0$ (*negative definite*),

Then: the system described by V is asymptotically stable in the neighborhood of the origin.

...if a system is stable, then there exists a suitable Lyapunov function.

...if, however, a particular Lyapunov function does not satisfy these criteria, it is not necessarily true that this system is unstable.

EXAMPLE: spring-mass-damper



system dynamics:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{B}{M}\dot{x} + \frac{K}{M}x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_0^v (Mv)dv + \int_0^x (Kx)dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}Mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 \end{aligned}$$

Lyapunov function:

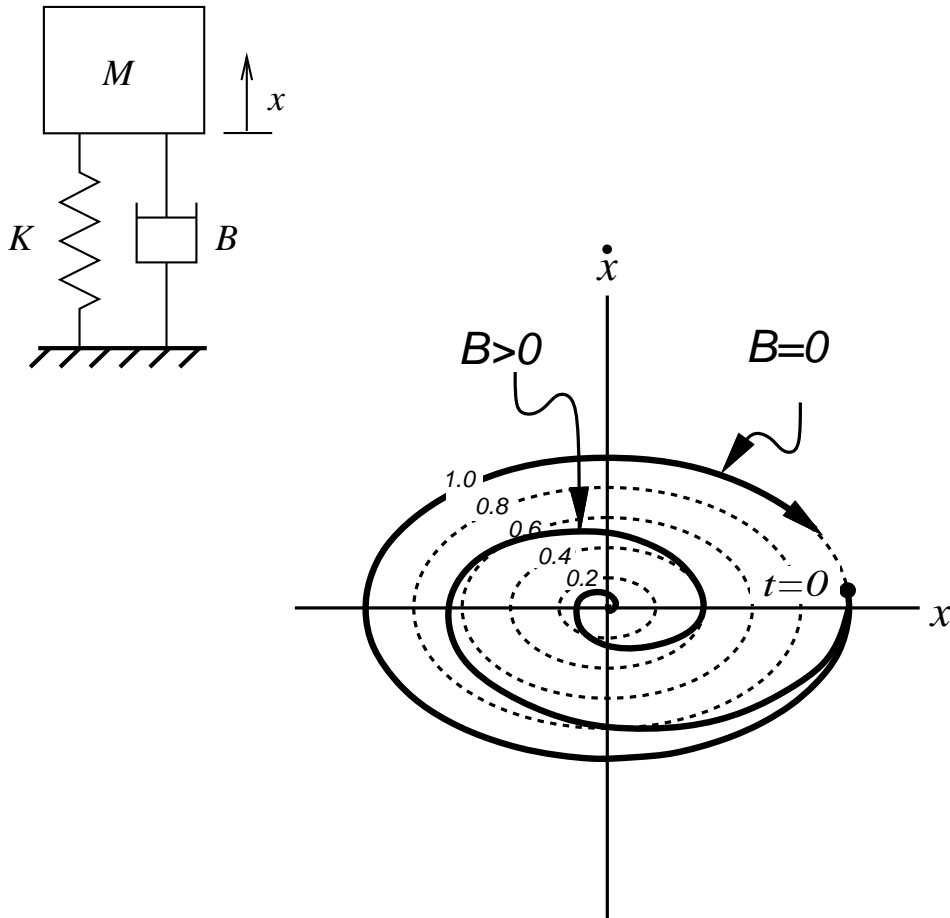
$$V(\mathbf{x}, t) = E = \frac{M\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{Kx^2}{2}$$

(a) $V(0, t) = 0, \quad \checkmark$

(b) $V(\mathbf{x}, t) > 0, \quad \checkmark$

(c) $\partial V/\partial t$ *negative definite?*

EXAMPLE: spring-mass-damper



...the entire state space is asymptotically stable for $B > 0$.

EXAMPLE: population dynamics

system dynamics:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= \# \text{ males} & \dot{x}_1 &= -x_1 + \alpha x_1 x_2 = x_1(\alpha x_2 - 1) \\x_2 &= \# \text{ females} & \dot{x}_2 &= -x_2 + \beta x_1 x_2 = x_2(\beta x_1 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

equilibrium points: $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{a}) \quad & x_1 = x_2 = 0 \\(\text{b}) \quad & x_1 = \frac{1}{\beta}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\alpha}\end{aligned}$$

Lyapunov function:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}V(0, t) &= 0 \\V(\mathbf{x}, t) &> 0\end{aligned} \right\} \text{ choose } V(\mathbf{x}, t) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} &= 2x_1\dot{x}_1 + 2x_2\dot{x}_2 \\&= 2x_1^2(\alpha x_2 - 1) + 2x_2^2(\beta x_1 - 1) \leq 0\end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: population dynamics

level curves
in dV/dt function

