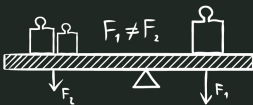
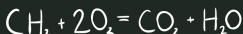
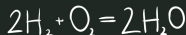




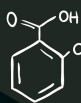
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1001 \\ 1110 \\ 1010 \\ 0001 \end{pmatrix}$$



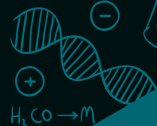
$$(\pi k, 0); k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$



$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad R = \mathbb{R}$$



$$y = \cos x$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \cot \alpha$$

$$f(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{-2\pi i x \omega}$$



# Differential equation

Stability, Laplace transforms

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# Overview

1. Stability

2. Laplace Transforms

3. QUESTIONS



Stability

# Stability

## Definition

Stability is a fundamental property of every control system.

It also could be generalised to other systems, like chemical, medical or financial.

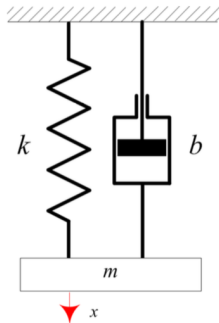
You could study if the solution of the equation you have will diverge or converge.

# Stability

## Mass Spring Damper

Let's find the equation of the following mechanical system!

1. What are the equilibrium points for the system?
2. Is this system stable?



# Stability

## Mass Spring Damper: Lyapunov Solution

To apply the Lyapunov solution, we simply find a function which have two main properties:

1. It is strictly **positive** unless both state variables are zeros ( $x = 0, \dot{x} = 0$ ).
2. The function is monotonically **decreasing** when the state variables vary according to the initial dynamic equation.

# Stability

## Mass Spring Damper: Lyapunov Solution

To do that easily, find a good Lyapunov function, and check the following:

1.  $V(x) > 0 : x \neq 0$
2.  $\dot{V} \leq 0$

Then the system is **Lyapunov** stable, otherwise it is not stable, that mean the solution that start near  $x_0$  stay near  $x_0$ , if all the solutions that start near  $x_0$  end at  $x_0$  then the system is **asymptotically** stable.

# Stability

## Mass Spring Damper: Lambda Solution

After we solve the equation and find  $\lambda = Re + i * Im$  we have three possibilities:

- ▶  $Re = 0$  **Lyapunov** stable.
- ▶  $Re < 0$  **Asymptotically** stable.
- ▶  $Re > 0$  **Unstable**.



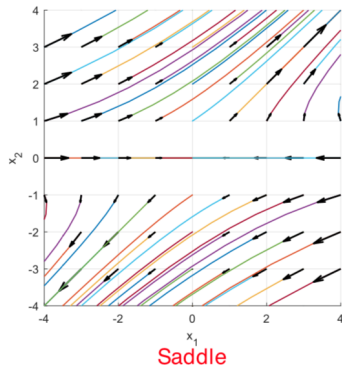
# Stability

Example1:

Study the stability of the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= -x_1 + 3x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= +2x_2\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

# Stability



# Stability

Example2:

Study the stability of the following system:

$$\ddot{x} + 10\dot{x} + 5x = 0 \quad (2)$$

The background of the slide is composed of two large, overlapping geometric shapes. A teal-colored shape occupies the top-left corner, while a light gray shape occupies the bottom-left corner. The rest of the slide is white. The title 'Laplace Transforms' is centered in the white area.

# Laplace Transforms

# Laplace Transforms

## Definition

If we have the following function  $f(x)$  defined in  $[0, \infty[$  then the Laplace transform can be defined as:

$$L[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s) \quad (3)$$

# Laplace Transforms

Laplace transform properties:

- ▶  $L[Cf(x)] = CL[f(x)]$
- ▶  $L[f(x) + g(x)] = L[f(x)] + L[g(x)] = F(s) + G(s)$

# Laplace Transforms

Famous Laplace transformation:

$$L[1] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$L[c] = \frac{c}{s}$$

# Laplace Transforms

Famous Laplace transformation:

$$L[e^{(ax)}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$L[x^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$L[\sin(ax)] = \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$L[\cos(ax)] = \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$$



# Laplace Transforms

Famous Laplace transformation:

$$L[\sinh(ax)] = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$$

$$L[\cosh(ax)] = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

# Laplace Transforms

Famous Laplace transformation:

$$L[\sinh(ax)] = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$$

$$L[\cosh(ax)] = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

# Laplace Transforms

Example:

Find Laplace transformation for the following function:

$$f(x) = 4e^{5x} + 6x^3 - 3\sin(4x) + \cos(2x) \quad (4)$$

# Laplace Transforms

Example:

Find Laplace transformation for the following function:

$$f(x) = \sin^2(x) \quad (5)$$

# Laplace Transforms

Example:

Find Laplace transformation for the following function:

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} \sinh(5x) \quad (6)$$

# Laplace Transforms

Example:

Find Laplace transformation for the following function:

$$f(x) = e^{5x}x^2 \quad (7)$$

# Laplace Transforms

Example:

Find Laplace transformation for the following function:

$$f(x) = \cos(2x)\cos(3x) \quad (8)$$

The background consists of two large, overlapping geometric shapes. A teal-colored shape is in the upper-left corner, and a light gray shape is in the lower-left corner. They meet at a diagonal line that runs from the top-left towards the bottom-right. The rest of the slide is white.

QUESTIONS