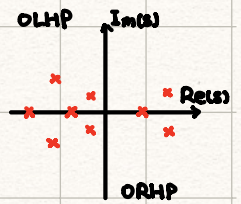


Test in-terms of A

THM 1: (i) Sys is **int. asy. stable** if and only if **all eigenvalue of A** are in OLHP [$\text{Re}(\lambda_i(A)) < 0$]

(ii) Sys is **int. unstable** if at least **1** eigenvalue of A is in ORHP

(iii) If A has eigenvalue on the j-axis the system can be either **int. stable** or **int. unstable**



Sketch of Proof:

$x(t)$ is solu. of $\dot{x} = Ax$, $x(0)$ I.C.

Use LT to analyse it: $X(s) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)]$, $X(s) = \begin{bmatrix} X_1(s) \\ \vdots \\ X_n(s) \end{bmatrix}$

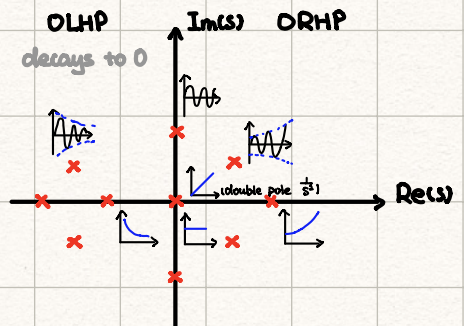
$$sX(s) - x(0) = AX(s)$$

$$(sI_n - A)X(s) = x(0)$$

$$X(s) = (sI_n - A)^{-1} \cdot x(0) = \frac{\text{adj}(sI_n - A) \cdot x(0)}{\det(sI_n - A)}$$

$$X_i(s) = \frac{N_i(s)}{\det(sI_n - A)}; i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

\nearrow poly of deg(n-1)
 \nwarrow poly of deg n




poles of $X_i(s)$ are the roots of determinant: $\det(sI_n - A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_i(A)$: eigenvalue of A

$$\downarrow$$

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)]$$

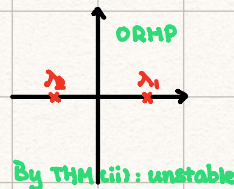
EX: 1 DOF robot link

UP  linearized model @ $(\begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0)$; $\delta x = x - \begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$; $n=2$

Intuition:
unstable

$$\delta \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{mg}{I} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x \Rightarrow \text{eig}(A): \det(\lambda I_2 - A) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ -\frac{mg}{I} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \frac{mg}{I} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{mg}{I}}$$



DOWN:
NO friction

linearized @ $(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, 0)$; $\delta x = x$

$$\delta \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{mg}{I} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x \Rightarrow \text{eig}(A) \text{ in this case: } \lambda^2 + \frac{mg}{I} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{\frac{mg}{I}}$$

If we account for friction: $\delta \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{mg}{I} & -\frac{b}{I} \end{bmatrix} \delta x$

\nwarrow friction coeff > 0

$$\Rightarrow \text{eig}(A): \lambda^2 + \frac{b}{I}\lambda + \frac{mg}{I} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{b}{2I} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{I}\right)^2 - 4\left(\frac{mg}{I}\right)} \Rightarrow \forall m, I, l, b > 0, \lambda_{1,2} \in \text{OLHP}$$

\Rightarrow by THM: **int. asy. stable**

