

## Homogeneous linear dynamic system

$$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = F(t)x(t)$$

solution to homogeneous linear dynamic system:

$$x(t) = \Phi(t)x(0)$$

## Nonhomogeneous linear dynamic system

$$\dot{x}(t) = F(t)x(t) + C(t)u(t)$$

## Properties of state transition matrix (STM):

1.  $\Phi^{-1}(t)x(t) = x(0)$ ,  $\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)x(t) = x(t)$ ,  $\Phi(\tau, t) = \Phi(\tau)\Phi^{-1}(t)$ ,  $\Phi(\tau, 0) = \Phi(\tau)$
2.  $\frac{d}{dt}(\Phi(t)) = F(t)\Phi(t)$ ,  $\frac{d}{dt}(\Phi^{-1}(t)) = -F(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)$
3.  $\Phi(\tau, \tau) = \Phi(0) = I$
4.  $\Phi^{-1}(\tau, t) = \Phi(t, \tau)$
5.  $\Phi(\tau, \sigma)\Phi(\sigma, t) = \Phi(\tau, t)$
6.  $(\partial/\partial\tau)\Phi(\tau, t) = F(\tau)\Phi(\tau, t)$
7.  $(\partial/\partial t)\Phi(\tau, t) = -\Phi(\tau, t)F(t)$

## Solution to nonhomogeneous linear dynamic system

$$x(t) = \Phi(t, t_0)x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t \Phi(t, \tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau = \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t_0)x(t_0) + \Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau$$

**Proof:**

differentiate  $x(t)$  and use properties of STM:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) &= \frac{d}{dt}(x(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(\Phi(t))\Phi^{-1}(t_0)x(t_0) + \frac{d}{dt}\left(\Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau\right) \\&= F(t)\Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t_0)x(t_0) + \frac{d}{dt}(\Phi(t)) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau + \Phi(t) \frac{d}{dt}\left(\int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau\right) \\&= F(t)x(t) + F(t)\Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau + \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)C(t)u(t) \\&= F(t)x(t) + C(t)u(t) + \underbrace{F(t)\Phi(t) \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau}_{=0} = F(t)x(t) + C(t)u(t)\end{aligned}$$

The final term is zero because it follows from:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) - F(t)x(t) &= C(t)u(t) \\ \Phi^{-1}(t)\dot{x}(t) - F(t)\Phi^{-1}(t)x(t) &= \Phi^{-1}(t)C(t)u(t) \\ \frac{d}{dt}(\Phi^{-1}(t)x(t)) &= \Phi^{-1}(t)C(t)u(t) \\ \int_{t_0}^t \frac{d}{d\tau}(\Phi^{-1}(\tau)x(\tau)) d\tau &= \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau \\ \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(t)x(t)}_{=x(0)} - \underbrace{\Phi^{-1}(t_0)x(t_0)}_{=x(0)} &= \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau \\ \int_{t_0}^t \Phi^{-1}(\tau)C(\tau)u(\tau) d\tau &= x(0) - x(0) = 0.\end{aligned}$$