

Nonlinear Dynamical Systems:

Lecture 11

Madhu N. Belur & Harish K. Pillai
Control & Computing group
Department of Electrical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

(IIT Bombay)

Linearization

Need for Linearization:

Linearization

Need for Linearization:

- Nonlinear state equations cannot always be treated by analytical methods.

Linearization

Need for Linearization:

- Nonlinear state equations cannot always be treated by analytical methods.
- Behaviour of the system is often of interest in a limited state region and small set of initial conditions and input functions.

Linearization

Need for Linearization:

- Nonlinear state equations cannot always be treated by analytical methods.
- Behaviour of the system is often of interest in a limited state region and small set of initial conditions and input functions.

Therefore, the nonlinear system can be substituted by valid linear system by linearization.

Linearization about a trajectory

- **Linearization approach not only restricted to reference state but also can be applied to a reference trajectory.**

Linearization about a trajectory

- **Linearization approach not only restricted to reference state but also can be applied to a reference trajectory.**
- **Procedure for such linearization is based on the Taylor series expansion and knowledge of nominal system trajectories and inputs.**

Linearization about a trajectory

- **Linearization approach not only restricted to reference state but also can be applied to a reference trajectory.**
- **Procedure for such linearization is based on the Taylor series expansion and knowledge of nominal system trajectories and inputs.**

Procedure of Linearization

- Consider a **first order** nonlinear dynamical system(initial condition is known):

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where \mathbf{u} is the input to the system.

Procedure of Linearization

- Consider a **first order** nonlinear dynamical system(initial condition is known):

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where \mathbf{u} is the input to the system.

- Let for the input $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ the system operates along the trajectory $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$.

Procedure of Linearization

- Consider a **first order** nonlinear dynamical system(initial condition is known):

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where \mathbf{u} is the input to the system.

- Let for the input $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ the system operates along the trajectory $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$.

Therefore, $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ is the nominal system input and $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ is the **nominal** system trajectory.

Procedure of Linearization

- Consider a **first order** nonlinear dynamical system(initial condition is known):

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where \mathbf{u} is the input to the system.

- Let for the input $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ the system operates along the trajectory $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$.

Therefore, $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ is the nominal system input and $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ is the **nominal** system trajectory.

- Therefore

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_n(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t))$$

Procedure of Linearization

- Consider a **first order** nonlinear dynamical system(initial condition is known):

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where \mathbf{u} is the input to the system.

- Let for the input $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ the system operates along the trajectory $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$.

Therefore, $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ is the nominal system input and $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ is the **nominal** system trajectory.

- Therefore

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_n(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t))$$

- Consider a perturbation or motion in the neighborhood of this trajectory, that is

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_n(t) + \Delta\mathbf{x}(t)$$

- **Adding small quantity to the nominal system input.**

- Adding small quantity to the nominal system input.
Therefore

$$u(t) = u_n(t) + \Delta u(t)$$

where $\Delta u(t)$ is a small quantity.

- Adding small quantity to the nominal system input.
Therefore

$$u(t) = u_n(t) + \Delta u(t)$$

where $\Delta u(t)$ is a small quantity.

- System behaviour in close proximity to the nominal trajectory can be given by

$$\dot{x}_n(t) + \Delta \dot{x}(t) = f(x_n(t) + \Delta x(t), u_n(t) + \Delta u(t))$$

- Adding small quantity to the nominal system input.
Therefore

$$u(t) = u_n(t) + \Delta u(t)$$

where $\Delta u(t)$ is a small quantity.

- System behaviour in close proximity to the nominal trajectory can be given by

$$\dot{x}_n(t) + \Delta \dot{x}(t) = f(x_n(t) + \Delta x(t), u_n(t) + \Delta u(t))$$

- RHS can be expanded into **Taylor series** about the nominal system trajectory and input and we get

$$\text{RHS} = f(x_n, u_n) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_n, u_n) \Delta x(t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x_n, u_n) \Delta u(t)$$

+ higher order terms

- Higher order terms contain very small quantities and can be neglected.

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Let

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{b}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Let

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{b}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

- Therefore the linearized system is represented as

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{a}(t) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{b}(t) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Let

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{b}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

- Therefore the linearized system is represented as

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{a}(t) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{b}(t) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- The linearized system is **time varying**.

- Therefore the linear differential equation obtained is

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- Let

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{b}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{u}_n)$$

- Therefore the linearized system is represented as

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{a}(t) \Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{b}(t) \Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$

- The linearized system is **time varying**.
- Initial condition for the linearized system is

$$\Delta \mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{x}(0) - \mathbf{x}_n(0)$$

Extension to n^{th} order system

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

- Let
 $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ = nominal trajectory of the system.

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

- Let
 $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ = nominal trajectory of the system.
 $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ = nominal input of the system.

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

- Let
 - $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ = nominal trajectory of the system.
 - $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ = nominal input of the system.
 - $\Delta\mathbf{x}(t)$ = small perturbation in system trajectory.

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

- Let
 - $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ = nominal trajectory of the system.
 - $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ = nominal input of the system.
 - $\Delta\mathbf{x}(t)$ = small perturbation in system trajectory.
 - $\Delta\mathbf{u}(t)$ = small change in system input.

Extension to n^{th} order system

- Let the state equation for the n^{th} order system be

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t))$$

where $\mathbf{x}(t)$ is n -dimensional state space vector and \mathbf{u} is m -dimensional input vector.

- Let
 $\mathbf{x}_n(t)$ = nominal trajectory of the system.
 $\mathbf{u}_n(t)$ = nominal input of the system.
 $\Delta\mathbf{x}(t)$ = small perturbation in system trajectory.
 $\Delta\mathbf{u}(t)$ = small change in system input.
- Following the same procedure we get

$$\Delta\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{x} |_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)}} \Delta\mathbf{x}(t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial \mathbf{u} |_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)}} \Delta\mathbf{u}(t)$$

- The partial derivatives represent the Jacobian matrices and are given by

- The partial derivatives represent the Jacobian matrices and are given by

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}}|_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)} = \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} |_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)}$$

- The partial derivatives represent the Jacobian matrices and are given by

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{x}}|_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)} = \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} |_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)}$$

- Similarly $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{u}}|_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)} = \mathbf{B}_{n \times m} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u_m} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial u_1} & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial u_m} \end{bmatrix} |_{\mathbf{x}_n(t), \mathbf{u}_n(t)}$$

- Therefore linearized system is given by

$$\Delta \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t)\Delta \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)\Delta \mathbf{u}(t)$$