C21 Nonlinear Systems

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4 lectures

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Lecture 1

Introduction and Concepts of Stability

Course outline

1. Types of stability
2. Linearization
3. Lyapunov's direct method
4. Regions of attraction
5. Linear systems and passive systems

Books

- J.-J. Slotine & W. Li *Applied Nonlinear Control*, Prentice-Hall 1991.
    - ⋆ Stability
    - ⋆ Interconnected systems and passive systems
- H.K. Khalil *Nonlinear Systems*, Prentice-Hall 1996.
    - ⋆ Stability
    - ⋆ Passive systems
- M. Vidyasagar *Nonlinear Systems Analysis*, Prentice-Hall 1993.
    - ⋆ Stability & passivity (more technical detail)

Why use nonlinear control?

- Real systems are nonlinear
  - ⋆ friction, non-ideal components
  - ⋆ actuator saturation
  - ⋆ sensor nonlinearity
- Analysis via linearization
  - ⋆ accuracy of approximation?
  - ⋆ conservative?
- Account for nonlinearities in high performance applications
  - ⋆ Robotics, Aerospace, Petrochemical industries, Process control, Power generation . . .
- Account for nonlinearities if linear models inadequate
  - ⋆ large operating region
  - ⋆ model properties change at linearization point

Linear vs nonlinear system properties

Free response

Linear system

$$\boxed{\dot{x} = Ax}$$

- Unique equilibrium point:
  $Ax = 0 \iff x = 0$
- Stability independent of initial conditions

Nonlinear system

$$\boxed{\dot{x} = f(x)}$$

- Multiple equilibrium points
  $f(x) = 0$
- Stability dependent on initial conditions

Linear vs nonlinear system properties

Forced response

Linear system

$$\boxed{\dot{x} = Ax + Bu}$$

- $\|u\|$ finite $\Rightarrow$ $\|x\|$ finite if open-loop stable
- Frequency response:
  $u = U \sin \omega t \ \Rightarrow\ x = X \sin(\omega t + \phi)$
- Superposition:
  $u = u_1 + u_2 \ \Rightarrow x = x_1 + x_2$

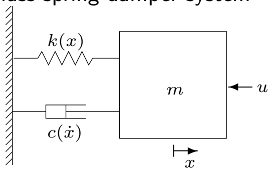
Nonlinear system

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

- $\|u\|$ finite $\not\Rightarrow$ $\|x\|$ finite
- No frequency response
  $u = U \sin \omega t \ \not\Rightarrow\ x$ sinusoidal
- No linear superposition
  $u = u_1 + u_2 \ \not\Rightarrow x = x_1 + x_2$

Example: step response

Mass-spring-damper system

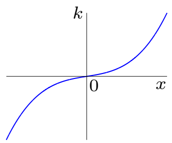


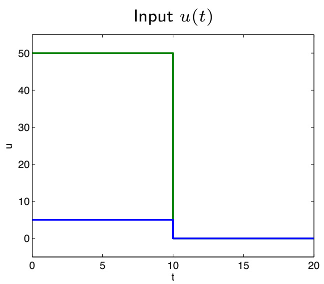
Equation of motion:

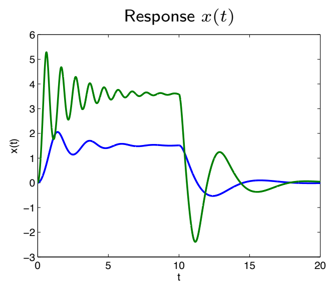
$$\ddot{x} + c(\dot{x}) + k(x) = u$$

$c(\dot{x}) = \dot{x}$

$k(x)$ nonlinear:



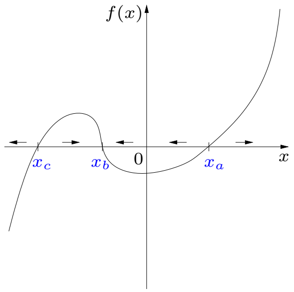




apparent damping ratio depends on size of input step

Example: multiple equilibria

First order system: $\dot{x} = f(x)$



$x > x_a$	$\Longrightarrow$	$f(x) > 0$	$\Longrightarrow$	$x(t)$ increases
$x_b < x < x_a$	$\Longrightarrow$	$f(x) < 0$	$\Longrightarrow$	$x(t)$ decreases
$x_c < x < x_b$	$\Longrightarrow$	$f(x) > 0$	$\Longrightarrow$	$x(t)$ increases
$x < x_c$	$\Longrightarrow$	$f(x) < 0$	$\Longrightarrow$	$x(t)$ decreases

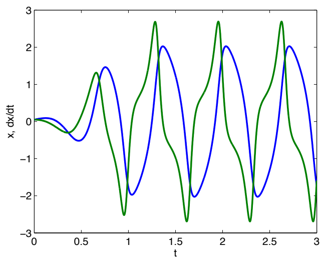
- x_a, x_c are unstable equilibrium points
- x_b is a stable equilibrium point

Example: limit cycle

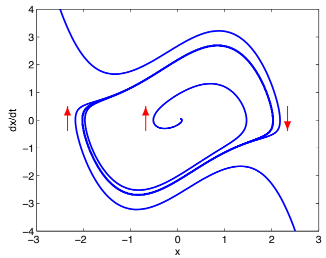
Van der Pol oscillator:

$$\ddot{x} + (x^2 - 1)\dot{x} + x = 0$$

- Response $x(t)$ tends to a limit cycle (= trajectory forming a closed curve)
- Amplitude independent of initial conditions



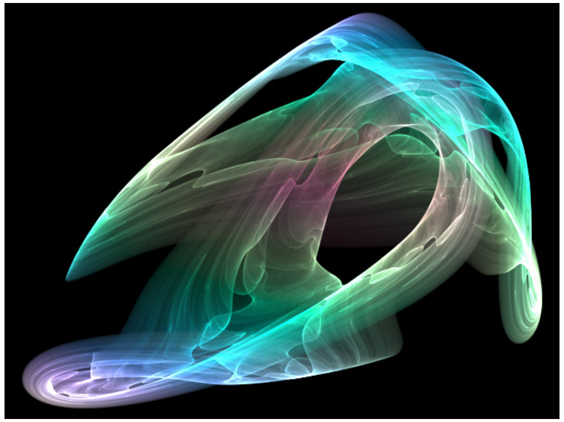
Response with $x(0) = 0.05$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0.05$



State trajectories $(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$

Example: chaotic behaviour

Strange attractor



Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

- Simplified model of atmospheric convection:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \sigma(y - x)\\ \dot{y} &= x(\rho - z) - y\\ \dot{z} &= xy - \beta z\end{aligned}$$

- State variables

$x(t)$: fluid velocity

$y(t)$: difference in temperature of acsending and descending fluid

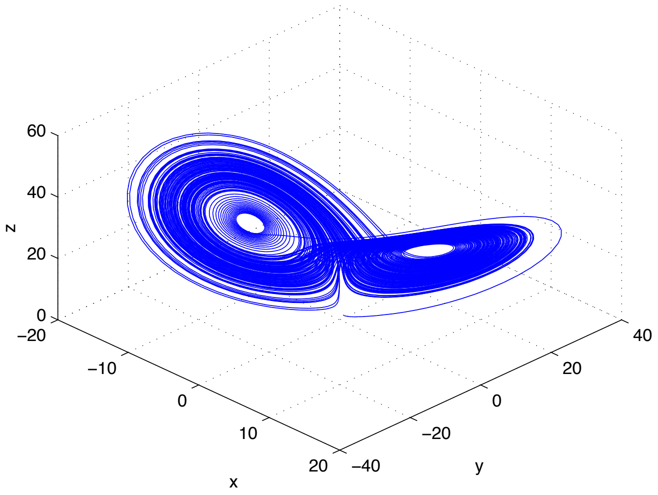
$z(t)$: characterizes distortion of vertical temperature profile

- Parameters $\sigma = 10$, $\beta = 8/3$, $\rho =$ variable

Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

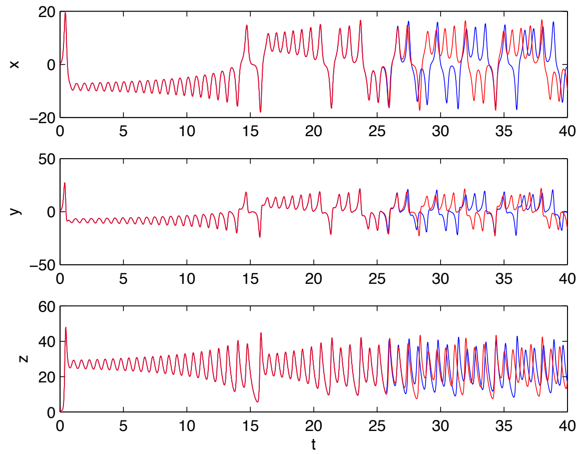
$\rho = 28 \implies$ "strange attractor":



Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

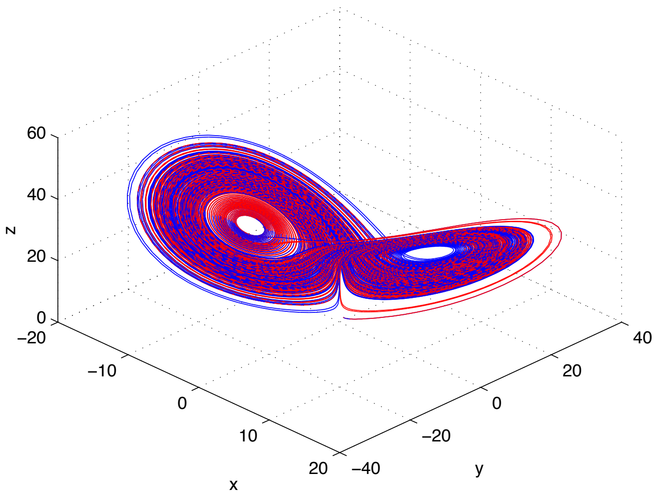
sensitivity to initial conditions blue: $(x, y, z) = (0, 1, 1.05)$
red: $(x, y, z) = (0, 1, 1.050001)$



Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

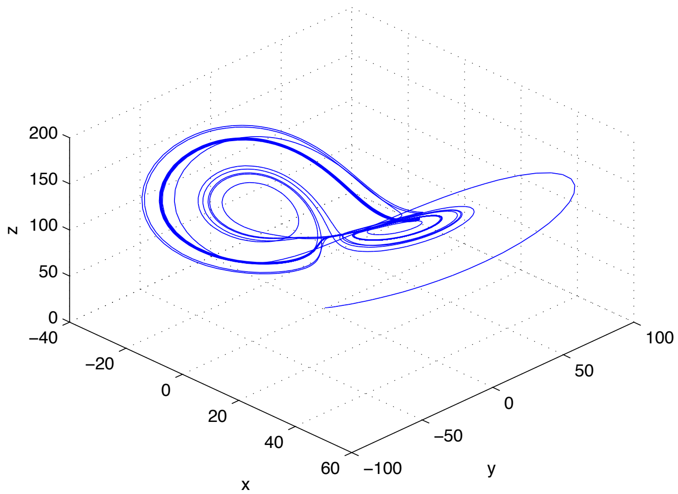
sensitivity to initial conditions



Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

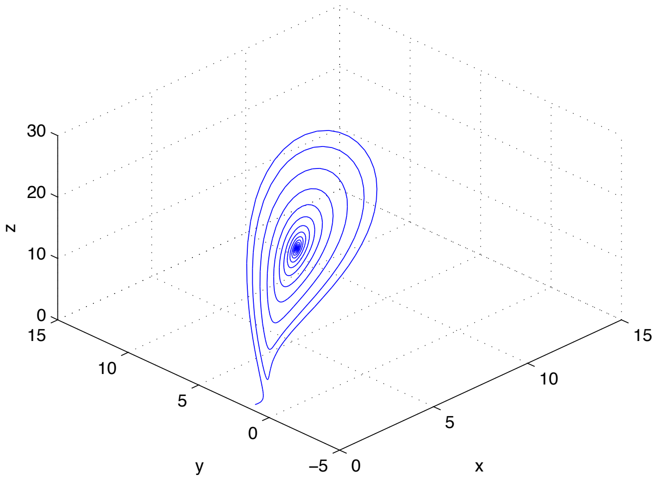
$\rho = 99.96 \implies$ limit cycle:



Example: chaotic behaviour

Lorenz attractor

$\rho = 14 \implies$ convergence to a stable equilibrium:



State space equations

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u, t) \qquad \begin{aligned} x &: \text{ state} \\ u &: \text{ input} \end{aligned}$$

e.g. nth order differential equation:

$$\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} = h\Big(y, \ldots, \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dt^{n-1}}, u, t\Big)$$

has state vector (one possible choice)

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ \dot{y} \\ \vdots \\ d^{n-1}y/dt^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

and state space dynamics:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ h\big(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n, u, t\big) \end{bmatrix} = f(x, u, t)$$

Equilibrium points

x^* is an equilibrium point of system $\dot{x} = f(x)$ iff:

$$x(0) = x^* \quad \text{implies} \quad x(t) = x^* \quad \forall t > 0$$

i.e. $f(x^*) = 0$

Examples:

(a) $\ddot{y} + \alpha \dot{y}^2 + \beta \sin y = 0$ (damped pendulum)

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^* = \begin{bmatrix} n\pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ n = 0, \pm 1$$

(b) $\ddot{y} + (y-1)^2 \dot{y} + y - \sin(\pi y/2) = 0$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ⋆ Consider local stability of individual equilibrium points
- ⋆ Convention: define f so that $x = 0$ is equilibrium point of interest
- ⋆ Autonomous system: $\dot{x} = f(x) \implies x^* =$ constant

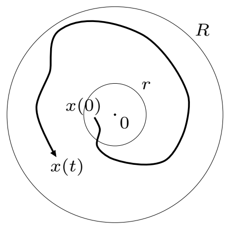
Stability definition

An equilibrium point $x = 0$ is stable iff:

$\max_t \|x(t)\|$ can be made arbitrarily small
by making $\|x(0)\|$ small enough

$\Updownarrow$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c}\text{for any } R > 0, \text{ there exists } r > 0 \text{ so that} \\ \|x(0)\| < r \implies \|x(t)\| < R \quad \forall t > 0\end{array}}$$



- Is $x = 0$ a stable equilibrium for the Van der Pol oscillator example?
- No guarantee of convergence to the equilibrium point

Asymptotic stability definition

An equilibrium point $x = 0$ is asymptotically stable iff:

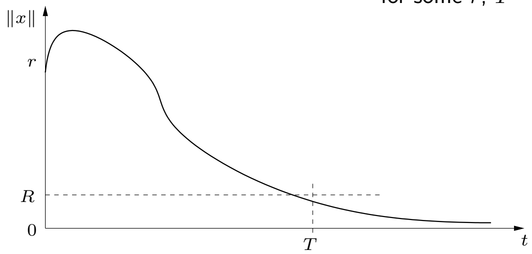
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{rl} \text{(i).} & x = 0 \text{ is stable} \\ \text{(ii).} & \|x(0)\| < r \implies \|x(t)\| \to 0 \text{ as } t \to \infty \end{array}}$$

(ii) is equivalent to:

for any $R > 0$,

$$\|x(0)\| < r \implies \|x(t)\| < R \quad \forall t > T$$

for some r, T

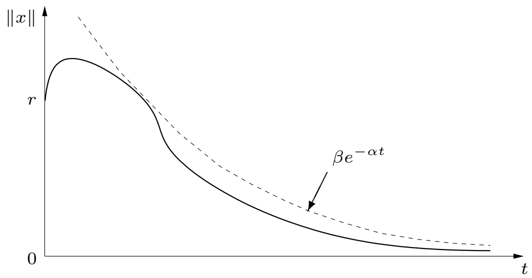


Exponential stability definition

An equilibrium point $x = 0$ is exponentially stable iff:

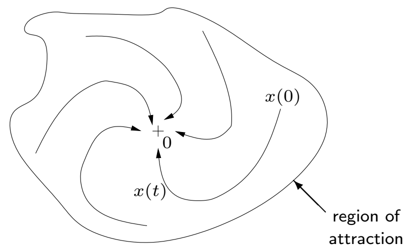
$$\boxed{\|x(0)\| < r \implies \|x(t)\| \leq \beta e^{-\alpha t} \quad \forall t > 0}$$

exponential stability is a special case of asymptotic stability



Region of attraction

The region of attraction of $x = 0$ is the set of all initial conditions $x(0)$ for which $x(t) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$



- Every asymptotically stable equilibrium point has a region of attraction
- $r = \infty \implies$ entire state space is a region of attraction
  $\implies x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable
- Are stable linear systems asymptotically stable?

Summary

- Nonlinear state space equations: $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$
  x = state vector, u = control input
- Equilibrium points: x^* is an equilibrium point of $\dot{x} = f(x)$ if $f(x^*) = 0$
- Stable equilibrium point: x^* is stable if state trajectories starting close to x^* remain near x^* at all times
- Asymptotically stable equilibrium point: x^* must be stable and state trajectories starting near x^* must tend to x^* asympotically
- Region of attraction: the set of initial conditions from which state trajectories converge asymptotically to equilibrium x^*

Lecture 2

Linearization and Lyapunov's direct method

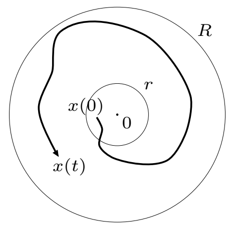
Linearization and Lyapunov's direct method

- Review of stability definitions
- Linearization method
- Direct method for stability
- Direct method for asymptotic stability
- Linearization method revisited

Review of stability definitions

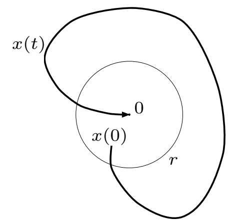
System: $\dot{x} = f(x)$

- ⋆ unforced system (i.e. closed-loop)
- ⋆ consider stability of individual equilibrium points



0 is a stable equilibrium if:

$$\|x(0)\| \leq r \implies \|x(t)\| \leq R$$
for any $R > 0$



0 is asymptotically stable if:

$$\|x(0)\| \leq r \implies \|x(t)\| \to 0$$
as $t \to \infty$

Stability $\to$ local property

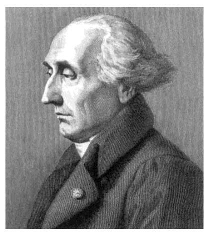
Asymptotic stability $\to$ global if $r = \infty$ allowed

Historical development of Stability Theory

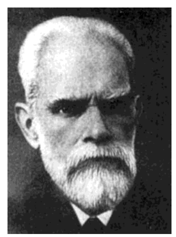
- Potential energy in conservative mechanics (Lagrange 1788):

  An equilibrium point of a conservative system is stable if it corresponds to a minimum of the potential energy stored in the system

- Energy storage analogy for general ODEs (Lyapunov 1892)
- Invariant sets (Lefschetz, La Salle 1960s)



J-L. Lagrange 1736-1813



A. M. Lyapunov 1857-1918

S. Lefschetz 1884-1972

Lyapunov's linearization method

- Determine stability of equilibrium at $x = 0$ by analyzing the stability of the linearized system at $x = 0$.

- Jacobian linearization:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dot{x} &= f(x) && \text{original nonlinear dynamics} \\
&= f(0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} x + R_1 && \text{Taylor's series expansion, } R_1 = O(\|x\|^2) \\
&\approx Ax && \text{since } f(0) = 0
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$
A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \text{ assumed continuous at } x = 0
$$

Lyapunov's linearization method

Conditions on A for stability of original nonlinear system at $x = 0$:

stability of linearization	stability of nonlinear system at $x = 0$
$\text{Re}(\lambda(A)) < 0$	asymptotically stable (locally)
$\max \text{Re}(\lambda(A)) = 0$	stable or unstable
$\max \text{Re}(\lambda(A)) > 0$	unstable

Lyapunov's linearization method

- Some examples

$$
\begin{array}{llcll}
\text{(stable)} & \dot{x} = -x^3 & \xrightarrow{\text{linearize}} & \dot{x} = 0 & \text{(indeterminate)} \\
\text{(unstable)} & \dot{x} = x^3 & \xrightarrow{\text{linearize}} & \dot{x} = 0 & \text{(indeterminate)}
\end{array}
$$

$\uparrow$ higher order terms determine stability

- Why does linear control work?
  1. Linearize the model:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dot{x} &= f(x, u) \\
&\approx Ax + Bu, \qquad A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0), \; B = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(0,0)
\end{aligned}
$$

  2. Design a linear feedback controller using the linearized model:

$$
u = -Kx, \qquad \max \text{Re}\big(\lambda(A - BK)\big) < 0
$$

closed-loop linear model strictly stable

$\Downarrow$

nonlinear system $\dot{x} = f(x, -Kx)$ is locally asymptotically stable at $x = 0$

Lyapunov's direct method: mass-spring-damper example

Equation of motion: $\quad m\ddot{y} + c(\dot{y}) + k(y) = 0$

Stored energy: $\quad V = \text{K.E.} + \text{P.E.} \quad \begin{cases} \text{K.E.} = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{y}^2 \\ \text{P.E.} = \int_0^y k(y)\,dy \end{cases}$

Rate of energy dissipation

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} &= \tfrac{1}{2}m\ddot{y}\frac{d}{d\dot{y}}\dot{y}^2 + \dot{y}\frac{d}{dy}\left[\int_0^y k(y)\,dy\right] \\
&= m\ddot{y}\dot{y} + \dot{y}k(y)
\end{aligned}
$$

but $m\ddot{y} + k(y) = -c(\dot{y})$, so

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dot{V} &= -c(\dot{y})\dot{y} \\
&\le 0 \qquad \leftarrow \text{since } \operatorname{sign}\big(c(\dot{y})\big) = \operatorname{sign}(\dot{y})
\end{aligned}
$$

Mass-spring-damper example contd.

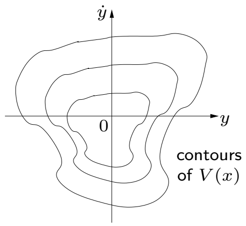
- System state: e.g. $x = [y \;\; \dot{y}]^T$
- $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ implies that $x = 0$ is stable

  $\uparrow$

  $V(x(t))$ must decrease over time

  but

  $V(x)$ increases with increasing $\|x\|$



- Formal argument:

  for any given $R > 0$:

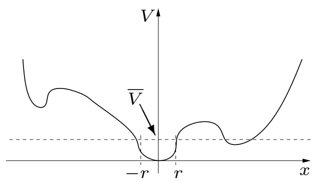
  $$\begin{aligned} \|x\| < R \quad & \text{whenever} \quad V(x) < \overline{V} \quad \text{for some } \overline{V} \\ \text{and } V(x) < \overline{V} \quad & \text{whenever} \quad \|x\| < r \quad \text{for some } r \end{aligned}$$

  $$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|x(0)\| < r \quad & \Longrightarrow \quad V\big(x(0)\big) < \overline{V} \\ & \Longrightarrow \quad V\big(x(t)\big) < \overline{V} \quad \text{for all } t > 0 \\ & \Longrightarrow \quad \|x(t)\| < R \quad \text{for all } t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Positive definite functions

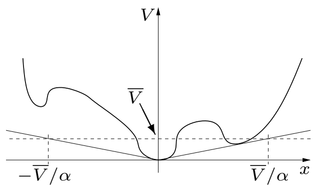
- What if $V(x)$ is not monotonically increasing in $\|x\|$?
- Same arguments apply if $V(x)$ is continuous and positive definite, i.e.

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i).} & V(0) = 0 \\ \text{(ii).} & V(x) > 0 \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0 \end{array}}$$



for any given $\overline{V} > 0$,
can always find r so that

$V(x) < \overline{V}$ whenever $\|x\| < r$



$V(x) \ge \alpha \|x\|^n$
for some constants α, n, so

$\|x\| < (\overline{V}/\alpha)^{1/n}$ whenever $V(x) < \overline{V}$

Lyapunov stability theorem

If there exists a continuous function $V(x)$ such that

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} V(x) \text{ is positive definite} \\ \dot{V}(x) \le 0 \end{array}}$$

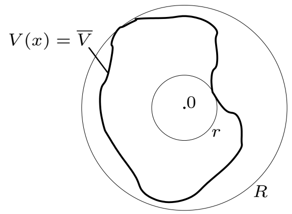
then $x = 0$ is stable.

To show that this implies $\|x(t)\| < R$ for all $t > 0$ whenever $\|x(0)\| < r$
for any R and some r:

1. choose $\overline{V}$ as the minimum of $V(x)$ for $\|x\| = R$
2. find r so that $V(x) < \overline{V}$ whenever $\|x\| < r$
3. then $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ ensures that

   $V\big(x(t)\big) < \overline{V} \quad \forall t > 0 \quad \text{if } \|x(0)\| < r$

   $\therefore \|x(t)\| < R \quad \forall t > 0$



Lyapunov stability theorem

- Lyapunov's direct method also applies if $V(x)$ is locally positive definite, i.e. if

  $$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(i).} & V(0) = 0 & \\ \text{(ii).} & V(x) > 0 & \text{for } x \neq 0 \text{ and } \|x\| < R_0 \end{array}$$

  then $x = 0$ is stable if $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ whenever $\|x\| < R_0$.

- Apply the theorem without determining R, r

  – only need to find p.d. $V(x)$ satisfying $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$.

- Examples

  (i). $\dot{x} = -a(t)x, \quad a(t) > 0$

  $$V = \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= x\dot{x} \\ &= -a(t)x^2 \le 0 \end{aligned}$$

  (ii). $\dot{x} = -a(x), \quad \operatorname{sign}\big(a(x)\big) = \operatorname{sign}(x)$

  $$V = \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{V} &= x\dot{x} \\ &= -a(x)x \le 0 \end{aligned}$$

Lyapunov stability theorem

- More examples

(iii). $\dot{x} = -a(x), \quad \int_0^x a(x)\,dx > 0$

$$V = \int_0^x a(x)\,dx \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \dot{V} = a(x)\dot{x} = -a^2(x) \le 0$$

(iv). $\ddot{\theta} + \sin\theta = 0$

$$V = \tfrac{1}{2}\dot{\theta}^2 + \int_0^\theta \sin\theta\,d\theta \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \dot{V} = \ddot{\theta}\dot{\theta} + \dot{\theta}\sin\theta = 0$$

Asymptotic stability theorem

If there exists a continuous function $V(x)$ such that

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ll} V(x) & \text{is positive definite} \\ \dot{V}(x) & \text{is negative definite} \end{array}}$$

then $x = 0$ is locally asymptotically stable.

($\dot{V}$ negative definite $\iff$ $-\dot{V}$ positive definite)

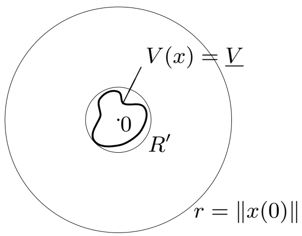
Asymptotic convergence $x(t) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$ can be shown by contradiction:

if $\|x(t)\| > R'$ for all $t \ge 0$, then

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \dot{V}(x) < -W \\ \\ V(x) \ge \underline{V} \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{for all } t \ge 0$$

↑

contradiction



Linearization method and asymptotic stability

- Asymptotic stability result also applies if $\dot{V}(x)$ is only locally negative definite.

- Why does the linearization method work?
  - ⋆ consider 1st order system: $\dot{x} = f(x)$
    linearize about $x = 0$: $\quad = -ax + R \qquad R = O(x^2)$
  - ⋆ assume $a > 0$ and try Lyapunov function V:
    $$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 \\ \dot{V}(x) &= x\dot{x} = -ax^2 + Rx = -x^2(a - R/x) \\ &\le -x^2(a - |R/x|) \end{aligned}$$
  - ⋆ but $R = O(x^2)$ implies $|R| \le \beta x^2$ for some constant β, so
    $$\begin{aligned} \dot{V} &\le -x^2(a - \beta|x|) \\ &\le -\gamma x^2 \quad \text{if } |x| \le (a-\gamma)/\beta \end{aligned}$$

  $\Longrightarrow$ $\dot{V}$ negative definite for $|x|$ small enough
  $\Longrightarrow$ $x = 0$ locally asymptotically stable

Generalization to nth order systems is straightforward

Global asymptotic stability theorem

If there exists a continuous function $V(x)$ such that

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \left.\begin{array}{ll} V(x) & \text{is positive definite} \\ \dot{V}(x) & \text{is negative definite} \end{array}\right\} \text{for all } x \\ V(x) \to \infty \text{ as } \|x\| \to \infty \end{array}}$$

then $x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable

- If $V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$, then $V(x)$ is radially unbounded

- Test whether $V(x)$ is radially unbounded by checking if $V(x) \to \infty$ as each individual element of x tends to infinity (necessary).

Global asymptotic stability theorem

- Global asymptotic stability requires:

$$\|x(t)\| \text{ finite } \begin{cases} \text{for all } t > 0 \\ \text{for all } x(0) \end{cases}$$

$\uparrow$

not guaranteed by $\dot V$ negative definite

in addition to asymptotic stability of $x = 0$

- Hence add extra condition: $V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$

$\updownarrow$ equiv. to

level sets $\{x \ : \ V(x) \leq \overline{V}\}$ are finite

$\updownarrow$ equiv. to

$\|x\|$ is finite whenever $V(x)$ is finite

$\uparrow$

prevents $x(t)$ drifting away from 0 despite $\dot V < 0$

Asymptotic stability example

System:

$$\dot x_1 = (x_2 - 1)x_1^3$$
$$\dot x_2 = -\frac{x_1^4}{(1+x_1^2)^2} - \frac{x_2}{1+x_2^2}$$

- Trial Lyapunov function $V(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$:

$$\dot V(x) = 2x_1\dot x_1 + 2x_2\dot x_2$$
$$= -2x_1^4 + \underbrace{2x_2x_1^4 - 2\frac{x_2x_1^4}{(1+x_1^2)^2}} - 2\frac{x_2^2}{1+x_2^2} \quad \not\leq 0$$

$\uparrow$

change V to make
these terms cancel

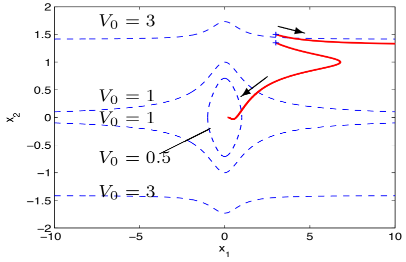
Asymptotic stability example

- New trial Lyapunov function $V(x) = \dfrac{x_1^2}{1+x_1^2} + x_2^2$:

$$\dot V(x) = 2\Big[\frac{x_1}{1+x_1^2} - \frac{x_1^3}{(1+x_1^2)^2}\Big]\dot x_1 + 2x_2\dot x_2$$
$$= -2\frac{x_1^4}{(1+x_1^2)^2} - 2\frac{x_2^2}{1+x_2^2} \leq 0$$

$V(x)$ positive definite, $\dot V(x)$ negative definite $\implies$ $x = 0$ a.s.
But $V(x)$ not radially unbounded, so cannot conclude global asymptotic stability

State trajectories:



Summary

- Positive definite functions
- Derivative of $V(x)$ along trajectories of $\dot x = f(x)$
- Lyapunov's direct method for: stability
  asymptotic stability
  global stability
- Lyapunov's linearization method

Lecture 3

Convergence and invariant sets

Convergence and invariant sets

- Review of Lyapunov's direct method
- Convergence analysis using Barbalat's Lemma
- Invariant sets
- Global and local invariant set theorem
- Example

Review of Lyapunov's direct method

Positive definite functions

- If
$$V(0) = 0$$
$$V(x) > 0 \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0$$
then $V(x)$ is positive definite

- If $\mathcal{S}$ is a set containing $x = 0$ and
$$V(0) = 0$$
$$V(x) > 0 \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0,\ x \in \mathcal{S}$$
then $V(x)$ is locally positive definite (within $\mathcal{S}$)

- e.g.
$$V(x) = x^T x \qquad \leftarrow \quad \text{positive definite}$$
$$V(x) = x^T x(1 - x^T x) \qquad \leftarrow \quad \text{locally positive definite within } \mathcal{S} = \{x \ : \ x^T x < 1\}$$

Review of Lyapunov's direct method

System: $\dot{x} = f(x), \quad f(0) = 0$

Storage function: $V(x)$

Time-derivative of V: $\dot{V}(x) = \dfrac{\partial V}{\partial x}\dfrac{dx}{dt} = \nabla V(x)^T \dot{x} = \nabla V(x)^T f(x)$

- If
$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \text{(i). } V(x) \text{ is positive definite} \\ \text{(ii). } \dot{V}(x) \leq 0 \end{array}\right\} \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{S}$$
then the equilibrium $x = 0$ is stable

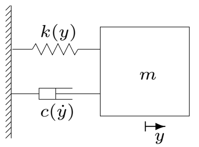
- If
$$\text{(iii). } \dot{V}(x) \text{ is negative definite} \qquad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{S}$$
then the equilibrium $x = 0$ is asymptotically stable

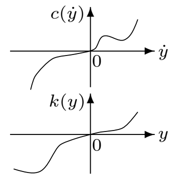
- If
$$\text{(iv). } S = \text{entire state space}$$
$$\text{(v). } V(x) \to \infty \text{ as } \|x\| \to \infty$$
then the equilibrium $x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable

Convergence analysis

- What can be said about convergence of $x(t)$ to 0
  if $\dot V(x) \le 0$ but $\dot V(x)$ is not negative definite?

- Revisit m-s-d example:





Equation of motion: $m\ddot y + c(\dot y) + k(y) = 0$

Storage function: $V = \text{K.E.} + \text{P.E.} = \frac{1}{2}m\dot y^2 + \int_0^y k(y)\,dy$

$\dot V = -c(\dot y)\dot y$

Convergence analysis

- V is p.d. and $\dot V \le 0$ so: $(y, \dot y) = (0, 0)$ is stable
  and $V(y, \dot y)$ tends to a finite limit as $t \to \infty$

- but does $(y, \dot y)$ converge to $(0, 0)$?

$\updownarrow$ equivalent to

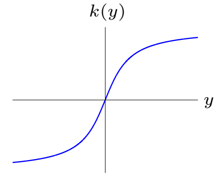
can $V(y, \dot y)$ "get stuck" at $V = V_0 \neq 0$ as $t \to \infty$?

$\downarrow$

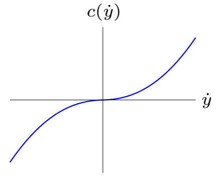
need to consider motion at points $(y, \dot y)$ for which $\dot V = 0$

Example

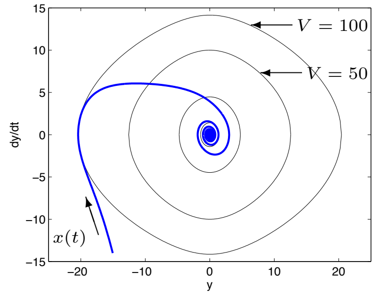
Equation of motion: $m\ddot y + c(\dot y) + k(y) = 0$



$k(y) = 5\tan^{-1}(y/5)$



$c(\dot y) = 0.1\dot y(0.5 + |\dot y|)(2 - e^{-0.1|\dot y|})$



Storage function:

$V = \frac{1}{2}\dot y^2 + \int_0^y 5\tan^{-1}(y/5)\,dy$

$\dot V = -c(\dot y)\dot y \le 0$

$\downarrow$

$\dot V = 0$ when $\dot y = 0$

but $k(y) \neq 0 \implies \ddot y \neq 0 \implies \ddot V \neq 0$

$\Downarrow$

V continues to decrease until $y = \dot y = 0$

Convergence analysis

Summary of method:

1. show that $\dot V(x) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$

2. determine the set $\mathcal{R}$ of points x for which $\dot V(x) = 0$

3. identify the subset $\mathcal{M}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ for which $\dot V(x) = 0$ at all future times

$$\boxed{\text{then } x(t) \text{ has to converge to } \mathcal{M} \text{ as } t \to \infty}$$

This approach is the basis of the invariant set theorems

Barbalat's Lemma

Barbalat's lemma: For any function $\phi(t)$, if

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{(i). } \displaystyle\int_0^t \phi(\tau)\,d\tau \text{ converges to a finite limit as } t \to \infty \\ \text{(ii). } \dot{\phi}(t) \text{ is finite for all } t\end{array}}$$

then $\lim_{t\to\infty} \phi(t) = 0$

- Obvious for the case that $\phi(t) \geq 0$ for all t
- Condition (ii) is needed to ensure that $\phi(t)$ remains continuous for all t

$\uparrow$

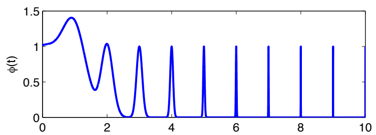
Can construct discontinuous $\phi(t)$ for which $\displaystyle\int_0^t \phi(\tau)\,d\tau$ converges

but $\phi(t) \not\to 0$ as $t \to \infty$

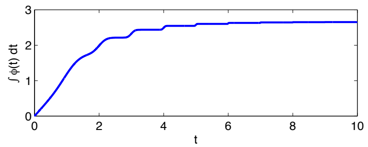
Barbalat's Lemma

Example: pulse train $\phi(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-4^k(t-k)^2}$:

$\phi(t)$:



$\displaystyle\int_0^t \phi(\tau)\,d\tau$:



From the plots it is clear that

$$\int_0^t \phi(s)\,ds \text{ tends to a finite limit}$$

but $\quad \phi(t) \not\to 0$ as $t \to \infty \quad$ because $\quad \dot{\phi}(t) \to \infty$ as $t \to \infty$

Barbalat's Lemma contd.

Apply Barbalat's Lemma to $\dot{V}(x(t)) = \phi(t) \leq 0$:

- Integrate:

$$\int_0^t \phi(s)\,ds = V\big(x(t)\big) - V\big(x(0)\big) \qquad \leftarrow \text{ finite limit as } t \to \infty$$

- Differentiate:

$$\dot{\phi}(t) = \ddot{V}\big(x(t)\big) = f^T(x)\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2}(x)f(x) + \nabla V(x)\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x)f(x)$$

$$= \text{finite for all } t \text{ if } f(x) \text{ continuous and } V(x) \text{ continuously differentiable}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\boxed{\dot{V}(x) \to 0 \text{ as } t \to \infty}$$

The above arguments rely on $\|x(t)\|$ remaining finite for all t,
which is implied by:

$V(x)$ positive definite
$\dot{V}(x) \leq 0$
$V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$

Convergence analysis

Summary of method:

1. show that $\dot{V}(x) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$
   $\rightarrow$ true whenever $\dot{V} \leq 0$ & V, f are smooth & $\|x(t)\|$ is bounded
   [by Barbalat's Lemma]
2. determine the set $\mathcal{R}$ of points x for which $\dot{V}(x) = 0$
   $\rightarrow$ algebra!
3. identify the subset $\mathcal{M}$ of $\mathcal{R}$ for which $\dot{V}(x) = 0$ at all future times
   $\rightarrow$ $\mathcal{M}$ must be invariant

$$\boxed{\text{then } x(t) \text{ has to converge to } \mathcal{M} \text{ as } t \to \infty}$$

This approach is the basis of the invariant set theorems

Invariant sets

- A set of points $\mathcal{M}$ in state space is invariant if

$$\boxed{x(t_0) \in \mathcal{M} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad x(t) \in \mathcal{M} \quad \text{for all } t > t_0}$$

Examples:

- ⋆ Equilibrium points
- ⋆ Limit cycles
- ⋆ Level sets of $V(x)$ $\quad\leftarrow\quad$ i.e. $\{x \ : \ V(x) \le V_0\}$ for constant V_0 provided $\dot V(x) \le 0$

- If $\dot V(x) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$, then

$$\boxed{\text{$x(t)$ must converge to an invariant set $\mathcal{M}$ contained within the set of points on which $\dot V(x) = 0$}}$$

as $t \to \infty$

Global invariant set theorem

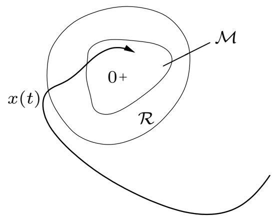
If there exists a continuously differentiable function $V(x)$ such that

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} V(x) \text{ is positive definite} \\ \dot V(x) \le 0 \\ V(x) \to \infty \text{ as } \|x\| \to \infty \end{array}}$$

then: (i). $\dot V(x) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$

(ii). $x(t) \to \mathcal{M} =$ the largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{R}$

where $\mathcal{R} = \{x \ : \ \dot V(x) = 0\}$



- $\dot V(x)$ negative definite $\Longrightarrow \mathcal{M} = 0$ $\qquad$ (c.f. Lyapunov's direct method)
- Determine $\mathcal{M}$ by considering system dynamics within $\mathcal{R}$

Global invariant set theorem

Revisit m-s-d example (for the last time)

- $V(x)$ is positive definite, $V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$, and

$$\dot V(y, \dot y) = -c(\dot y)\dot y \le 0$$

- therefore $\dot V \to 0$, implying $\dot y \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$
  i.e. $\mathcal{R} = \{(y, \dot y) \ : \ \dot y = 0\}$

- but $\dot y = 0$ implies $\ddot y = -k(y)/m$

- therefore $\ddot y \ne 0$ unless $y = 0$, so $\dot y(t) = 0$ for all t only if $y(t) = 0$
  i.e. $\mathcal{M} = \{(y, \dot y) \ : \ (y, \dot y) = (0, 0)\}$

$$\Downarrow$$

$(y, \dot y) = (0, 0)$ is a globally asymptotically stable equilibrium!

Local invariant set theorem

If there exists a continuously differentiable function $V(x)$ such that

$$\boxed{\text{the level set } \Omega = \{x \ : \ V(x) \le V_0\} \text{ is bounded for some } V_0 \text{ and } \dot V(x) \le 0 \text{ whenever } x \in \Omega}$$

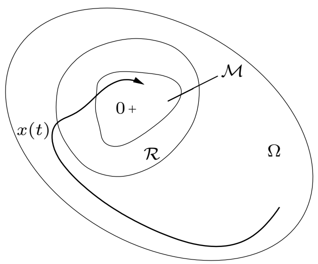
then:

(i). Ω is an invariant set

(ii). $x(0) \in \Omega \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \dot V(x) \to 0$ as $t \to \infty$

(iii). $x(t) \to \mathcal{M} =$ largest invariant set contained in $\mathcal{R}$

where $\mathcal{R} = \{x \ : \ \dot V(x) = 0\}$



Local invariant set theorem

- $V(x)$ doesn't have to be positive definite or radially unbounded

- Result is based on Barbalat's Lemma applied to $\dot{V}$

  $\uparrow$

  applies here because finite Ω implies $\|x(t)\|$ finite for all t
  since $x(0) \in \Omega$ and $\dot{V} \leq 0$

- Ω is a region of attraction for $\mathcal{M}$

Example: local invariant set theorem

- Second order system: $$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= x_2\\ \dot{x}_2 &= -(x_1-1)^2x_2^3 - x_1 + \sin(\pi x_1/2)\end{aligned}$$

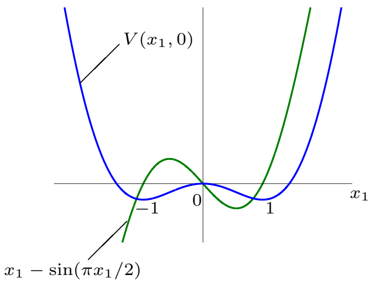
- Equilibrium points: $(x_1, x_2) = (0,0), (1,0), (-1,0)$

- Trial storage function:
  $$V(x) = \tfrac{1}{2}x_2^2 + \int_0^{x_1} \big(y - \sin(\pi y/2)\big)\,dy$$

V is not positive definite
but $V(x) \to \infty$ if $x_1 \to \infty$ or $x_2 \to \infty$

$\Downarrow$

level sets of V are finite



Example: local invariant set theorem contd.

- Differentiate: $\dot{V}(x) = -(x_1-1)^2x_2^4 \leq 0$
  $$\dot{V}(x) = 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad x \in \mathcal{R} = \{x \;:\; x_1 = 1 \;\text{ or }\; x_2 = 0\}$$

- From the system model, $x \in \mathcal{R}$ implies:
  $$\begin{aligned} x_1 = 1 \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad (\dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2) = (x_2, 0)\\ &\text{and}\\ x_2 = 0 \quad &\Longrightarrow \quad (\dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2) = (0, \sin(\pi x_1/2) - x_1)\end{aligned}$$

  therefore $\begin{cases} x(t) \text{ remains on line } x_1 = 1 \text{ only if } x_2 = 0\\ x(t) \text{ remains on line } x_2 = 0 \text{ only if } x_1 = 0,\ 1 \text{ or } -1\end{cases}$

  $\Longrightarrow \mathcal{M} = \{(0,0), (1,0), (-1,0)\}$

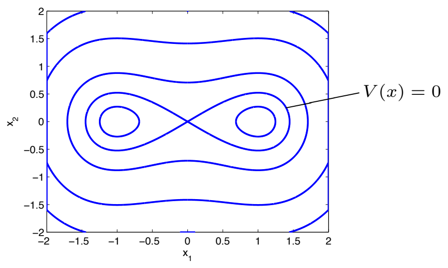
- Apply local invariant set theorem to any level set $\Omega = \{x \;:\; V(x) \leq V_0\}$:
  $$\left.\begin{array}{l}\Omega \text{ is finite}\\ \dot{V} \leq 0\end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow \quad x(t) \to \mathcal{M} = \{(0,0), (1,0), (-1,0)\} \text{ as } t \to \infty$$

Example: local invariant set theorem contd.

- From any initial condition, $x(t)$ converges asymptotically to $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ or $(-1,0)$

  but $x = (0,0)$ is unstable
  (linearized system at $(0,0)$ has poles $\pm\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2} - 1}$ so is unstable)

- Contours of $V(x)$:



Use local invariant set theorem on level sets $\Omega = \{x : V(x) \leq V_0\}$ for $V_0 < 0$

$\downarrow$

$x = (1,0)$, $x = (-1,0)$ are stable equilibrium points

Summary

- Convergence analysis using Barbalat's lemma
- Invariant sets
- Invariant set methods for convergence: local invariant set theorem
  global invariant set theorem

Lecture 4

Linear systems, passivity, and the circle criterion

Linear systems, passivity, and the circle criterion

- Summary of stability methods
- Lyapunov functions for linear systems
- Passive systems
- Passive linear systems
- The circle criterion
- Example

Summary of stability methods

- Linearization method

$$\dot{x} = Ax \text{ is strictly stable, } A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$x = 0 \text{ locally asymptotically stable}$$

- Lyapunov's direct method

$V(x)$ locally p.d. $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ locally	$V(x)$ locally p.d. $\dot{V}(x)$ locally n.d.	$V(x)$ p.d. $\dot{V}(x)$ n.d. $V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$
$\Downarrow$	$\Downarrow$	$\Downarrow$
$x = 0$ stable	$x = 0$ locally asymptotically stable	$x = 0$ globally asymptotically stable

- Invariant set theorems

$V(x)$ p.d. $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ $V(x) \to \infty$ as $\|x\| \to \infty$	$\Omega = \{x \ : \ V(x) \le V_0\}$ bounded $\dot{V}(x) \le 0$ for all $x \in \Omega$

$$\Downarrow$$

$x(t)$ converges to the union of invariant sets contained in $\{x \ : \ \dot{V}(x) = 0\}$

Summary of stability methods

- Instability theorems analogous to Lyapunov's direct method, e.g.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} V(x) \text{ p.d.} \\ \dot{V}(x) \text{ p.d.} \end{array}\right\} \implies x = 0 \text{ unstable}$$

- Lyapunov stability criteria are only sufficient, e.g.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} V(x) \text{ p.d.} \\ \dot{V}(x) \not\le 0 \end{array}\right\} \not\Longrightarrow x = 0 \text{ unstable}$$

(some other $V(x)$ demonstrating stability may exist)

- Converse theorems

$$x = 0 \text{ stable} \implies V(x) \text{ demonstrating stability exists}$$

(can swap premises and conclusions in Lyapunov's direct method)

$$\uparrow$$

But no general method for constructing $V(x)$

Linear systems

- Systematic method for constructing storage function $V(x) = x^T P x$

$\dot{x} = Ax$ strictly stable $\implies$ can always find constant matrix P so that $\dot{V}(x)$ is negative definite

- Only need consider symmetric P

$$x^T P x = \tfrac{1}{2} x^T P x + \tfrac{1}{2} x^T P^T x = \tfrac{1}{2} x^T \underbrace{(P + P^T)}_{\text{SYMMETRIC}} x$$

- Need $\lambda(P) > 0$ for positive definite $V(x) = x^T P x$

$P = U \Lambda U^T$	eigenvector/value decomposition
$\Downarrow$	
$x^T P x = z^T \Lambda z$	$z = U^T x$
$\Downarrow$	
$x^T P x$ positive definite iff Λ strictly positive	$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{notation: } P > 0 \\ \text{or "}P\text{ is positive definite"}\end{array}\right.$

Linear systems

- How is P computed?

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} \dot{x} = Ax \\ V(x) = x^T P x \end{array}\right\} \implies \begin{array}{rl} \dot{V}(x) &= x^T P \dot{x} + \dot{x}^T P x \\ &= x^T (PA + A^T P) x \end{array}$$

$\therefore x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable if, for some Q:

$$\boxed{PA + A^T P = -Q \qquad Q = Q^T > 0}$$

Lyapunov matrix equation

- Pick $Q > 0$ and solve $PA + A^T P = -Q$ for P, then

$$\boxed{\mathrm{Re}[\lambda(A)] < 0 \iff \begin{array}{l}\text{unique solution for } P \\ \text{and } P = P^T > 0\end{array}}$$

Proof:

$\Longleftarrow$ due to $\dot{V}(x) = -x^T Q x$ negative definite

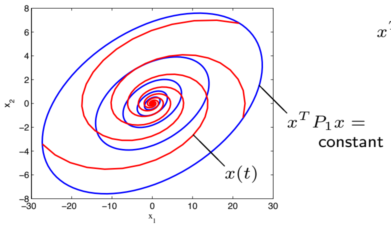
$\Longrightarrow$ follows from integrating $\dot{V}$ w.r.t. t: $P = \displaystyle\int_0^\infty e^{A^T t} Q e^{At} \, dt$

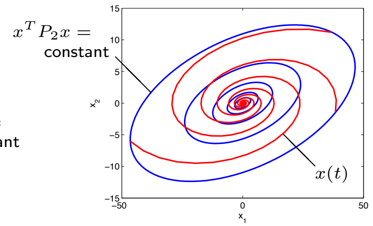
Example: Lyapunov matrix equation

Stable linear system $\dot{x} = Ax$: $\begin{bmatrix}\dot{x}_1\\ \dot{x}_2\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0 & -16\\ 1 & -2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}x_1\\ x_2\end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad \lambda(A) = -1 \pm i\sqrt{15}$

Solve $PA + A^T P = -Q$ for P:

$Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1 = \begin{bmatrix}0.33 & -0.5\\ -0.5 & 4.25\end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad Q_2 = \begin{bmatrix}0.41 & -0.19\\ -0.19 & 0.11\end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_2 = \begin{bmatrix}0.12 & -0.21\\ -0.21 & 1.67\end{bmatrix}$



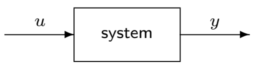


Here:

* ⋆ any choice of $Q > 0$ gives $P > 0$ (since A is strictly stable)
* ⋆ but not every $P > 0$ gives $Q > 0$

Passive systems

- Systematic method for constructing storage functions
- Input-output representation of system:



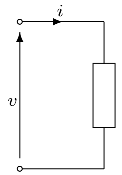
input : u
output : y

The system is passive if

$$\boxed{\dot{V} = yu - g \quad \text{for some } V(t) \geq 0,\ \ g(t) \geq 0}$$

also the system is dissipative if $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty yu\,dt \neq 0 \implies \int_0^\infty g\,dt > 0$

- Motivated by electrical networks with no internal power generation

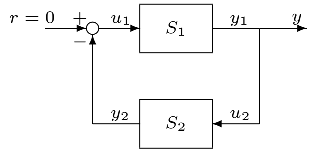


input: i
output: v $\Big\}$ stored energy: $\displaystyle V = \int_0^t vi\,dt$, $\quad \dot{V} = iv$

Passive systems

Passivity is useful for determining storage functions for feedback systems

- Closed-loop system with passive subsystems S_1, S_2:



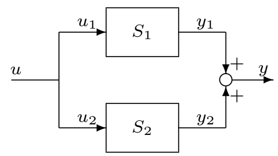
$$\begin{aligned} S_1 :&\quad V_1 \geq 0 \quad \dot{V}_1 = y_1u_1 - g_1\\ S_2 :&\quad V_2 \geq 0 \quad \dot{V}_2 = y_2u_2 - g_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &V_1 + V_2 \geq 0\\ &\dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 = y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = y_1(-y_2) + y_2y_1 - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = -g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\implies$ $V = V_1 + V_2$ is a Lyapunov function for the closed-loop system
if V is a p.d. function of the system state

Interconnected passive systems

- Parallel connection:

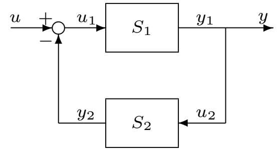


$$\begin{aligned} &V_1 + V_2 \geq 0\\ &\dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 = y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = (y_1 + y_2)u - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = yu - g_1 - g_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

Overall system from u to y is passive

- Feedback connection:



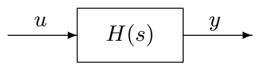
$$\begin{aligned} &V_1 + V_2 \geq 0\\ &\dot{V}_1 + \dot{V}_2 = y_1u_1 + y_2u_2 - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = y(u - y_2) + y_2y - g_1 - g_2\\ &\qquad\quad = yu - g_1 - g_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\Downarrow$

Overall system from u to y is passive

Passive linear systems

Transfer function : $\dfrac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = H(s)$



- H is passive if and only if

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i).} & \mathrm{Re}(p_i) \le 0, \text{ where } \{p_i\} \text{ are the poles of } H(s) \\ \text{(ii).} & \mathrm{Re}\big[H(j\omega)\big] \ge 0 \text{ for all } 0 \le \omega \le \infty \end{array}}$$

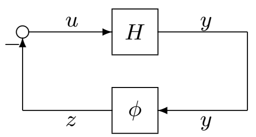
  - ⋆ H must be stable, otherwise $V(t) = \int_0^t yu\,dt$ is not defined for all u
  - ⋆ From Parseval's theorem:

    $\mathrm{Re}\big[H(j\omega)\big] \ge 0 \iff \int_0^t yu\,dt \ge 0$ for all $u(t)$ and t

    ↗ frequency domain criterion for passivity

- H is dissipative if and only if $\mathrm{Re}(p_i) \le 0$ and
  $\mathrm{Re}\big[H(j\omega)\big] > 0$ for all $0 \le \omega < \infty$

Linear system + static nonlinearity



H linear: $\dfrac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = H(s)$

ϕ static nonlinearity: $z = \phi(y)$

What are the conditions on H and ϕ for closed-loop stability?

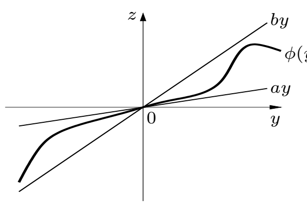
- A common problem in practice, due to e.g.
  - ⋆ actuator saturation (valves, dc motors, etc.)
  - ⋆ sensor nonlinearity
- Determine closed-loop stability given:

  ϕ belongs to sector $[a, b]$

  $\Updownarrow$

  $$\boxed{a \le \frac{\phi(y)}{y} \le b}$$

  "Absolute stability problem"



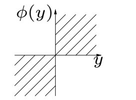
Linear system + static nonlinearity

- Aizerman's conjecture (1949):
  Closed-loop system is stable if stable for $\phi(y) = ky$, $a \le k \le b$
  false (necessary but not sufficient)
- Sufficient conditions for closed-loop stability:
  $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Popov criterion (1960)} \\ \text{Circle criterion}\end{array}\right\}$ based on passivity
- The passivity approach:

  (1). If H is dissipative (i.e. if $\mathrm{Re}\big[H(j\omega)\big] > 0$ and H is stable), then:

  $$\left.\begin{aligned} V &= x^T P x \\ \dot V &= yu - x^T Q x \end{aligned}\right\} \text{ for some } P > 0,\ \ Q > 0$$
  $$= -y\phi(y) - x^T Q x \qquad \leftarrow x = \text{state of } H$$

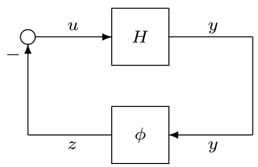
  (2). If ϕ belongs to sector $[0, \infty)$, then:
  $$y\phi(y) \ge 0 \qquad \leftarrow$$



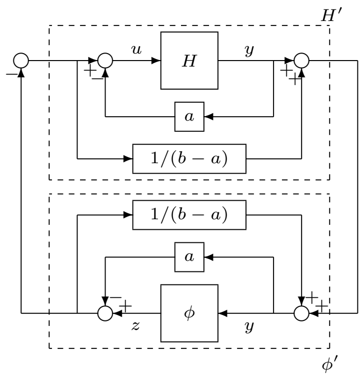
  (1) & (2) $\implies$ $\dot V \le -x^T Q x$
  $\implies$ $x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable

Circle criterion

Use loop transformations to generalize the approach for $\begin{cases} H \text{ not passive} \\ \phi \notin [0, \infty) \end{cases}$



$\longleftrightarrow$
equiv. to



$\phi \in [a, b]$ $\quad a, b$ arbitrary

$\phi \in [a, b] \implies \phi' \in [0, \infty]$

$$H'(j\omega) = \frac{H(j\omega)}{1 + aH(j\omega)} + \frac{1}{b - a}$$

Circle criterion

To make $H'(j\omega) = \dfrac{H(j\omega)}{1 + aH(j\omega)} + \dfrac{1}{b-a}$ dissipative, need:

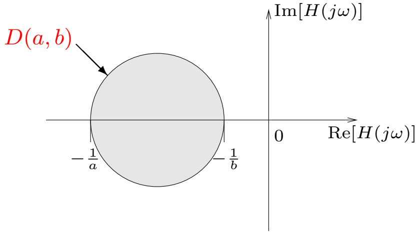
(i). H' stable $\iff$ $\dfrac{H(j\omega)}{1 + aH(j\omega)}$ stable

$\Updownarrow$

Nyquist plot of $H(j\omega)$ goes through ν anti-clockwise encirclements of $-1/a$ as ω goes from $-\infty$ to ∞

(ν = no. poles of $H(j\omega)$ in RHP)

(ii). $\mathrm{Re}\big[H'(j\omega)\big] > 0 \quad \iff \quad \begin{cases} H(j\omega) \text{ lies outside } D(a,b) & \text{if } ab > 0 \\ H(j\omega) \text{ lies inside } D(a,b) & \text{if } ab < 0 \end{cases}$

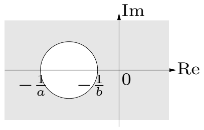


Graphical interpretation of circle criterion

$x = 0$ is globally asymptotically stable if:

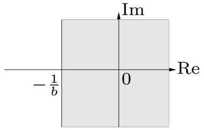
⋆ $0 < a < b$

$H(j\omega)$ lies in shaded region and does ν anti-clockwise encirclements of $D(a,b)$



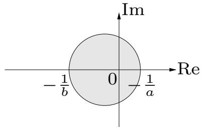
⋆ $b > a = 0$

$H(j\omega)$ lies in shaded region and $\nu = 0$ (can't encircle $-1/a$)



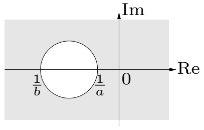
⋆ $a < 0 < b$

$H(j\omega)$ lies in shaded region and $\nu = 0$ (can't encircle $-1/a$)



⋆ $a < b < 0$

$-H(j\omega)$ lies in shaded region and does ν anti-clockwise encirclements of $D(-b,-a)$



Circle criterion

- Circle criterion is equivalent to Nyquist criterion for $a = b > 0$

  $\uparrow$

  then $D(a,b) = -\dfrac{1}{a}$

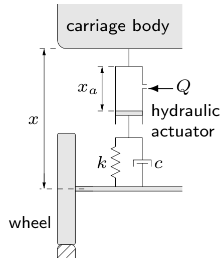
  (single point)

- Circle criterion is only sufficient for closed-loop stability for general a, b

- Results apply to time-varying static nonlinearity: $\phi(y,t)$

Example: Active suspension system

- Active suspension system for high-speed train:



$$
\begin{aligned}
Q &= \phi(u) \\
\dot{x}_a &= Q/A
\end{aligned}
$$

u : valve input signal
Q : flow rate
ϕ : valve characteristics, $\phi \in [0.005, 0.1]$
A : actuator working area

- Force exerted by suspension system on carriage body: F_{susp}

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{\text{susp}} &= k(x_a - x) + c(\dot{x}_a - \dot{x}) \\
&= \big(k \int^t Q\,dt + cQ\big)/A - kx - c\dot{x}, \qquad Q = \phi(u)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Design controller to compensate for the effects of (constant) unknown load on displacement x despite uncertain valve characteristics $\phi(u)$.

Active suspension system contd.

- Dynamics:

$$F_{\text{susp}} - F = m\ddot{x}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = \Big(k\int^t Q\,dt + cQ\Big)/A - F, \qquad Q = \phi(u)$$

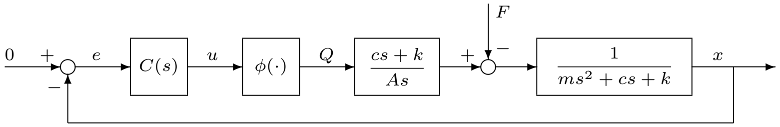
F : unknown load on suspension unit
m : effective carriage mass

- Transfer function model:

$$X(s) = \frac{cs+k}{ms^2+cs+k}\cdot\frac{Q(s)}{As} - \frac{F}{ms^2+cs+k} \qquad Q = \phi(u)$$

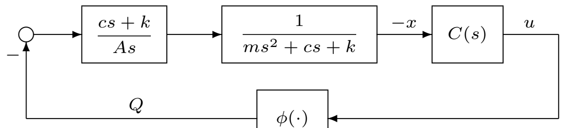
- Try linear compensator $C(s)$:

$$U(s) = C(s)E(s) \qquad e = -x, \quad \text{setpoint: } x = 0$$



Active suspension system contd.

- For constant F, we need to stabilize the closed-loop system:



linear system: $\quad H(s) = \dfrac{cs+k}{As(ms^2+cs+k)}\cdot C(s)$

static nonlinearity: $\quad \phi \in [0.005, 0.1]$

- P+D compensator (no integral term needed):

$$C(s) = K(1+\alpha s) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad H(s) = \frac{K(1+\alpha s)(cs+k)}{As(ms^2+cs+k)}$$

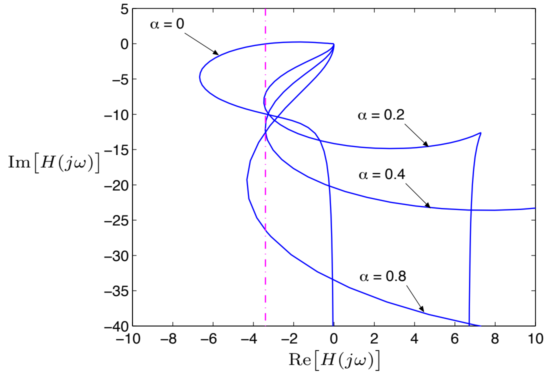
H open-loop stable ($\nu = 0$)

- From the circle criterion, closed-loop (global asymptotic) stability is ensured if:

$H(j\omega)$ lies outside $D(0.005, 0.1)$
↑
sufficient condition: $\mathrm{Re}\big[H(j\omega)\big] > -10$

Active suspension system contd.

- Nyquist plot of $H(j\omega)$ for $K = 1$ and $\alpha = 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8$:



- To maximize gain margin:

choose $\quad \alpha = 0.2 \qquad\qquad \leftarrow$ allows for largest K

$\qquad\qquad K \le 10/3.4 = 2.94$

Summary

At the end of the course you should be able to do the following:

- Understand the basic Lyapunov stability definitions (lecture 1)
- Analyse stability using the linearization method (lecture 2)
- Analyse stability by Lyapunov's direct method (lecture 2)
- Determine convergence using Barbalat's Lemma (lecture 3)
- Understand how invariant sets can determine regions of attraction (lecture 3)
- Construct Lyapunov functions for linear systems and passive systems (lecture 4)
- Use the circle criterion to design controllers for systems with static nonlinearities (lecture 4)

Addendum – Limit cycle stability analysis

System has state $x = (x_1, x_2)$ and dynamics:

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_2 - x_1 h(x)$$
$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2 h(x)$$

where $h(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1$.

Limit cycle

Differentiate $h(x)$ w.r.t. t using system dynamics:

$$\dot{h} = 2x_1\dot{x}_1 + 2x_2\dot{x}_2 = -2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)h(x) = -2(h+1)h$$

hence $h = 0 \implies \dot{h} = 0$, so $\{x : x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1\}$ must contain a limit cycle.

Addendum – Limit cycle stability analysis

System has state $x = (x_1, x_2)$ and dynamics:

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_2 - x_1 h(x)$$
$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2 h(x)$$

where $h(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1$.

Limit cycle stability

Let $V(x) = h^2(x)$, then $\dot{V} = 2h\dot{h} = -4h^2(h+1)$
$$= -4h^2(x)(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \leq 0$$

- $\{x : V(x) \leq c\}$ is an invariant set for any constant c and $\{x : V(x) = 0\} = \{x : x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1\}$ is stable
- $\dot{V} = 0 \implies h = 0$ (or $x_1 = x_2 = 0$)
  $h = 0 \implies \dot{h} = 0$
  $\implies$ the limit cycle $\{x : h = 0\}$ is the largest invariant set contained in $\{x : V(x) < 1$ and $\dot{V}(x) = 0\}$, so is asymptotically stable