## 27. Lyapunov theorem in LTI

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if YQ>0 symmétric Here exists or vique P>0 symmetric there exists or vique P>0 symmetric the exists or vique P>0 symmetric there exists or vique P>0 symmetric the exists or vique P>0 symmetric there exists or vique P>0 symmetric the exists of vique P>0 symmetric the exists of vique P>0 symmetric the exists of vique P>0 symmetric the exists or vique P>0 symmetric the exists of vique P>0 symmetric the exi

ATQ + QA = - P

then 6(A) C [ = D the system is GAS

## Proof :

- Sufficiency: 
$$V(x) = x^TQx = p \dot{V}(x) = \dot{x}^TQx + x^TQx = x^T(A^TQ + QA)x$$

$$= -x^TPx < Q$$

Necessity: assuming 
$$\dot{x} = Ax$$
 GAS
$$Q = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{A^{T}t} \rho \cdot e^{At} dt$$

$$= D A^{T}Q + QA = \int_{0}^{\infty} dt \left(e^{A^{T}t} \rho e^{At}\right) dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{A^{T}t} \rho \cdot e^{At} dt$$

· Uniqueress: By using the Sylverter viterion, #TQ+QA=-P has a unique solution Q