

Linearity:

given $x_1(t) = \varphi(t, t_0, x_1(t_0), u_1|_{[t_0, t)})$ $x_2(t) = \varphi(t, t_0, x_2(t_0), u_2|_{[t_0, t)})$
 computing from t_0 to t with initial state $\propto x_1(t_0) + \beta x_2(t_0)$
 and input $\propto u|_{[t_0, t)} + \beta u|_{[t_0, t)}$
 obtaining $x(t) = \varphi(t, t_0, \alpha x_1(t_0) + \beta x_2(t_0), \alpha u|_{[t_0, t)} + \beta u|_{[t_0, t)})$
 If it is equal to $x(t) = \alpha x_1(t) + \beta x_2(t) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, x(t_0), u|_{[t_0, t)}$
 then the linearity holds.

- Particular case:

$$\alpha = \beta = 1 \quad x_1(t_0) = x(t_0) \quad u_1|_{[t_0, t)} = 0$$

$$x_2(t_0) = 0 \quad u_2|_{[t_0, t)} = u|_{[t_0, t)}$$

$$x(t) = \varphi(t, t_0, x_0, u) = \underbrace{\varphi(t, t_0, x_0, 0)}_{\text{free evolution}} + \underbrace{\varphi(t, t_0, 0, u)}_{\text{forced evolution}}$$

$$y(t) = \eta(t, x(t), 0) + \eta(t, 0, u(t))$$

Stationarity:

$$\text{given } x_1(t) = \varphi(t, t_0, x(t_0), u|_{[t_0, t)})$$

$$x_2(t) = \varphi(t + \Delta t, t_0 + \Delta t, x(t_0), u|_{[t_0 + \Delta t, t + \Delta t)})$$

if for any Δt $x_1(t) = x_2(t) \quad \forall t$ then stationarity holds

(for the output $y(t) = (t + \Delta t, x(t), u_{\Delta t}(t))$)

- Particular case

$$\Delta t = -t_0 \Rightarrow x(t) = (t - t_0, 0, x(t_0), u_{-t_0}|_{[0, t-t_0)})$$

$$\Delta t = -t \Rightarrow y(t) = \eta(0, x(t), u(t))$$

We pay attention on the overall duration of the experiment $t - t_0$ and we lose dependencies of the starting instant t_0 and on the observation instant on the output