非線性控制 HW4-楊育彰 P46101342

4.1(a)

由 Lyapunov 直接定理,設 x=0 為 $\dot{x}=f(x)$ 之平衡點,D 為 x=0 之一鄰域, $V:D\to R$ 在 D 上是一連續可微的函數,若 V 滿足:

- 1. V(0)=0
- 2. V(x)>0, $\forall x \in D$ 且 $x \neq 0$
- 3. $V(x) (x) \le 0$, $\forall x \in D \perp x \ne 0$

則 x=0 為 Lyapunov 穩定。

若 V(x)滿足額外條件→4. V(x)<0, $\forall x \in D$ 且 $x \neq 0$

則 x=0 為漸進穩定

當我們選擇候選函數 $V(x)=x1^2+x2^2$,此 V(x)滿足 V(0)=0 及 $\forall x\in D-\{0\}$, V(x)>0

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} dx_2 \rightarrow \frac{dv(x(t))}{dt} = V(x) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_2} \dot{x}_2$$

 $=2x1(x1-x2)(x1^2+x2^2-1)+2x2(x1+x2)(x1^2+x2^2-1)=2(x1^2+x2^2-1)(x1^2+x2^2)$

由 Lyapunov 直接定理 2.以及 4.條件可得系統在 x=0 為漸進穩定,且收斂範圍 $0 < x1^2 + x2^2 < 1$,此方程式等同於 x(t)軌跡落在單位圓內。

4.1(b)

當我們選函數 $V(x)=x1^2+x2^2$,透過(a)的分析由 Lyapunov 直接定理可得出系統初始條件於 $x1^2+x2^2<1$,也就是起點落於單位圓內時,原點(0,0)為一漸進穩定的平衡點,以上滿足條件 V(0)=0,V(x)>0 在 $D-\{0\}$,V(x)<0 在 $D-\{0\}$ 。

若 P則 Q,P為 Q 的充分條件而已,代入到 Lyapunov 定理內,可得 Lyapunov 直接定理的四個條件僅為充分條件,當選定不同的 Lyapunov 函數時會得到不同的收斂區間,但 V(x)可能找不到,那麼就無法有效的分析收斂區間。

透過 Matlab 模擬,分析驗證(a)的結果:

1). 當 $fl \triangleq \dot{x1} = (x1 - x2)(x12 + x22 - 1)$, $f2 \triangleq \dot{x2} = (x1 + x2)(x12 + x22 - 1)$ 代入 Jacobian Matrix

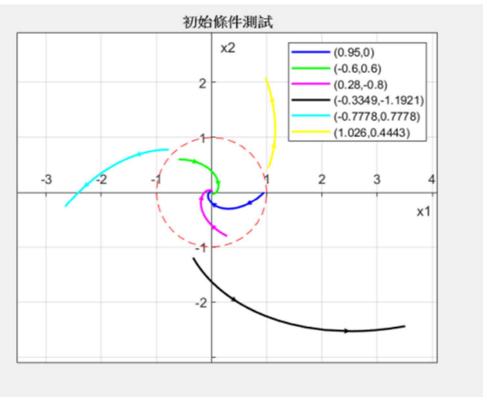
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mid_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f1}{\partial x1} & \frac{\partial f1}{\partial x2} \\ \frac{\partial f2}{\partial x1} & \frac{\partial f2}{\partial x2} \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3x1^2 + x2^2 - 2x1x2 - 1 & -x1^2 - 3x2^2 + 2x1x2 + 1 \\ 3x1^2 + x2^2 + 2x1x2 - 1 & x1^2 + 3x2^2 + 2x1x2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \triangleq A$$

求解特徵方程式 $|A-\lambda I|=0 \to \lambda^2+2\lambda+2=0 \to$ 特徵值 $\lambda=-1\pm j1$ 此為共軛複數根,實部為負,為一穩定焦點,即代表相平面軌跡(x1,x2)將以類似螺旋的方式進入原點(平衡點),其中箭頭代表行進的軌跡方向。

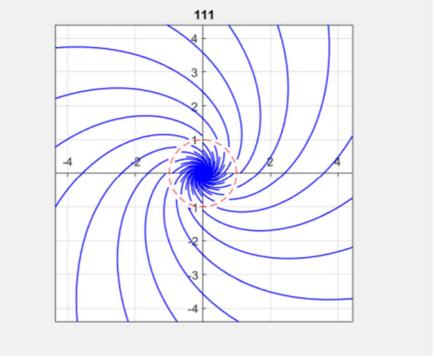
2). 由 Matlab 分析,選定收斂範圍內的 3 個初始點即收斂範圍外的 3 個初始點並加入單位圓(紅色線)幫助吾人的討論及分析

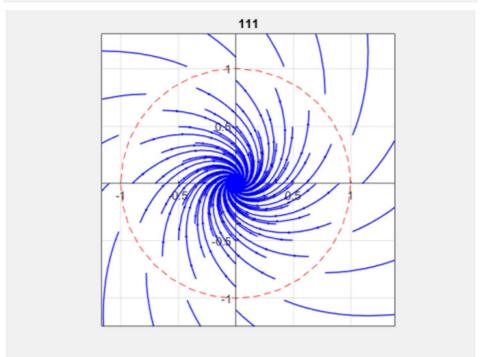
	<i>x</i> 1	<i>x</i> 2	Time
	0.95	0	0-10
收斂範圍內的初始點	-0.6	0.6	0-10
	0.28	-0.8	0-10
	-0.3349	-1.192	0-0.5
收斂範圍外的初始點	-0.7778	0.7778	0-0.8
	1.026	0.4443	0-0.7



此圖為設定不同初始條件下,產生相平面軌跡,其中紅色虛線為此處設定的單位圓,當在起始點單位圓內時即為向原點收斂之軌跡,若起始點在單位圓外,即為方程式 $x1^2+x2^2>1$,由我們所取的 Lyapunov 函數其實是無法判斷再單位圓外之系統狀態響應,由此圖之黃色,黑色,青藍色線加上我們加上得箭頭函數,可以明顯的看出當在單位圓外時,系統會以類似不穩定焦點的系統軌跡,以螺旋方式向外擴散。

3). 吾人將初始條件增加,觀察圖形有何變化,繼續驗證 Lyapunov 直接定理 我們將使用 for 迴圈的方式以極座標的方式轉成各個 x,y 之初使值,不斷地 代入 ODE45 函數內進行計算,再以箭頭函數顯示出相平面軌跡的方向,此 處仍然增加一單位圓來幫助我們觀察圖形的變化。



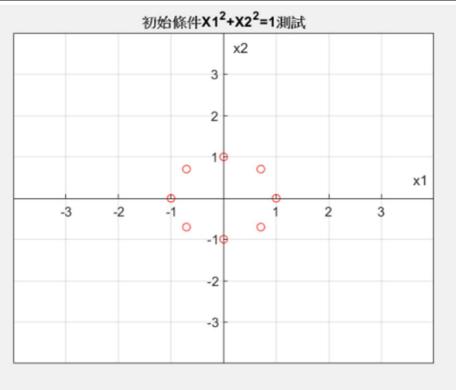


由以上圖形,可觀察多個初始值的條件下產生的相平面軌跡,再次驗證單位圓內會向原點收斂,單位圓外會逐漸發散,吾人也將圖形放大確認其軌跡箭頭的方向性與Lyapunov定理得到的結果相同。

4). 當系統初始條件位於 $x1^2 + x2^2 = 1$ (單位圓上之點),透過 Lyapunov 直接定理,我們所使用的函數及得到的收斂區域,並不能明顯看出單位圓上的點是否發散或是收斂,由 Matlab 分析將初始點代入

x1 x2

-1	0
0	-1
1	0
0	1
$\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5}$
$-\sqrt{5}$	$-\sqrt{5}$
$-\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5}$
$\sqrt{5}$	$-\sqrt{5}$



當初始條件落於單位圓上時,此處使用 o 表示軌跡,我們只使用簡單代入點的方式產生,當然也能使用極座標產生所有點,但為了方便觀察此處只取 8 個初始值代入,可以得到 o 點軌跡是不會移動的,始終落於初始條件點上,當代入狀態方程式 $x1'=(x1-x2)(x1^2+x2^2-1);x2'=(x1+x2)(x1^2+x2^2-1)$,可以得到當在單位圓上任一點值代入,恆有x1'=x2'=0(平衡點之條件),也就是軌跡將不會有任何變化,那麼也能說所有位於單位圓上的點皆為系統的平衡點,但由 1.-3.)的分析可以求得單位圓內及圓外只要初始值產生一點點的變化,即會反應出不同的軌跡變化,可以得到圓上所有點是不穩定的平衡點。

4.1(c)

由題目給定方程式
$$\{(x1-x2)(x1^2+x2^2-1)\}$$
 , 以極座標轉換 $(x1,x2)\rightarrow (r,\theta)$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 r= $\sqrt{x1^2 + x2^2}$, θ =tan⁻¹($\frac{x^2}{x^1}$), $x1$ =r·cos θ · $x2$ =r·sin θ

$$\dot{x1} = \dot{r} \cdot \cos\theta - r \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \cdot \dot{x2} = \dot{r} \cdot \sin\theta + r \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{r} \cdot \cos\theta - r \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \dot{\theta} = r(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)(r^2 - 1) \cdots (1) \\ \dot{r} \cdot \sin\theta + r \cdot \cos\theta \cdot \dot{\theta} = r(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)(r^2 - 1) \cdots (2) \end{cases}$$

1. (1)*
$$\cos\theta$$
+(2)* $\sin\theta$ - \dot{r} = $r(r^2 - 1)(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = r(r^2 - 1)$

2. (2)*cosθ-(1)*cosθ→ $r\dot{\theta} = r(r^2-1)(cos^2\theta+sin^2\theta) = r(r^2-1)\to\dot{\theta} = r^2-1$ 由 $\dot{r} = r(r^2-1)$ 為Bernouli's equation,r(t)有解析解的存在,將此方程式同乘 r^3 ,可得 r^3 · r=1- r^2 ,令 $u(t)=r^2$ · $\dot{u}=-2r^3$ · \dot{r} 代入方程式 \dot{u} -2u=-2 此為典型的常係數

ODE,
$$u(t)=u_h(t)+u_p(t)=Ce^{2t}+1$$
, $r(t)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{Ce^{2t}+1}}$,代入 I.C. $(r(t0),t0)=(r0,0)$,則

$$C = \frac{1}{r_0^2} - 1$$
, $r(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{1}{r_0^2} - 1)e^{2t} + 1}}$,以下進行分析:

- 1). 當初始值 0<r0<1,也就是在單位圓內時,可以得到r<0 半徑 r 隨著時間逐漸變小,當 r=0 時系統進入穩定的平衡點(0,0)。
- 2). 當初始值 r0>1,也就是在單位圓外時,可以得到r>0,半徑 r 隨著時間逐漸變大,由 r(t)也可確認代入大於 1 的 r0 時,隨著時間越來越大軌跡發散至無窮遠處。
- 3). 當初始值由單位圓出發時 r=1 可以得到 r=0、r(t)=1,也就等同於系統軌跡 將沒有半徑的變化,且半徑始終維持在1。
- 4). 整理以上方程式的分析,得到 系統的收斂區間應為 0<r<1,與我們使用 Lyapunov 直接定理所得到的結果是相同的。

4.2(a)

此法是先求得 Lyapunov 函數的梯度,再利用線積分的方法求得 Lyapunov 函數 V(x),設 Lyaponov 函數之梯度 $\nabla V = [\nabla V1 \ \nabla V2]$

 $\nabla V = [a11x1 + a12x2 \ a21x1 + 2x2] = [x1 \ 2x2]$

代入梯度函數 ∇V ,可得 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}(2x_2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}(x_1) = 0$,可確認此梯度函數為可行的

設 V(x)為自主性系統 $\dot{x} = f(x)$ 之 Lyapunov 函數,則其對時間微分可寫成:

$$\dot{V} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = (\nabla V)\dot{x} = \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}.....\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_n}\right][\dot{x}]$$

$$\dot{V} = [x1 \quad 2x2] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x1} \\ \dot{x2} \end{bmatrix} = [x1 \quad 2x2] \begin{bmatrix} -x1 + 2x1^2x2 \\ -x2 \end{bmatrix} = -x1^2(1-2x1x2)-2x2^2$$

若將 $x1 \cdot x2$ 限制在 1-2x1x2>0 之範圍內,即可保證 $\dot{V}<0$,則相對應的 V(x)

為
$$\int_0^X \nabla V dx = \int_0^{x_1} \nabla V 1 dx 1 + \int_0^{x_2} \nabla V 2 dx 2 = \int_0^{x_1} x 1 dx 1 + \int_0^{x_2} 2x 2 dx 2 = \frac{x_1^2}{2} + x_2^2 > 0$$
 對於以上分析,可得到以下結論:

1). V(0)=0

- 2). V(x) > 0
- 3). V(x)<0, 1-2x1x2>0

在以上這些條件成立下,由 Lyapunov 直接定理可以得到,我們所選的

Lyapunov 函數 $V(x) = \frac{x1^2}{2} + x2^2$ 在 1-2x1x2>0 區間內,V(x)為漸進穩定。

4.2(b)

設 Lyaponov 函數之梯度∇V = [∇V1 ∇V2]

$$\nabla V = [a11x1 + a12x2 \ a21x1 + 2x2] =$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{(1-x1x2)^2}x1 + \frac{-x1^2}{(1-x1x2)^2}x2 ; \frac{x1^2}{(1-x1x2)^2}x1 + 2x2\right]$$

代入梯度函數VV,可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x1} \left(\frac{x1^3}{(1 - x1x2)^2} + 2x2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{2}{(1 - x^2 + 1)^2} x^2 + \frac{-x^2}{(1 - x^2 + 1)^2} x^2 \right) = \frac{3x^2 - x^3 x^2}{(1 - x^2 + 1)^3}$$

可確認此梯度函數是可行的。

設 V(x)為自主性系統 $\dot{x} = f(x)$ 之 Lyapunov 函數, 其對時間微分:

$$\dot{V} = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = (\nabla V)\dot{x} = \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}\cdots\cdots\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_n}\right][\dot{x}]$$

$$\dot{V} = \left[\frac{2x1 - x1^2x2}{(1 - x1x2)^2} , \frac{x1^3}{(1 - x1x2)^2} + 2x2\right] \left[-x1 + 2x1^2x2\right] = -2(x1^2 + x2^2) < 0$$

若將任意 x1、x2 代入,恆有 V<0,則有相對的 V(x)

$$\begin{split} \int_0^x \nabla V dx &= \int_0^{x1} \nabla V dx 1 + \int_0^{x2} \nabla V dx 2 \\ &= \int_0^{x1} \frac{x1(2 - x1x2)}{(1 - x1x2)^2} dx 1 \\ &+ \int_0^{x2} \left(\frac{x1^3}{(1x1x2)^2} + 2x2 \right) dx 2 \\ &= \frac{-x1}{x2} \cdot \frac{-x1x2}{1 - x1x2} + \frac{x1^2}{1 - x1x2} + x2^2 - x1^2 = \frac{2x1^2}{1 - x1x2} + x2^2 - x1^2 \end{split}$$

V(x) > 0, $\forall x \neq 0$

對於以上分析,可得到以下結論:

1). V(0)=0

2).
$$V(x) = \frac{2x1^2}{1-x1x^2} + x2^2 - x1^2 > 0$$
, $\forall x \in D - \{0\}$

3).
$$V(x) = -2(x1^2 + x2^2) < 0$$

4).
$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times V) = 0$$

在以上條件成立下,可得 Lyapunov 函數 V(x)為漸進穩定。

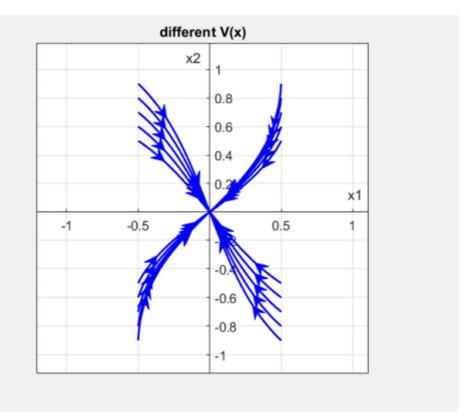
4.2(c)

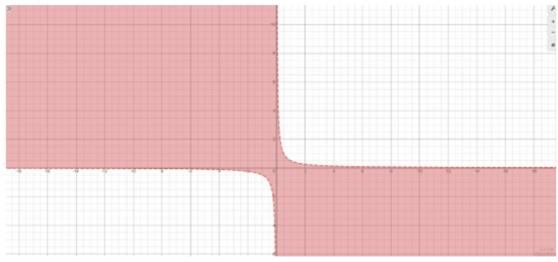
從上面例題可發現不同係數 aij 可得出不同的梯度函數以及積分後不同之 Lyapunov 函數 V(x),且各自的 Lyapunov 函數有各自的收斂區間,取所有可能收斂區間的聯集才是平衡點的收斂範圍,能夠找到的 Lyapunov 函數越多,則它們所決定的收斂區間的聯集才會越接近實際的區域大小,所以當我們只找到一個 Lyapunov 函數 V(x)去做分析,所得到的結果可能在收斂區間上是過於保守的,實際的收斂區域可能大上許多。

1).
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x1} = -x1 + 2x1^2x2 \\ \dot{x2} = -x2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} a1 = 1 \\ a12 = a21 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{\pm} V(x) = \frac{x1^2}{2} + x2^2 > 0 , \ \dot{\pm} V(x) < 0 \to 1 - 2x1x2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

由 Matlab 方程式模擬相平面軌跡圖,選取不同之(x1,x2)滿足以上區間的關係,可發現 $x1 \times x2$ 容易滿足 V(x)條件,只需考慮此項的區間 1-2x1x2>0



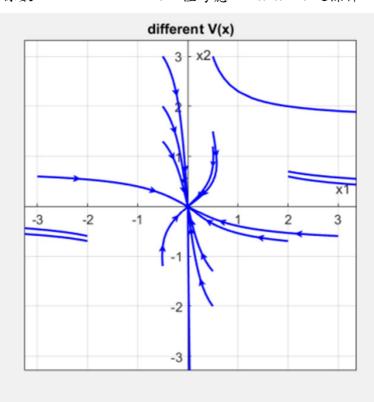


<i>x</i> 1	x2
0.5	0.9
-0.5	-0.9
0.5	-0.9
-0.5	0.9
0.5	0.8
-0.5	-0.8
0.5	-0.8
-0.5	0.8
0.5	0.7

-0.5	-0.7
0.5	-0.7
-0.5	0.7
0.5	0.6
-0.5	-0.6
0.5	-0.6
-0.5	0.6
0.5	0.5
-0.5	-0.5
0.5	-0.5
-0.5	0.5

當設初始位置皆滿足 1-2x1x2>0,其中粉紅色區域為滿足此方程式之區域圖系統相平面軌跡與可變梯度法所求得的結果皆相同,系統為漸進穩定皆會逐漸收斂至平衡點,但這僅僅是 all=1、al2=a21=0之係數的結果而已。

2). 接續 A.,係數 a11=1、a12=a21=0,僅考慮 1-2x1x2>0 之條件



x1	<i>x</i> 2
0.5	1.2
-0.5	-1.2
-0.5	1.3
0.5	-1.3
0.5	1.5

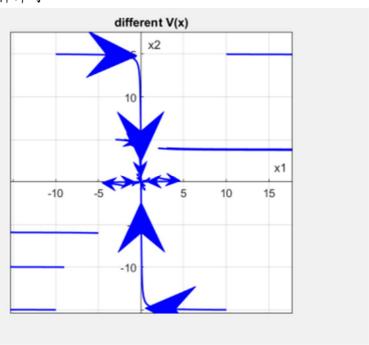
	_ _
0.5	-2
-0.5	2
-0.5	3
0.5	3
-2	-0.7
2	0.7
2	0.6
-2	-0.6
3	-0.6
-3	0.6
10	-10
10	5
-10	-5
15	5

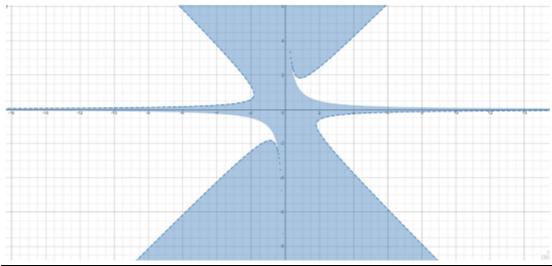
由圖形發現,某些數值無法滿足 1-2x1x2>0 之條件,但相平面軌跡卻還是能收斂至原點,產生此現象為忽略的 Lyapunov 函數 V(x)。

3).
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x1} = -x1 + 2x1^2x2 \\ \dot{x2} = -x2 \end{cases}$$
,

$$a11 = \frac{2}{(1 - x1x2)^2} \cdot a12 = \frac{-x1^2}{(1 - x1x2)^2} \cdot a21 = \frac{x1^2}{(1 - x1x2)^2}$$

 $V(x) = -2(x1^2 + x2^2) < 0$,由V(x)得知x1, x2 應為任意值即可滿足,只需考慮 V(x)之條件即可。

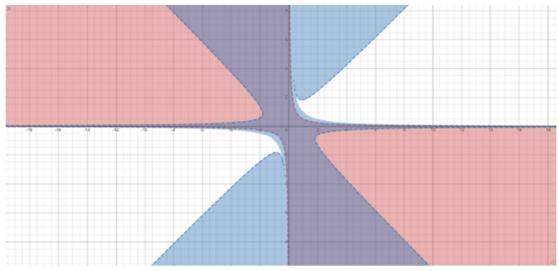


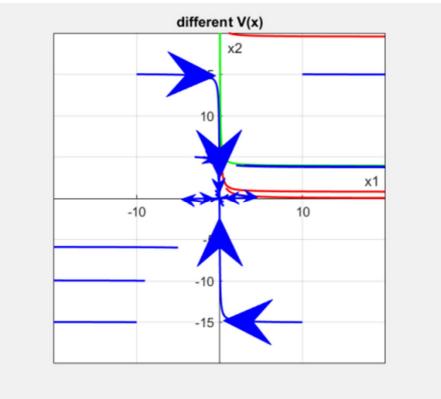


<i>x</i> 1	x2
2	4
3	4
-5	-6
-9	-10
-2	5
-3	5
10	15
-10	-15
10	-15
-10	15
1	0.5
-1	-0.5
-0.5	0.5
0.5	-0.5
1.9	0.5
-1.9	-0.5
0.5	-1
-0.5	1
0	1
0	-1

發現設初始位置皆滿足 $\frac{2x1^2}{1-x1x2}+x2^2-x1^2>0$,其中淺藍色區域為滿足此方程式之區域圖,以上所設的數值都有滿足,而(x1,x2)=(2,4)、(3,4)...,此初始點在藍色區域內且滿足 V(x)>0 之方程式,但相平面軌跡是逐漸發散的,這是因為少考慮到 A.分析的 Lyapunov 函數,要滿足 1).條件及 3).條件,兩區域聯集產生的穩定範圍才是想找的。

4). 将 1).、3).在不同 aij 係數代入產生不同的 Lyapunov 候選函數 V(x),將兩組 結果產生的收斂區間進行分析。



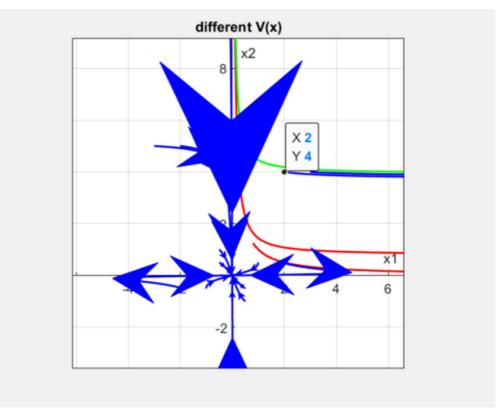


由前述1).2).3).的分析基本上能符合所有情況了,但為何在(x1,x2) = (2 ,4)、 $(3,4) \cdot (10,15)$ 處這些點都滿足 $\frac{2x1^2}{1-x1x2} + x2^2 - x1^2 > 0$ 之條件,但怎麼還是發散呢?,以試誤法不斷嘗試去找出較為極限之點產生的軌跡(由綠色線條慢慢測試較遠的初始值),最終得出一結論:

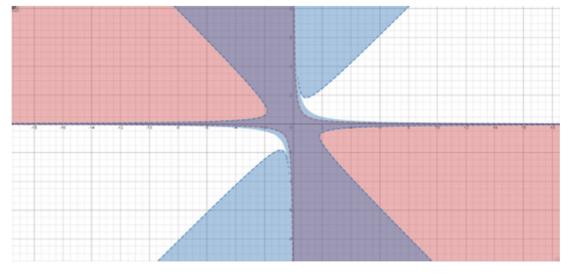
利用可變梯度法所計算出的 Lyapunov 函數

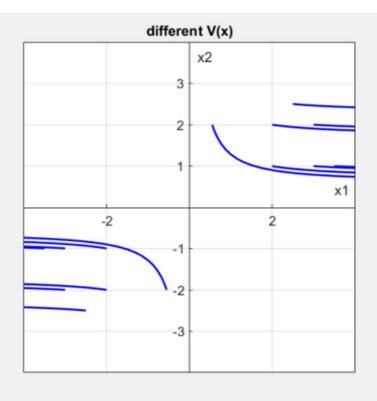
$$V(x) = \frac{2x1^2}{1-x1x^2} + x2^2 - x1^2 > 0$$

其中在 x1x2=1 之點並不連續,也就是此函數值不存在,此項違反了 Lyapunov 函數的使用,吾人嘗試出於 Matlab 之 b5 初始點(x1,x2)=(0.002,500),此時的系統相平面軌跡過一段時間後會經過點(2,4)與(3,4)(約略值)也就是初始值(2,4)與(3,4)產生的軌跡等同於初始值(0.002,500)之其中一點而已,我們將圖形放大作確認。

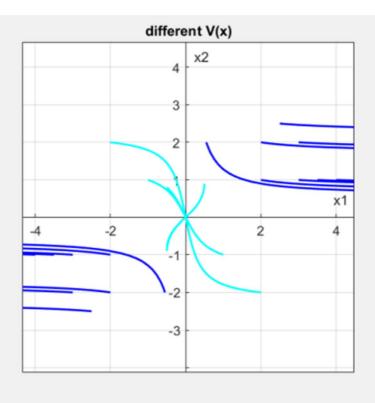


5). 進一步確認兩組 Lyapunov 函數所組成的聯集區域,此處我們先確定在兩區域外之點大多落在第一、第三象限並代 Matlab 做模擬。



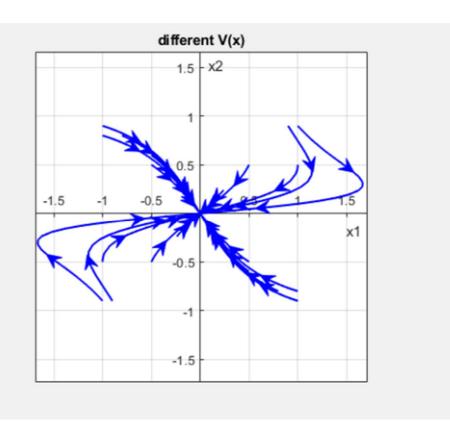


x1	x2
2	1
-2	-1
3	1
-3	-1
3	2
-3	-2
0.55	2
-0.55	-2
2.5	2.5
-2.5	-2.5
3.5	1
-3.5	-1
6	6
-6	-6
4	1
-4	-1
10	8
-10	-8
2	2
-2	-2



x1	x2
0.5	0.9
-0.5	-0.9
-1	1
1	-1
-2	2
-0.5	0.8
-0.5	-0.8
2	-2

將以上分析結果合併,可得初始狀態在兩組收斂範圍外時,產生的相平面軌跡 皆為無法收斂的軌跡,在圖上為藍色線而淺藍色線則是初始狀態於兩組收斂範 圍內時產生的結果,其狀態皆為逐漸收斂至平衡點,若我們要更進一步確認在 何處收斂區間內的初始位置一定會使系統漸進穩定。



可發現 Lyapunov 函數 V(x)產生之有可能發散之函數 $\frac{2x1^2}{1-x1x2}$, 設計初始值(x1,x2) 之點越在小於 1 之範圍 內其收斂的越明顯,故此為求收斂區間越精確時應加的條件,也許我們也能直觀地說 越靠近平衡點原點即產生收斂軌跡會更加地明顯。

4.3(a)

1). 由函數全微分的概念, V(x)對時間微分

$$V(\dot{x}) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x1}\frac{\partial x1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x2}\frac{\partial x2}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x1}\cdot\dot{x1} + \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x2}\cdot\dot{x2}$$

- 2). 由 Lyapunov 直接定理,設 x = 0 為x = f(x)之平衡點,D為 x = 0之一鄰域, $V:D \rightarrow R$ 在D上是一連續可微的函數,若V 滿足:
 - 1. V(0)=0
 - 2. V(x)>0, $\forall x \in D$ 且 $x\neq 0$
 - V(x)≤0, ∀x∈D且 x≠0
 則 x=0 為 Lyapunov 穩定

若 V(x)又滿足額外條件→4. V(x)<0, $\forall x \in D$ 且 $x \neq 0$ 則 x = 0 為漸進穩定

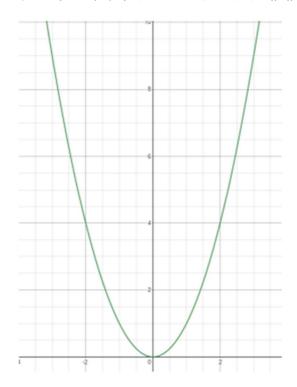
3). 當我們選擇 Lyapunov 候選函數 $V(x) = \frac{x1^2}{1+x1^2} + x2^2$,此 V(x)满足 V(0) = 0 及 $x \in D - \{0\}$, V(x) > 0 (x1, x2 為任意值,平方故大於 0)。

4).
$$V(x) = \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x_1} \cdot x \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x_2} \cdot x \cdot 2 = \frac{2x_1}{(1+x_1^2)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{-6x_1}{(1+x_1^2)^2} + 2x_2\right) + 2x_2 \cdot \frac{-2(x_1^2+x_2^2)}{(1+x_1^2)^2} = \frac{-(12x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 8x_1^2 x_2^2 + 4x_1^4 x_2^2)}{(1+x_1^2)^4}$$

- 5). 由以上計算之結果討論:
 - 1. V(0) = 0 (x1,x2 代入 0 可得)
 - 2. V(x)>0, $\forall x \in D$ 且 $x \neq 0$,無論 x1,x2 為正負任意值,都因平方項的關係,使得 V(x)皆>0,但 $x \neq 0$ 。
 - 3. V(x)<0 在 Lyapunov 微分函數V(x)內之所有項皆為平方或是偶數項,且括號內所有運算符號皆為"+",在把負號項提出來至括號外時,可得V(x)必定<0。

4.3(b)

透過(a)小題的分析,當 $V(x)=\frac{x1^2}{1+x1^2}+x2^2$,系統存在著原點為漸近穩定的平衡點,但是此結論僅是使用 Lyapunov 直接穩定定理所求得的,僅能保證平衡點附近鄰域之表現為穩定的,也就是局部穩定,若吾人想觀察如何將局部穩定的範圍擴大至全域的表現時,我們需要加上額外的條件: $\|x\| \to \infty$, $V(x) \to \infty$



由以上圖為範例也就是當 x 離原點平衡點無窮遠時, V(x)值必須趨近無窮大, 此一條件又稱作放射狀無界條件,是為了防止能量函數 V(x)越來越小時,但是 x 卻遠離原點平衡點的趨勢,意即V(x)<0 時,並不能保證位置 x 更接近平衡點 0,加上此一條件後,依據前人所做的整理得到了全域穩定定理。

設x=0為 $\dot{x}=f(x)$ 之平衡點,且V(x)為一連續可微之函數,且滿足下列三大條件:

- 1. V(0)=0,且 V(x)>0, $\forall x\neq 0$
- 2. $||x|| \to \infty$, $V(x) \to \infty$
- 3. V(x)<0, $\forall x\neq 0$

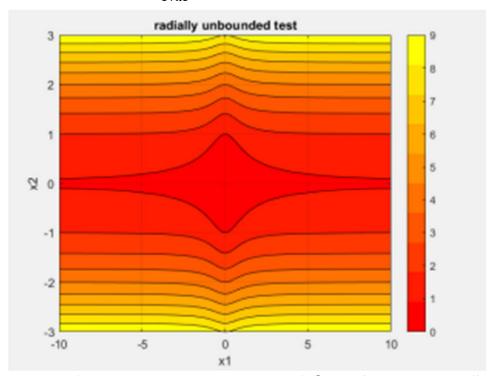
則可得 x = 0 為全域漸進穩定。

對於本題所選擇的 Lyapunov 函數 $V(x)=\frac{x1^2}{1+x1^2}+x2^2$,當 $\|x1\|\to\infty\to V(x)\to 1+x2^2$,當 $\|x2\|\to\infty\to V(x)\to\infty$ 。

由以上分析可得放射狀無界條件並沒有被滿足,也就是當 x 離原點無窮遠時, V(x)的值並沒有趨近於無窮大。

4.3(c)

1). 以 Lyapunov 函數 $V(x) = \frac{x1^2}{1+x1^2} + x2^2$ 繪製等高線圖



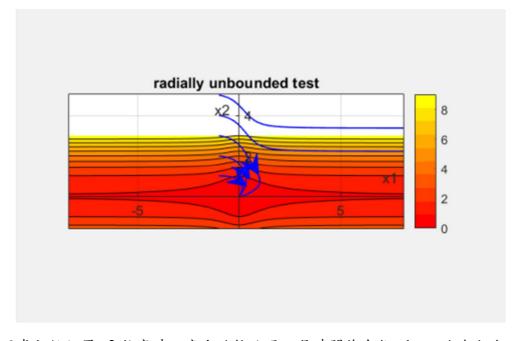
並且依 V(x)能量大小依顏色區分,吾人可得能量最低點為圖面深紅色狀態,能量最高點為最外圍的黃色狀態,可得此 3D 圖形應類似盆地狀,由能量低至高依序排列多個數值。

x1	x2	V(x)
1.8	0.5	1.014
1.5	1.2	2.132
2.2	1.5	3.079

1.7	1.8	3.983
1.8	2.1	5.174
1.8	2.3	6.054
1.8	2.6	7.524
2.6	2.8	8.711
2.7	2.9	9.289
6.7	2.9	9.388

2). 先討論第二象限,可以發現大部分初始位置若從第二象限出發會先穿越至第一象限後再產生收斂或是發散的結果,以下為我們所測試的五個初始條件,即可發現一些規律。

x1	x2
-1	1
-1	2
-1	3
-1	4
-1	5

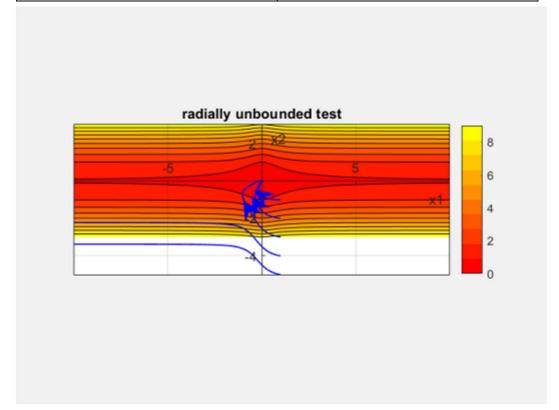


可發現當初始位置 x2 越高時,產生的軌跡過一段時間後會往 x1→∞的地方跑,此現象就像是大自然中的盆地一樣,此盆地就像有缺口似的逐漸遠離山谷往著海平面前進,且此現象為不穩定,因軌跡並無收斂至原點。

3). 再討論第四象限,可以發現與第二象限是呈現對稱的軌跡,以下為選擇的 五個初始值測試,發現由第四象限出發都會穿越至第三象限,再來產生收 斂或是發散的結果。

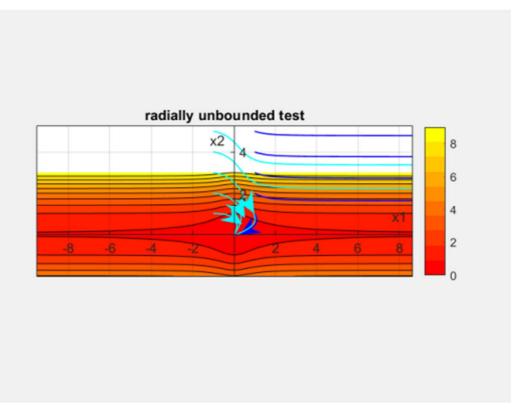
x1	x2
1	-1

1	-2
1	-3
1	-4
1	-5



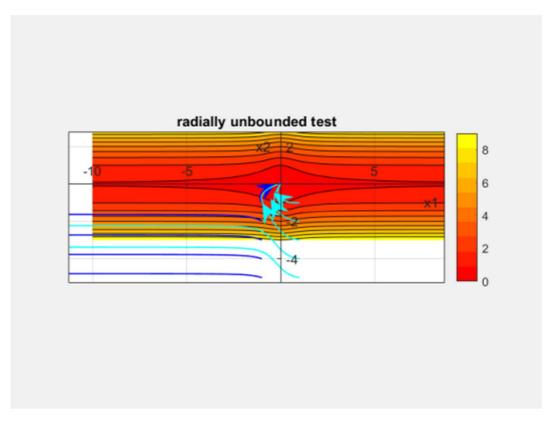
4). 討論第一象限,並設置1個初始條件來觀察軌跡,可以發現初始位置於第一象限似乎只是第二象限初始位置出發後產生的軌跡所經過的其中一點而已,使用青藍色線代表初始於第二象限,使用深藍色線代表初始於第一象限,吾人將兩線連接可以驗證我們前述所猜測的似乎是正確的結論,也發現了其實越靠近平衡點越容易產生收斂結果。

x1	x2
-1	1
-1	2
-1	3
-1	4
-1	5
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5

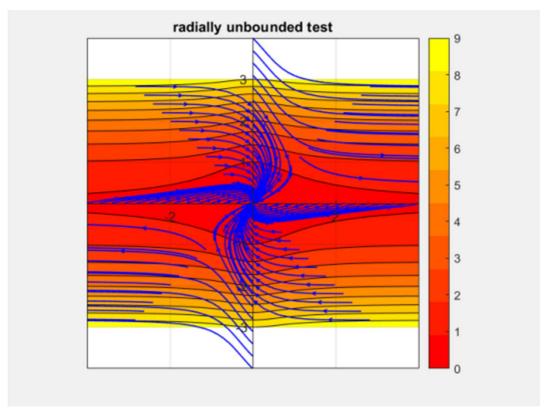


5). 討論第三象限,可以發現與第一象限是呈現對稱的軌跡,以下為選擇的十個初始值測試,可以發現初始位置於第三象限似乎只是第四象限初始位置出發後產生的軌跡所經過的其中一點而已,吾人使用青藍色線代表初始於第四象限,使用深藍色線代表初始於第三象限,吾人將兩線連接可以驗證我們前述所猜測的似乎是正確的結論,也發現了其實越靠近平衡點,越容易產生收斂結果,且此結果與4).所做的分析也呈現了對稱式的結論。

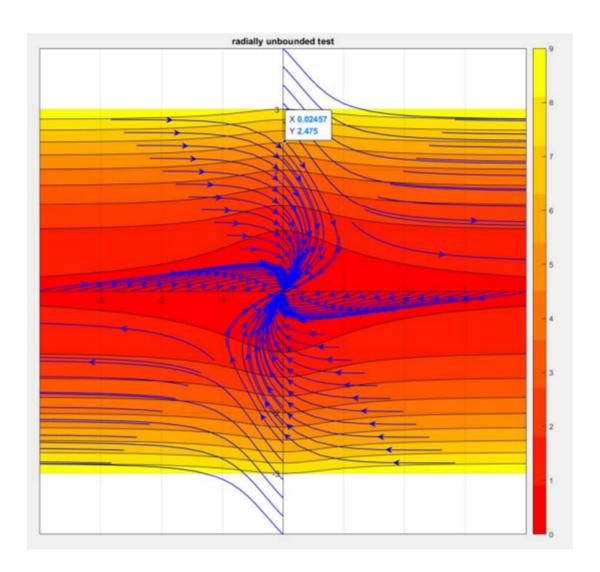
X2=10,X1=1	
x 1	x2
-1	-1
-1	-2
-1	-3
-1	-4
-1	-5
1	-1
1	-2
1	-3
1	-4
1	-5

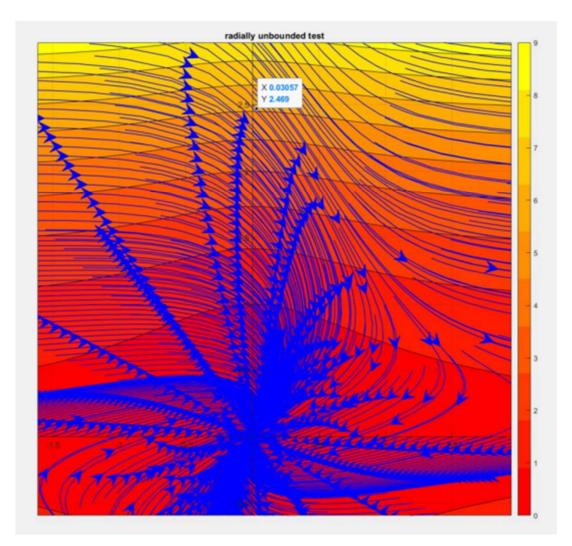


6). 使用極座標轉笛卡爾坐標系以 Matlab 模擬的方式可以更直觀地看所有初始 狀態所產生的結果。



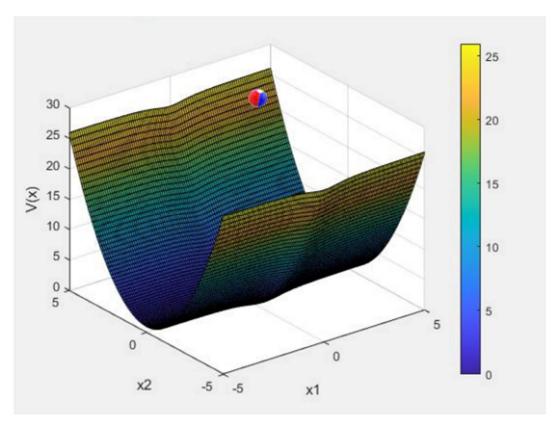
吾人為了方便觀察到底由多少值以後系統即會產生軌跡發散的現象,以 Matlab 模擬,將半徑 r 及角度 θ 分割得更小後去看看結果。





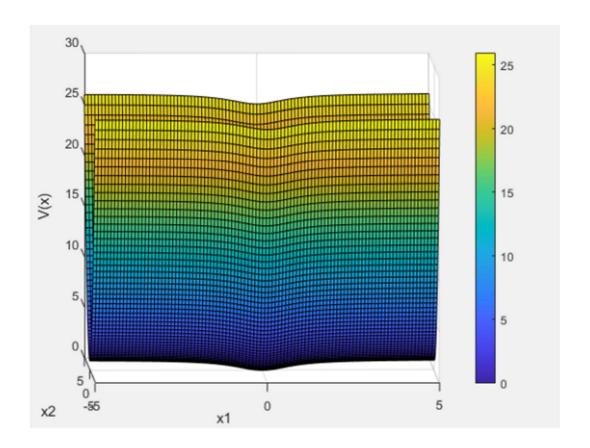
上述兩張圖使用了 Matlab 分析模擬,我們在圖上尋找了許多點有不同的結果,此時將圖形放大後觀察,可以得到系統軌跡若會發散必會經過 Y 軸上之點 |x2|=2.475,而此結果僅僅是我們帶入的條件 $r \cdot \theta$ 所產生的,可得到分割更小的結果,會有更加精確的點,若經過 Y 軸上|x2|>2.864 此時的軌跡必會發散,故我們可說 x2=2.864 時是一個極限值狀態。

7). 吾人將 Lyapunov 函數 V(x)以 3D 圖形的方式產生,由顏色藍至黃為能量低至高的意思,由第二張圖可發現平衡點原點處有一低窪處的存在,與等高線圖進行比較可較直觀的看出此平衡點處,由此圖做一個想像,吾人將一顆球由某點釋放,可以猜測將球放置在平衡點附近時球體在過一段時間後會較容易趨近於平衡狀態,且會以曲線的方式逐漸繞進原點,但以等高線圖來解釋當我們超過 x2=2.864 時作釋放,球體雖然在一開始有趨向平衡點前進,但也許是位能過大導致速度 v 太大,在速度過快時才無法進入平衡點,而以溜過去的方式逐漸遠離平衡點。



當 $\|x1\|$ $\to \infty$ \to V(x) \to $1+x2^2$,當 $\|x2\|$ $\to \infty$ \to V(x) $\to \infty$

以 3D 圖形是來描述能量 V(x)對於探討放射狀無界條件較為直觀更能確認 x1 趨近無窮時能量並不是無窮的。由側面圖來觀看能量 V(x)就類似於水流由山的最高點慢慢往下流但卻不是形成湖穩定的平衡點 而是往最外圍的海 前進也許通往的是另一個平衡點。



Matlab code

4.1(1)

```
clc clear all  [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[0.95,0]); \begin{tabular}{l} \begin{tabular}{l} & (c. a) &
```

```
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,0.5],[-0.3349,-1.192]);
a4 = arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale',
3, 'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,0.8],[-0.7778,0.7778]);
a5 = \operatorname{arrowPlot}(x(:,1),x(:,2), \text{'number'}, 2,\text{'color'}, \text{'c'}, \text{'LineWidth'}, 1.5, \text{'scale'},
3, 'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,0.7],[1.026,0.4443]);
a6 = \operatorname{arrowPlot}(x(:,1),x(:,2), \text{'number'}, 2, \text{'color'}, \text{'y'}, \text{'LineWidth'}, 1.5, \text{'scale'},
3, 'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
ax = gca; % gets the current axes
ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin';
axis([-4,4,-4,4])
xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
title('a) ©l±ø¥ó'ú,Õ')
grid on;%®æ
\frac{9}{0}-----\frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{q}\hat{e}
r = 1;
x0 = 0;%¶ê¤ß
y0 = 0;
theta = 0:pi/16:2*pi
x = r*cos(theta) + x0;
y = r*sin(theta) + y0;
plot(x,y,'--r')
axis equal
%-----¹/4аOªì©l-È
legend([a1 a2 a3 a4 a5 a6],'(0.95,0)','(-0.6,0.6)','(0.28,-0.8)','(-0.3349,-
1.1921)','(-0.7778,0.7778)','(1.026,0.4443)')
function dxdt = q1(t,x)
dxdt = zeros(2,1); \%2|C1|æ^x^0B^0\hat{a}
4.1(2)
clc
clear all
```

```
for theta=0:pi/8:2*pi;
 for rho=0.1:0.2:1.2;
 [i,j]= pol2cart(theta,rho);
 [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0 10],[i j]);
 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 0.1,
'ratio', 'equal')
 ax = gca; % gets the current axes
 ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
 ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin';
 axis([-4,4,-4,4])
 grid on;
 title('111');
 hold on;
 end
end
function dxdt = q1(t,x)
dxdt = zeros(2,1); \%2|C1|æ^x^0B^0\hat{a}
dxdt(1) = (x(1)-x(2))*(x(1)^2+x(2)^2-1)\%^2 \ddot{A} \Box @_{l} Cx1 dot
dxdt(2) = (x(1) + x(2)) * (x(1)^2 + x(2)^2 - 1) \%^2 \ddot{A} \Box G_i^l Cx2 \ dot
end
4.1(3)
clc
clear all
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[1,0]); %ode eq time i.c.
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
%½bÀY¼Æ ÃC¦â ½u²Ê«× ½bÀY¤j¤p ¥-¿Å½bÀY¤è¦V
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[0,1]);
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[-1,0]);
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'ro');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[0,-1]);
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
hold on;
```

```
a=sqrt(0.5);
 [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[a,a]);
 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
 hold on;
 [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[-a,-a]);
 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
hold on;
 [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[-a,a]);
 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
 hold on;
 [t,x] = ode45(@q1,[0,10],[a,-a]);
 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),ro');
 hold on:
 ax = gca; % gets the current axes
 ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
 ax. YAxisLocation = 'origin';
 axis([-4,4,-4,4])
 xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
 title('a) \mathbb{C}1\pm\emptyset \mathbb{C}1 
 grid on;%®æ
 function dxdt = q1(t,x)
 dxdt = zeros(2,1); \%2|C1|æ^x°^1B°â
 dxdt(1) = (x(1)-x(2))*(x(1)^2+x(2)^2-1)\%^2 \ddot{A} \otimes (Cx^1) dot
 dxdt(2) = (x(1)+x(2))*(x(1)^2+x(2)^2-1)%^2\ddot{A}\Box G'Cx^2 dot
 end
 4.2(1)
 clc
 clear all
 a1=[0.5,0.9];a2=[-0.5,-0.9];a3=[-0.5,0.9];a4=[0.5,-0.9];a5=[0.5,0.8];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a5=[0.5,0.8];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a5=[0.5,0.8];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=[0.5,-0.9];a6=
 0.8; a7 = [-0.5, 0.8]; a8 = [-0.5, -0.8];
 a9 = [0.5, 0.7]; a10 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a11 = [0.5, -0.7]; a12 = [-0.5, 0.7]; a13 = [0.5, 0.6]; a14 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a10 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a10 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a10 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a11 = [0.5, -0.7]; a12 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a13 = [0.5, -0.6]; a14 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a10 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a11 = [0.5, -0.7]; a12 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a13 = [0.5, -0.6]; a14 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a13 = [0.5, -0.7]; a14 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a15 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a17 = [-0.5, -0.7]; a18 = [-0.5, -0.
 0.5,-0.6; a15=[0.5,-0.6];
 a16 = [-0.5, 0.6]; a17 = [0.5, 0.5]; a18 = [-0.5, -0.5]; a19 = [0.5, -0.5]; a20 = [-0.5, 0.5];
 % [x,y] = meshgrid (-5:0.1:5, -5:0.1:5);
 \% p=1-2*x*y; contour(x, y, p, 100); hold on;
 [t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a1); %ode eq time i.c.
```

```
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a3); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a4); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a5); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a6); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a7); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a8); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a9); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a10); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
```

```
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a11); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a12); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a13); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a14); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a15); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a16); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a17); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a18); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a19); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a20); %ode eq time i.c.
```

```
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
ax = gca; % gets the current axes
ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin';
axis([-4,4,-4,4])
xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
title('different V(x)')
grid on;%®æ
function dxdt = q2(t,x)
dxdt=zeros(2,1)
dxdt(1) = -x(1)+2*(x(1))^2*x(2);
dxdt(2) = -x(2);
end
4.2(2)
clc
clear all
a1=[0.5,1.2];a2=[-0.5,-1.2];a3=[-0.5,1.3];a4=[0.5,-1.3];a5=[0.5,1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.3];a5=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a6=[0.5,-1.5];a
2];a7=[-0.5,2];a8=[-0.5,3];
a9=[0.5,3];a10=[-2,-0.7];a11=[2,-0.7];a12=[2,0.7];a13=[2,0.6];a14=[-2,-
0.6];a15=[3,-0.6];
a16=[-3,0.6];a17=[10,-10];a18=[10,5];a19=[-10,-5];a20=[15,5];
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a1); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a3); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a4); %ode eq time i.c.
```

```
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a5); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a6); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a7); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a8); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a9); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a10); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a11); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a12); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a13); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
```

```
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a14); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a15); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a16); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a17); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a18); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a19); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a20); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 3,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
ax = gca; % gets the current axes
ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin';
axis([-4,4,-4,4])
xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
title('different V(x)')
grid on;%®æ
function dxdt = q2(t,x)
dxdt=zeros(2,1)
```

```
dxdt(1) = -x(1)+2*(x(1))^2*x(2);
dxdt(2) = -x(2);
end
4.2(3)
clc
clear all
a1=[2,4];a2=[3,4];a3=[-5,-6];a4=[-9,-10];a5=[-2,5];a6=[-3,5];a7=[10,15];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-10];a8=[-10,-
a9=[10,-15];a10=[-10,15];a11=[1,0.5];a12=[-1,-0.5];a13=[-0.5,0.5];a14=[0.5,-15];a10=[-10,15];a11=[1,0.5];a12=[-1,-0.5];a13=[-0.5,0.5];a14=[0.5,-15];a11=[1,0.5];a11=[1,0.5];a11=[-1,-0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5];a11=[-0.5,0.5
0.5];a15=[1.9,0.5];
a16=[-1.9,-0.5];a17=[0.5,-1];a18=[-0.5,1];a19=[0,1];a20=[0,-1];
b1=[0.8,1.25];b2=[0.01,100];b3=[0.0001,10000];b4=[0.0005,2000];b5=[0.002,500]
% [x,y] = meshgrid (-5:0.1:5, -5:0.1:5);
\% p=1-2*x*y; contour(x, y, p, 100); hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],b1); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],b2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],b3); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],b4); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],b5); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'g', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a1); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
```

```
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a3); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a4); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,100],a5); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a6);%ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a7); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a8); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a9); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a10); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
```

```
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a11); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a12); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a13); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a14); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a15); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a16); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a17); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a18); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a19); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q2,[0,10],a20); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1.5, 'scale', 1,
```

```
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
ax = gca; % gets the current axes
ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
ax. YAxisLocation = 'origin';
axis([-20,20,-20,20])
xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
title('different V(x)')
grid on;%®æ
function dxdt = q2(t,x)
dxdt=zeros(2,1)
dxdt(1) = -x(1)+2*(x(1))^2*x(2);
dxdt(2) = -x(2);
end
4.3(1)
clc
clear all
[x1,y1] = meshgrid(-10:0.1:10, -3:0.1:3);
z1 = y1.^2 + (x1.^2./(1+x1.^2));
contour(x1,y1,z1,'LineColor','k','Fil','on');
% axis([-10,10,-10,10]);
colormap(autumn(10));
% colorbar('southoutside');
colorbar:
hold on;
a1=[-1,1];a2=[-1,2];a3=[-1,3];a4=[-1,4];a5=[-1,5]
b1=-a1;b2=-a2;b3=-a3;b4=-a4;b5=-a5;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b1); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b3); %ode eq time i.c.
```

```
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b4);%ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b5);%ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
ax = gca; % gets the current axes
ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; % sets them to zero
ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin';
% axis([-10,10,-10,10])
xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2');
title('radially unbounded test')
grid on;%? 1/4
function dxdt = q3(t,x)
dxdt=zeros(2,1) %?...©??—ä?è;?
dxdt(1) = (-6*x(1))/((1+x(1)^2)^2) + 2*x(2);
dxdt(2) = -2*(x(1)+x(2))/(1+x(1)^2)^2;
end
4.3(2)
clc
clear all
[x1,y1] = meshgrid(-10:0.1:10, -3:0.1:3);
z1 = y1.^2 + (x1.^2./(1+x1.^2));
contour(x1,y1,z1,'LineColor','k','Fil','on');
% axis([-10,10,-10,10]);
colormap(autumn(10));
% colorbar('southoutside');
colorbar;
hold on;
a1=[1,1];a2=[1,2];a3=[1,3];a4=[1,4];a5=[1,5];a6=[-1,1];a7=[-1,2];a8=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a9=[-1,3];a
1,4;a10=[-1,5]
```

```
b1=-a1;b2=-a2;b3=-a3;b4=-a4;b5=-a5;b6=-a6;b7=-a7;b8=-a8;b9=-a9;b10=-a10;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b1); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b2); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b3); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b4);%ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b5);%ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b6); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'c', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b7); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'c', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b8); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'c', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on;
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b9); %ode eq time i.c.
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'c', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2,
'ratio', 'equal');
hold on:
[t,x] = ode45(@q3,[0,10],b10); %ode eq time i.c.
```

```
arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 1,'color', 'c', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2, 'ratio', 'equal'); hold on; ax = gca; \% \text{ gets the current axes} \\ ax.XAxisLocation = 'origin'; \% \text{ sets them to zero} \\ ax.YAxisLocation = 'origin'; \% \text{ axis}([-10,10,-10,10]) \\ xlabel('x1');ylabel('x2'); \\ title('radially unbounded test') \\ grid on;\%? '^4 \\ function dxdt = q3(t,x) \\ dxdt=zeros(2,1) \%?...©??—ä?è_i? \\ dxdt(1) = (-6*x(1))/((1+x(1)^2)^2)+2*x(2); \\ dxdt(2) = -2*(x(1)+x(2))/(1+x(1)^2)^2; \\ end
```