

National Cheng Kung University

Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

非線性控制第二章作業

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An Assignment submitted for the NCKU:

【P4-065】非線性控制

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1. 第一題

Problem 1

考慮 (2.4.3) 式,選取 6 種不同的 (a,b) 值,使得特徵方程式 $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$ 所求得到的 2 個特徵值的位置剛好對應到圖 2.4.1 的 6 種情形。針對這 6 種不同的 (a,b) 值,畫出 (2.4.3) 式的相平面軌跡,並比較圖 2.4.1 的軌跡,驗證所得結果的正確性。

本題之目的爲以線性系統出發,探討非線性系統在平衡點附近的運動狀態,因此對於一類廣義非線性系統

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2), \quad \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2)$$
 (1)

在適當的將 (1) 的平衡點移至原點後,利用泰勒級數在原點展開並忽略高 階項,吾人可進一步得到

$$\ddot{x} + a\dot{x} + bx = 0 \tag{2}$$

藉由拉氏轉換,吾人可得此系統的特徵方程式爲

$$s^{2} + as + b = (s - \lambda_{1})(s - \lambda_{2}) = 0$$
(3)

透過求解 (3) ,特徵值 λ_1 及 λ_2 可以被表示成

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4b}}{2}$$
 (4)

對於 (2) 所描述的線性系統,只有一個奇點 $(假設b \neq 0)$,即原點。 然而, 當吾人調變 a 和 b 的值,該奇點附近的軌跡可以顯示出完全不同的特性。 可能發生的狀況可分爲以下 6 種:

1.1. 穩定焦點

1. 穩定焦點 (stable focus): 共軛複數根,實部爲負

當吾人選擇系統特徵值爲共軛複數根,其中實部皆爲負數,在此選擇下可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t),\dot{x}(t))$ 會漸進式收斂到原點。穩定焦點所產生的特色爲系統軌跡將會繞著原點旋轉向原點收斂,也就是説系統的速度項 \dot{x} 將會在正負之間來回切換,系統狀態 x 也可能產生增大縮小再增大縮小最終趨近於零的情形。在 Matlab 模擬階段,當吾人選取 a=2,b=7,得到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} + 2\dot{x} + 7x = 0 \tag{5}$$

且相對應的特徵值爲 -1 + 2.4495j 及 -1 - 2.4495j。當選定初始狀態 $(x(0), \dot{x}(0)) = (0.1, 1.9)$,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 1 表示,藍色實線爲系統相平面軌跡,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會以旋轉的方式逐漸進入原點,如同前述之分析。

另一方面,在系統擁有穩定焦點的前提下,吾人欲知調變a、b值對於系統相平面軌跡之影響,因此有了以下分析

(i) 倘若將 b 值固定而僅調變 a 的大小,吾人可發現系統之相平面軌跡之最大超越量會隨著 a 下降而上升;若吾人將此系統模擬成一 MCK 系統 (mass-spring-damper system),如下式所述

$$\ddot{x} + 2\xi\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = 0 \tag{6}$$

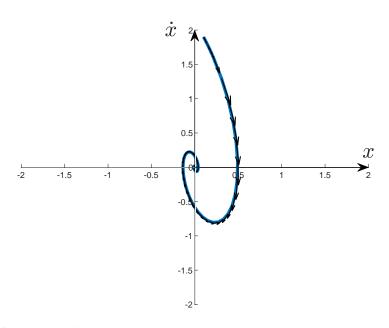


Figure 1: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 ⇒ 穩定焦點 (stable focus)

若 b 固定,則系統自然頻率固定,此時系統爲欠阻尼狀態(under damping),調動 a 值相當於調動阻尼比,故在此時若降低阻尼比將導致系統振盪幅度上升,同前述之分析,如圖 4 所示。爲更詳細看清楚這一現象,吾人給出 x_1 和 x_2 對時間之響應圖,如圖 3 所示。從圖中可以看到不論是 x_1 或是 x_2 ,隨著 a 值下降,其擁有的最大超越量將會上升,如同剛才相平面之分析。

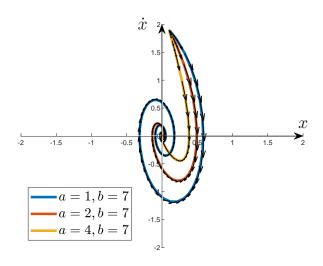


Figure 2: 穩定焦點 (stable focus)—調變 a 之大小之相平面軌跡變化

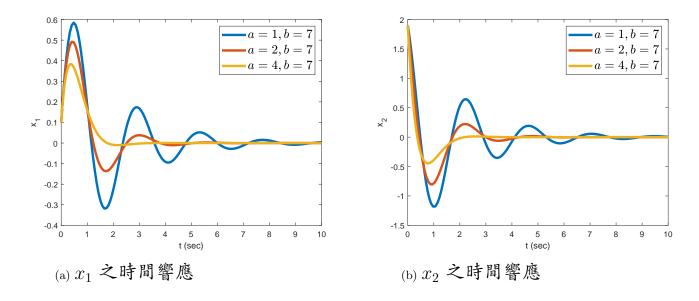


Figure 3: 穩定焦點下調整 a 值大小之狀態對時間響應比較

(ii) 倘若將 a 值固定而僅調變 b 的大小,吾人可發現系統之相平面軌跡 觸碰到 $\dot{x}=0$ 時之 x 值雖然會隨著 b 下降而上升,然而卻會在之後 伴隨著一個較小的斜率,也就是說相平面軌跡旋轉進入原點次數會 隨著b下降而下降;若再次考慮物理系統 (6),調變 b 相當於調變系 統自然頻率,因爲頻率與週期成反比關係,故當自然頻率增加時週 期下降,系統振盪次數會下降,同上述分析,如圖 4 所示。爲更詳 細看清楚這一現象,吾人給出 x_1 和 x_2 對時間之響應圖,如圖 3 所 示。從圖中可以看到不論是 x_1 或是 x_2 ,隨著 b 值下降,其振盪週 期將會上升,振盪洞進入原點的次數會下降,同剛才相平面分析。

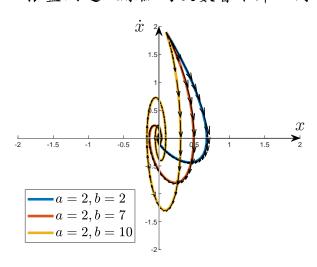


Figure 4: 穩定焦點 (stable focus)—調變 b 之大小之相平面軌跡變化

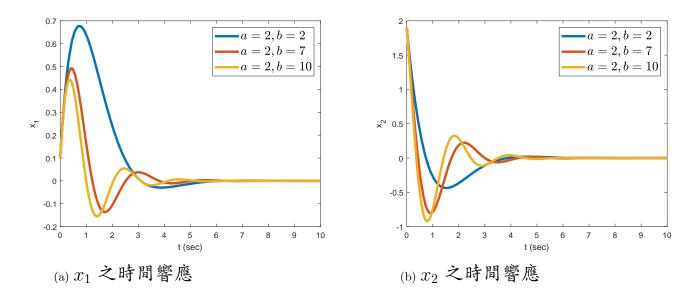


Figure 5: 穩定焦點下調整 b 值大小之狀態對時間響應比較

1.2. 不穩定焦點

2. 不穩定焦點 (unstable focus): 共軛複數根,實部爲正

當吾人選擇系統特徵值爲共軛複數根,其中實部皆爲正數,在此選擇下可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$ 會以螺旋狀呈現向外發散。不穩定焦點可視爲穩定焦點的反相,系統軌跡將會繞著原點旋轉向外收斂,不管離原點多接近,系統之軌跡均不會收斂到平衡點。相同的地方是,系統的速度項 \dot{x} 將會在正負之間來回切換,系統狀態x也可能產生縮小增大再縮小增大最終趨近於無限大的情形。在x0 付到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} - 1\dot{x} + 10x = 0\tag{7}$$

且相對應的特徵值爲 0.5 + 3.1225j 及 0.5 - 3.1225j。當選定初始狀態 $(x(0),\dot{x}(0)) = (0.1,-0.1)$,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 6 表示,紅色實線爲系統相平面軌跡,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會以旋轉的方式逐漸遠離原點,如同前述之分析,另一方面,吾人發現不管將matlab視窗縮小多少倍,系統軌跡均呈現同一趨勢,這種自相似性、與尺度無關的特性將會在平衡點爲不穩定焦點之相平面軌跡中出現。

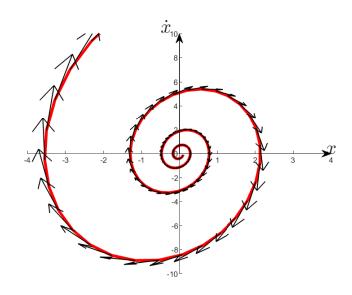


Figure 6: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 ⇒ 不穩定焦點 (unstable focus)

在系統擁有不穩定焦點的前提下,吾人欲知調變a imes b值對於系統相平面軌跡之影響,因此有了以下分析

(i) 倘若將 b 值固定而僅調變 a 的大小,吾人可發現系統之相平面軌跡會 隨著 a 值縮小而加速離開平衡點,相平面軌跡圖形會越發變的橢圓, 如圖7所示。

(ii) 倘若將 a 值固定而僅調變 b 的大小,吾人可發現系統之相平面軌跡 會隨著 b 值放大而加速離開平衡點,相平面軌跡圖形會越發變的橢圓 (因爲 \dot{x} 與 x=0 直線之交點值會增大),如圖 8 所示。

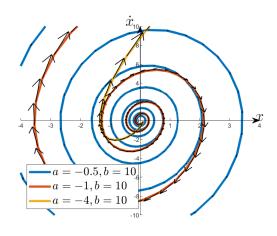


Figure 7: 不穩定焦點 (unstable focus)—調變 a 之大小之相平面軌跡變化

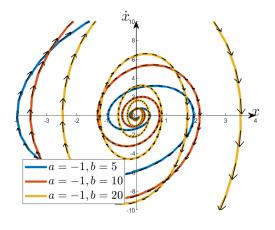


Figure 8: 不穩定焦點 (unstable focus)—調變 b 之大小之相平面軌跡變化

1.3. 穩定節點

3. 穩定節點 (stable node): 二根皆爲負實數

當吾人選擇系統特徵值皆爲負實數,可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$ 會以指數收斂速度向原點收斂。因爲系統的特徵值虛部均爲 0,因使系統的相平面軌跡在進入平衡點的過程中不會振盪,也就是系統的速度 \dot{x} 不會在正負間來回切換。在 Matlab 模擬階段,當吾人選取 a=1, b=1/4,得到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} + 1\dot{x} + \frac{1}{4}x = 0 \tag{8}$$

且相對應的特徵值為 -0.5 及 -0.5, 此時系統解為

$$x(t) = k_1 e^{-0.5t} + k_2 t e^{-0.5t} (9)$$

爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定八組初始狀態

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x^1(0), \dot{x}^1(0))$	(3,3)	$(x^5(0), \dot{x}^5(0))$	(3, -2)
$(x^2(0), \dot{x}^2(0))$	(5,5)	$(x^6(0), \dot{x}^6(0))$	(-5,3)
$(x^3(0), \dot{x}^3(0))$	(-3, -3)	$(x^7(0), \dot{x}^7(0))$	(4, -2)
$(x^4(0), \dot{x}^4(0))$	(-5, -5)	$(x^8(0), \dot{x}^8(0))$	(-6,4)

,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 9 表示,不同顏色實線代表系統相平面軌跡,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會指數收斂之平衡點,如同前述之分析。另一方面,吾人發現當我們畫

取兩條輔助線,一條爲不同初始狀態造成系統相平面軌跡第一次轉彎的包絡線、另一條爲 $\dot{x}=-x$ 時(如兩條黑色虛線所示),一旦系統初始狀態從這兩條直線所爲出的區域間出發,在一定時間系統相平面軌跡以類似線性的方式收斂致原點,換句話說,在此區間內出發的系統軌跡將不會產生太大的轉折;另一方面,相對於穩定焦點而言,穩定節點的特色在於只會有至多一次的速度由正轉負或由負轉正,相對於穩定焦點的振盪行爲而言對於實際機械物理系統會有較好的表現。

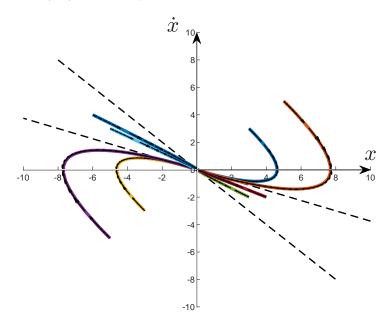


Figure 9: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 ⇒ 穩定節點 (stable node)

1.4. 不穩定節點

4. 不穩定節點 (unstable node): 二根皆爲正實數

當吾人選擇系統特徵值皆爲正實數,可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$ 會以指數收斂速度由原點向外發散。因爲系統的特徵值虛部均爲 0,因使系統的相平面軌跡在進入平衡點的過程中不會振盪,也就是系統的速度 \dot{x} 不會在正負間來回切換。在 Matlab 模擬階段,當吾人選取 a=2.25, b=2.25/4,得到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} + 2.25\dot{x} + \frac{2.25}{4}x = 0\tag{10}$$

且相對應的特徵值爲 1.125 及 1.125, 此時系統解爲

$$x(t) = k_1 e^{1.125t} + k_2 t e^{1.125t} (11)$$

爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定十組初始狀態:

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x^1(0), \dot{x}^1(0))$	(0.0051, 0.005)	$(x^6(0), \dot{x}^6(0))$	(-0.007, -0.009)
$(x^2(0), \dot{x}^2(0))$	(0.0071, 0.007)	$(x^7(0), \dot{x}^7(0))$	(0.005, 0.007)
$(x^3(0), \dot{x}^3(0))$	(-0.007, -0.0069)	$(x^8(0), \dot{x}^8(0))$	(0.007, 0.009)
$(x^4(0), \dot{x}^4(0))$	(-0.005, -0.0049)	$(x^9(0), \dot{x}^9(0))$	(0.007, -0.009)
$(x^5(0), \dot{x}^5(0))$	(-0.005, -0.0071)	$(x^{10}(0), \dot{x}^{10}(0))$	(-0.007, 0.009)

- ,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 10 表示,不同顏色實線代表系統相平面軌跡,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會以指數方式從平衡點發散,如同前述之分析。另一方面,吾人發現當我們畫取一條輔助線: $\dot{x} = -x$,其代表不同初始狀態造成系統相平面軌跡第一次轉彎的包絡線(如兩條黑色虛線所示),從圖中可以觀察到以下現象:
 - (i) 當系統軌跡從第三象限且在虛線左半部出發,系統將會依序穿過第 三、二、一象限最終趨近無限大。
 - (ii) 當系統軌跡從第一象限且在虛線右半部出發,系統將會依序穿過第 一、四、三象限最終趨近負無限大。
- (iii) 當系統軌跡從第一、二象限且在虛線左半部出發,系統將會以類似線 性方式趨近無限大。

(iv) 當系統軌跡從第三、四象限且在虛線右半部出發,系統將會以類似線 性方式趨近負無限大。

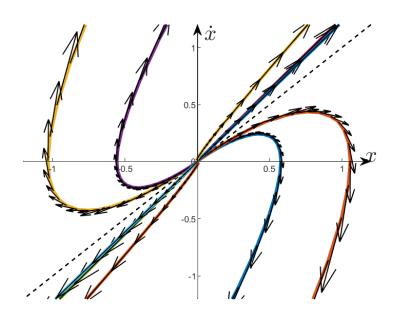


Figure 10: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 ⇒ 不穩定節點

1.5. 中心點

5. 中心點 (center): 虚軸上之共軛複數根

當吾人選擇系統特徵值爲虛軸上之共軛複數根,在此選擇下可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t),\dot{x}(t))$ 呈現橢圓形向外逐漸發散。在 Matlab 模擬階段,

當吾人選取 a=0, b=1/2,得到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} + 0\dot{x} + 1/2x = 0 \tag{12}$$

且相對應的特徵值爲 0.7071j 及 0.7071j,在物理系統中可代表 MCK 系統 (6) 之無阻尼狀態。當選定兩組初始狀態 $(x^1(0), \dot{x}^1(0)) = (0.5, 0.5)$ 及 $(x^2(0), \dot{x}^2(0)) = (0.7, 0.7)$,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 11 表示,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會繞著橢圓形慢慢向外擴張,呈現逐漸發散的狀態;如果將時間拉長,可以更清楚的看到這一趨勢,當選定 T=1000 及 T=10000,相平面軌跡變化將從圖 11 轉變爲圖 12,進一步表現出當系統平衡點爲"中心點'的情況。另一方面,如果適當的調整 b 的值,可以發現會造成橢圓形半徑的不同;當初始狀態固定且 a 恆爲 0,b 值的上升會造成相平面軌跡由上下較扁的橢圓轉爲圓形最終轉爲左右較扁的橢圓,如圖 13 所示。

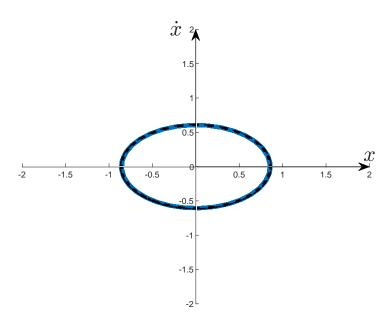


Figure 11: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 \Longrightarrow 中心點 (center) T=10000

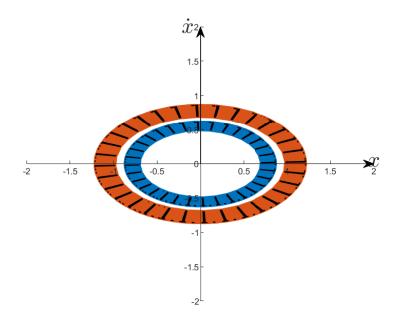


Figure 12: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 \Longrightarrow 中心點 (center) T=10000

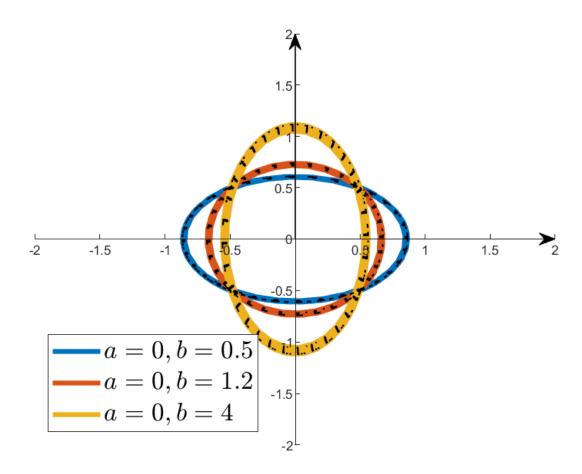


Figure 13: 中心點: 調動 b 值的結果

1.6. 鞍點

6. 鞍點 (saddle point): 二實根,一正一負

當吾人選擇系統特徵值爲二實根,其中一爲正實數一爲負實數,可以看到系統相平面軌跡 $(x(t), \dot{x}(t))$ 會以非週期性方式發散,因此原點爲不穩定的平衡點。雖然系統的特徵值虛部均爲 0,因使系統的相平面軌跡在發散過程中不會振盪,也就是系統的速度 \dot{x} 只會切換正負號一次。在 Matlab 模擬階段,當吾人選取 a=0.05, b=-1,得到的系統微分方程式爲

$$\ddot{x} + 0.05\dot{x} - x = 0 \tag{13}$$

且相對應的特徵值為 0.9753 及 -1.0253, 此時系統解為

$$x(t) = k_1 e^{0.9753t} + k_2 e^{-1.0253} (14)$$

爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定十組初始狀態:

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x^1(0), \dot{x}^1(0))$	(0.01, 0.01)	$(x^6(0), \dot{x}^6(0))$	(-8, -7)
$(x^2(0), \dot{x}^2(0))$	(-0.01, -0.01)	$(x^7(0), \dot{x}^7(0))$	(-8, -8)
$(x^3(0), \dot{x}^3(0))$	(-8,7)	$(x^8(0), \dot{x}^8(0))$	(-8, -9)
$(x^4(0), \dot{x}^4(0))$	(-8, 8)	$(x^9(0), \dot{x}^98(0))$	(-8, 8.202)
$(x^5(0), \dot{x}^5(0))$	(-8,9)	$(x^{10}(0), \dot{x}^{10}(0))$	(8, -8.202)

- ,此時系統相平面軌跡可由圖 14 表示,不同顏色實線代表系統相平面軌跡,黑色箭頭表示系統軌跡行進方向,從圖中吾人可以發現系統相平面軌跡會對稱於 x=0 及 $\dot{x}=0$ 兩條直線發散,如同前述之分析。從圖中可以觀察到以下現象:
 - (i) 當系統軌跡從第二象限且在 $\dot{x}=-x$ 左半部出發,系統將會由第二象 限以 $\dot{x}=-x$ 為漸進線靠近原點在觸碰到 $\dot{x}=0$ 直線後轉以 $\dot{x}=x$ 直線為漸進線最終趨近負無限大。
 - (ii) 當系統軌跡從第二象限且在 $\dot{x}=-x$ 右半部出發,系統將會由第二象 限以 $\dot{x}=-x$ 為漸進線靠近原點在觸碰到 x=0 直線後轉以 $\dot{x}=x$ 直線為漸進線最終趨近無限大。
- (iii) 當系統軌跡從第四象限且在 $\dot{x} = -x$ 左半部出發,系統將會由第四象

限以 $\dot{x} = -x$ 為漸進線靠近原點在觸碰到 x = 0 直線後轉以 $\dot{x} = x$ 直線為漸進線最終趨近負無限大。

(iv) 當系統軌跡從第四象限且在 $\dot{x}=-x$ 右半部出發,系統將會由第四象限以 $\dot{x}=-x$ 為漸進線靠近原點在觸碰到 $\dot{x}=0$ 直線後轉以 $\dot{x}=x$ 直線為漸進線最終趨近無限大。

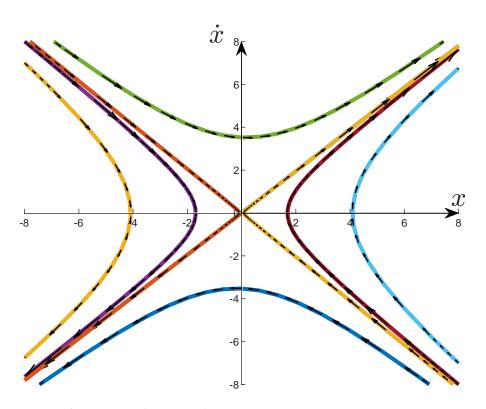


Figure 14: 由特徵值對應線性系統之平衡點 ⇒ 鞍點 (saddle point)

2. 第二題

Problem 2

試以座標轉換

$$r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}, \ \theta = \tan^{-1}(x_2/x_1)$$

求下列三組非線性系統的解析解

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

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

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

由所得到的極座標方程式預測各個系統是否存在極限圓,其穩定性如何(穩定?半穩定?不穩定?)。其次再以 Matlab 分別畫出以上三組方程式的相平面軌跡圖,驗證解析解的預測是否正確性。

2.1. (a) 不穩定的極限圓

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

爲求此非線性系統的解析解,吾人先將其轉爲極座標,令 r =

$$\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}, \ \tan \theta = x_2/x_1, \ \mathfrak{P} = r \cos \theta, \ x_2 = r \sin \theta \ \mathfrak{VB}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) = -r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r^3 \cos \theta \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 + x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) = -r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta + r^3 \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$(15)$$

可推論出

$$\dot{r} = \frac{d}{dt}\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}r^{-1} \times \left(2r\cos\theta \times \left(-r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta + r^3\cos\theta\right) + 2r\sin\theta \times \left(-r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta + r^3\sin\theta\right)\right)$$

$$= r(r^2 - 1)$$

以及

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{x_1^2}\right) = \frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{r \cos \theta \times \left(-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta + r^3 \sin \theta\right) - r \sin \theta \times \left(-r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r^3 \cos \theta\right)}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{-r^2}{r^2} = -1$$

因此吾人可將原微分方程改成由極座標表示如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = r(r^2 - 1) \\ \dot{\theta} = -1 \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

(16) 爲典型的 Bernouli's equation,爲求解 r(t),將方程式兩端同乘 r^{-3} ,可得 $r^{-3}\dot{r}=1-r^{-2}$;令 $u(t)=r^{-2}$,則 $\dot{u}=-2r^{-3}\cdot\dot{r}$,代回可得 $\dot{u}-2u=-2$,透過分離變數法求解此經過變數變換之微分方程並帶入初始 狀態 $(r(t_0),\theta(t_0),t_0)=(r_0,\theta_0,0)$,最終可得

$$r(t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + C_0 \cdot e^{2t}}}, \ C_0 = \frac{1}{r_0^2} - 1, \ \theta(t) = \theta_0 - t$$
 (17)

透過分析 (16), 吾人可以知道

- (i) 當初始狀態從單位圓出發 (r=1),吾人可得此時 $\dot{r}=0$,系統軌跡將 繞著極限圓運動。
- (ii) 當初始狀態 0 < r < 1 時,可得到 $\dot{r} < 0$,此時系統軌跡將離開極限圓 而朝原點前進;倘若進一步求得 (15) 之 Jacobian matrix

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 + 3x_1^2 + x_2^2 & 1 + 2x_1x_2 \\
-1 + 2x_1x_2 & 2x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 - 1
\end{bmatrix}_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 1 \\
-1 & -1
\end{bmatrix}$$

可得其特徵值爲 $-2\pm i$, 故當 r=0 時系統將進入穩定焦點 x=0。

(iii) 當 初始狀態r>1 時,可得到 $\dot{r}>0$,此時系統軌跡將離開極限圓進一步發散。

從上述分析,吾人可推斷出此微分方程擁有一個"不穩定"的極限圓。 在 Matlab 模擬階段,爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定二 十組初始狀態:

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x_1^1(0), x_2^1(0))$	(1,0)	$(x_1^{11}(0), x_2^{11}(0))$	(-1, -0.3)
$(x_1^2(0), x_2^2(0))$	(0, 1)	$(x_1^{12}(0), x_2^{12}(0))$	(1, -0.3)
$(x_1^3(0), x_2^3(0))$	(-1,0)	$(x_1^{13}(0), x_2^{13}(0))$	(0.3, 1)
$(x_1^4(0), x_2^4(0))$	(0, -1)	$(x_1^{14}(0), x_2^{14}(0))$	(-0.3, 1)
$(x_1^5(0), x_2^5(0))$	(0.7.0.8)	$(x_1^{15}(0), x_2^{15}(0))$	(-0.3, -1)
$(x_1^6(0), x_2^6(0))$	(-0.7.0.8)	$(x_1^{16}(0), x_2^{16}(0))$	(0.3, -1)
$(x_1^7(0), x_2^7(0))$	(-0.7 0.8)	$(x_1^{17}(0), x_2^{17}(0))$	(0.7, 0.7)
$(x_1^8(0), x_2^8(0))$	(0.7 0.8)	$(x_1^{18}(0), x_2^{18}(0))$	(-0.7, 0.7)
$(x_1^9(0), x_2^9(0))$	(1, 0.3)	$(x_1^{19}(0), x_2^{19}(0))$	(-0.7, -0.7)
$(x_1^{10}(0), x_2^{10}(0))$	(-1, 0.3)	$(x_1^{20}(0), x_2^{20}(0))$	(0.7, -0.7)

,得到的結果如圖 15 所示,吾人發現當初始狀態從單位圓內出發,軌跡將 會收斂至原點,若從單位圓外出發,其系統軌跡將會發散至無窮遠處,若 在從單位圓上出發,則系統軌跡將在極限圓上持續運動,故推斷出此系統含有一不穩定的極限圓。若吾人檢驗系統解析解 (17),可得當 $t \to \infty$ 時會有 $r(t) \to 0$,換句話説

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} r(t) = 0 \tag{18}$$

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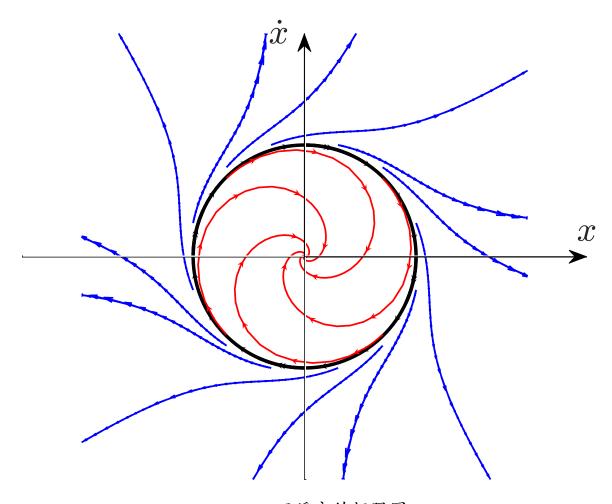


Figure 15: 不穩定的極限圓

2.2. (b) 半穩定的極限圓

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

爲求此非線性系統的解析解,吾人先將其轉爲極座標,令 $r=\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2}$, $\tan\theta=x_2/x_1$,則有 $x_1=r\cos\theta$, $x_2=r\sin\theta$ 以及

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1)^2 = r\sin\theta - r\cos\theta(r^2 - 1)^2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1)^2 = -r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta(r^2 - 1)^2 \end{cases}$$
(19)

可推論出

$$\dot{r} = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} r^{-1} \times \left(2r \cos \theta \times \left(r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta (r^2 - 1)^2 \right) + 2r \sin \theta \times \left(-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta (r^2 - 1)^2 \right) \right)$$

$$= -r(r^2 - 1)^2$$

以及

$$\begin{split} \dot{\theta} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{x_1^2}\right) = \frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{r \cos \theta \times \left(-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta (r^2 - 1)^2\right) - r \sin \theta \times \left(r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta (r^2 - 1)^2\right)}{r^2} \\ &= \frac{-r^2}{r^2} = -1 \end{split}$$

因此吾人可將原微分方程改成由極座標表示如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = -r(r^2 - 1)^2 \\ \dot{\theta} = -1 \end{cases}$$
 (20)

爲求解析解,根據(20)有以下推導

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -r(r^2 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int \frac{1}{r(r^2 - 1)} dr = \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -\int \frac{1}{2u(u - 1)^2} du = t - t_0 \quad \text{(Let } r^2 = u \text{ and } du = 2rdr)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u - 1} + \frac{1}{(u - 1)^2}\right) du = t - t_0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln|r^2| - \ln|r^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{r^2 - 1}\right) = t - t_0 + C_0 \tag{21}$$

帶入初始狀態 $(r(t_0), \theta(t_0), t_0) = (r_0, \theta_0, 0)$, 最終可得解析解爲

$$\begin{cases}
-\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |r^2| - \ln |r^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{r^2 - 1} \right) = t - t_0 + C_0 \\
C_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln |r_0^2| - \ln |r_0^2 - 1| - \frac{1}{r_0^2 - 1} \right) \\
\theta(t) = \theta_0 - t
\end{cases}$$
(22)

透過分析 (20), 吾人可以知道

- (i) 當初始狀態從單位圓出發 (r=1), 吾人可得此時 $\dot{r}=0$, 系統軌跡將 繞著極限圓運動。
- (ii) 當初始狀態 0 < r < 1 時,可得到 $\dot{r} < 0$,此時系統軌跡將離開極限圓 而朝原點前進;倘若進一步求得 (19) 之 Jacobian matrix

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得其特徵值爲 $-2\pm j$,故當 r=0 時系統將進入穩定焦點 x=0。

(iii) 當 初始狀態r > 1 時,可得到 $\dot{r} < 0$,代表 r 會持續減少到 r = 1 ,此時系統軌跡將會朝極限圓靠近最終進入極限圓。

從上述分析,吾人可推斷出此微分方程擁有一個"半穩定"的極限圓。

在 Matlab 模擬階段,爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定二十組初始狀態:

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x_1^1(0), x_2^1(0))$	(1,0)	$(x_1^{11}(0), x_2^{11}(0))$	(-1, -3)
$(x_1^2(0), x_2^2(0))$	(0, 1)	$(x_1^{12}(0), x_2^{12}(0))$	(1, -3)
$(x_1^3(0), x_2^3(0))$	(-1,0)	$(x_1^{13}(0), x_2^{13}(0))$	(3,1)
$(x_1^4(0), x_2^4(0))$	(0, -1)	$(x_1^{14}(0), x_2^{14}(0))$	(-3,1)
$(x_1^5(0), x_2^5(0))$	(7.8)	$(x_1^{15}(0), x_2^{15}(0))$	(-3, -1)
$(x_1^6(0), x_2^6(0))$	(-7.8)	$(x_1^{16}(0), x_2^{16}(0))$	(3, -1)
$(x_1^7(0), x_2^7(0))$	(-7 8)	$(x_1^{17}(0), x_2^{17}(0))$	(0.6, 0.6)
$(x_1^8(0), x_2^8(0))$	(7 8)	$(x_1^{18}(0), x_2^{18}(0))$	(-0.6, 0.6)
$(x_1^9(0), x_2^9(0))$	(1,3)	$(x_1^{19}(0), x_2^{19}(0))$	(-0.6, -0.6)
$(x_1^{10}(0), x_2^{10}(0))$	(-1,3)	$(x_1^{20}(0), x_2^{20}(0))$	(0.6, -0.6)

,得到的結果如圖 16 所示,吾人發現當初始狀態從單位圓內出發,軌跡將 會收斂至原點,若從單位圓外出發,其系統軌跡將會收斂值極限圓,若在 從單位圓上出發,則系統軌跡將在極限圓上持續運動,故推斷出此系統含 有一半穩定的極限圓。

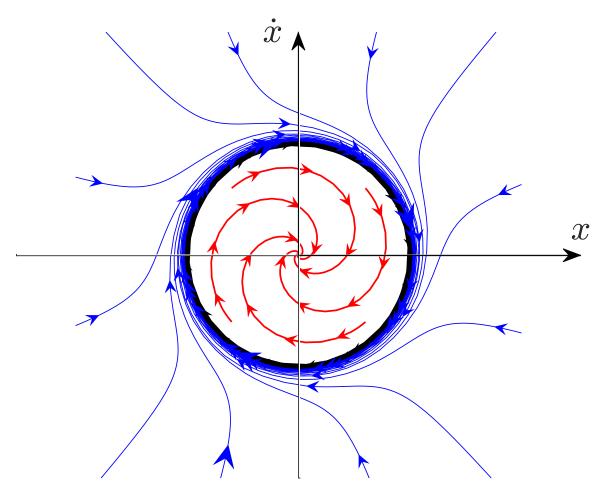


Figure 16: 半穩定的極限圓

2.3. (c) 穩定的極限圓

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

爲求此非線性系統的解析解,吾人先將其轉爲極座標,令 $r=\sqrt{x_1^2+x_2^2}$, $\tan\theta=x_2/x_1$,則有 $x_1=r\cos\theta$, $x_2=r\sin\theta$ 以及

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) = r\sin\theta - r\cos\theta(r^2 - 1) \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) = -r\cos\theta - r\sin\theta(r^2 - 1) \end{cases}$$
(23)

可推論出

$$\dot{r} = \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} r^{-1} \times \left(2r \cos \theta \times (r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta (r^2 - 1)) \right)$$

$$+ 2r \sin \theta \times (-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta (r^2 - 1))$$

$$= -r(r^2 - 1)$$

以及

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \arctan \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{x_1^2}\right) = \frac{x_1 \dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1 x_2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{r \cos \theta \times \left(-r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta (r^2 - 1)\right) - r \sin \theta \times \left(r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta (r^2 - 1)\right)}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{-r^2}{r^2} = -1$$

因此吾人可將原微分方程改成由極座標表示如下

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = -r(r^2 - 1) \\ \dot{\theta} = -1 \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

(24) 爲典型的 Bernouli's equation,爲求解 r(t),將方程式兩端同乘 r^{-3} ,可得 $r^{-3}\dot{r}=-1+r^{-2}$;令 $u(t)=r^{-2}$,則 $\dot{u}=-2r^{-3}\cdot\dot{r}$,代回可得 $\dot{u}+2u=2$,透過分離變數法求解此經過變數變換之微分方程並帶入初始狀態 $(r(t_0),\theta(t_0),t_0)=(r_0,\theta_0,0)$,最終可得

$$r(t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + C_0 \cdot e^{-2t}}}, \ C_0 = \frac{1}{r_0^2} - 1, \ \theta(t) = \theta_0 - t$$
 (25)

透過分析 (23), 吾人可以知道

- (i) 當初始狀態從單位圓出發 (r=1), 吾人可得此時 $\dot{r}=0$, 系統軌跡將 繞著極限圓運動。
- (ii) 當初始狀態 r>1 時,可得到 r<0,代表 r 會持續減少到 r=1 ,此時系統軌跡將會朝極限圓靠近最終進入極限圓。
- (iii) 當初始狀態 0 < r < 1 時,可得到 r > 0,代表 r 會持續增加到 r = 1 ,此時系統軌跡將會朝極限圓靠近最終進入極限圓;倘若進一步求得 (23) 之 Jacobian matrix

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 3x_1^2 - x_2^2 & 1 - 2x_1x_2 \\ -1 - 2x_1x_2 & -2x_1x_2 - 3x_2^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix}_{x=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得其特徵值爲 $2\pm j$,故當 r=0 時系統之平衡點爲一不穩定焦點。

從上述分析,吾人可藉由 Poincare-Bendixson 定理推斷出此微分方程擁有 一個"穩定"的極限圓。

在 Matlab 模擬階段,爲了看清初始狀態對於此系統的影響,吾人選定二十組初始狀態:

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(x_1^1(0), x_2^1(0))$	(1,0)	$(x_1^{11}(0), x_2^{11}(0))$	(-1, -3)
$(x_1^2(0), x_2^2(0))$	(0,1)	$(x_1^{12}(0), x_2^{12}(0))$	(1, -3)
$(x_1^3(0), x_2^3(0))$	(-1,0)	$(x_1^{13}(0), x_2^{13}(0))$	(3,1)
$(x_1^4(0), x_2^4(0))$	(0, -1)	$(x_1^{14}(0), x_2^{14}(0))$	(-3,1)
$(x_1^5(0), x_2^5(0))$	(7.8)	$(x_1^{15}(0), x_2^{15}(0))$	(-3, -1)
$(x_1^6(0), x_2^6(0))$	(-7.8)	$(x_1^{16}(0), x_2^{16}(0))$	(3, -1)
$(x_1^7(0), x_2^7(0))$	(-7 8)	$(x_1^{17}(0), x_2^{17}(0))$	(0.01, 0.01)
$(x_1^8(0), x_2^8(0))$	(7 8)	$(x_1^{18}(0), x_2^{18}(0))$	(-0.01, 0.01)
$(x_1^9(0), x_2^9(0))$	(1,3)	$(x_1^{19}(0), x_2^{19}(0))$	(-0.01, -0.01)
$(x_1^{10}(0), x_2^{10}(0))$	(-1, 3)	$(x_1^{20}(0), x_2^{20}(0))$	(0.01, -0.01)

,得到的結果如圖 17 所示,吾人發現當初始狀態從單位圓內出發,軌跡將會收斂至極限圓,若從單位圓外出發,其系統軌跡將會收斂至極限圓,若在從單位圓上出發,則系統軌跡將在極限圓上持續運動,故推斷出此系統含有一穩定的極限圓。若吾人檢驗系統解析解 (25),可得當 $t \to \infty$ 時會有 $r(t) \to 1$,換句話説

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} r(t) = 1 \tag{26}$$

再次驗證相平面軌跡最終會有一個穩定的極限圓。

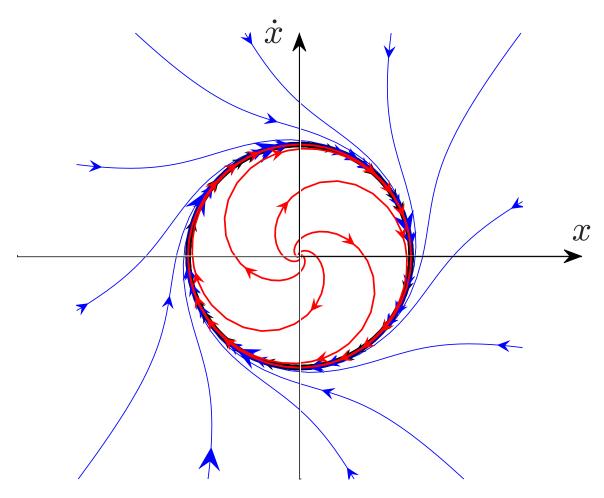


Figure 17: 穩定的極限圓

3. 第三題

Problem 3

利用 Matlab 畫出圖 2.7.7 所示飽和系統的相平面軌跡圖,其中採用下列的參數設定: $T=1,\ K=4,\ M_0=0.2,\ e_0=0.2$ 。比較圖 2.7.8 的手繪圖以及圖 2.7.9 的電腦繪製圖,你所得到的軌跡圖是否與之相符?是 否能得到比手繪圖更精確的結果?

本題探討飽和系統的步階輸入對相平面軌跡造成的影響,微分方程可由下式表示

$$T\ddot{e} + \dot{e} + Km = 0 \tag{27}$$

其中根據飽和系統特性可發展出下列三個微分方程

(1)
$$T\ddot{e} + \dot{e} + Ke = 0$$
 $\&$ $|e| \le e_0$ (28)

(2)
$$T\ddot{e} + \dot{e} + KM_0 = 0$$
 飽和區 $e > e_0$ (29)

(3)
$$T\ddot{e} + \dot{e} - KM_0 = 0$$
 飽和區 $e < -e_0$ (30)

根據題目給定的條件 $T=1,~K=4,~M_0=0.2,~e_0=0.2$,可得本題相平面軌跡將會經過四個階段,如圖 18 所示

- Phase 1: 當初始狀態設定在 $(e(0), \dot{e}(0)) = (2,0)$,此時系統滿足 $e(0) > e_0 = 0.2$,系統進入飽和區,滿足 (29),系統相平面軌跡將從 (2,0) 出發,向 $\dot{e} = -KM_0 = -0.8$ 這條漸進線靠近,因爲此區的斜率 $d\dot{e}/de = \alpha$ 滿足 $\dot{e} > -KM_0$ 時 $\alpha > 0$, $\dot{e} < -KM_0$ 時 $\alpha < 0$,當 e 碰到 $e_0 = 0.2$ 直線時將進入下一階段。透過Matlab計算,系統將在 $(e,\dot{e},t) = (0.2,-0.7675,3.2094)$ 時進入系統線性區。
- Phase 2: 當初始狀態超過 $e_0 = 0.2$ 直線時,此時系統滿足 $|e| \le e_0 = 0.2$,系統進入線性區,滿足 (28),此時系統焦點爲穩定焦點 (因爲特徵值爲 $-0.5 \pm \sqrt{15}j/2$),系統相平面軌跡將從以螺旋方式向原點靠近,當 e 超過 $e_0 = -0.2$ 直線時將進入下一階段。 透過 Matlab計算,系統將在 $(e,\dot{e},t) = (-0.2,-0.2078,3.9765)$ 時再次進入系統飽和區 。
- Phase 3: 當初始狀態在超過 $e_0 = -0.2$ 直線時,此時系統滿足 $e(0) < -e_0 = -0.2$,系統進入飽和區,滿足 (30),系統相平面軌跡將向 $\dot{e} = KM_0 = 0.8$ 這條漸進線靠近,因爲此區的斜率 $d\dot{e}/de = \alpha$

滿足 $\dot{e} > KM_0$ 時 $\alpha < 0$, $\dot{e} < KM_0$ 時 $\alpha > 0$, 當 e 再次碰到 $e_0 = -0.2$ 直線時將進入下一階段。透過 Matlab計算,系統將在 $(e,\dot{e},t) = (-0.2,0.1697,4.4484)$ 時進入系統線性區。

Phase 4: 當初始狀態超過 $e_0 = -0.2$ 直線時,此時系統滿足 $|e| \le e_0 = 0.2$,系統進入線性區,滿足 (28),此時系統焦點爲穩定焦點 $(因爲特徵值爲 -0.5 \pm \sqrt{15}j/2)$,系統相平面軌跡將從以螺旋方式向原點靠近,且透過 Matlab 模擬,系統將不會再次跑出去此 區域,以螺旋方式收斂到原點。

透過上述分析,吾人可知系統將會在經過四個階段後收斂到原點,透過觀察相平面,可得知系統的最大超越量為-0.2228。為更清楚看到這一特性,e 及 \dot{e} 的時域響應如圖 19-20 所示,從圖中我們可以再次看到系統的最大超越量為-0.2228,另外可以看到系統的安定時間(進入 |e| < 0.2 且不再超出去)為 $t_s = 4.4484$ 秒。綜合上述,吾人認爲以電腦繪出之模擬結果與課本圖2.7.9的電腦繪製圖相當接近,相較於手繪圖精確許多並且能夠透過程式運算得到更多的資訊。

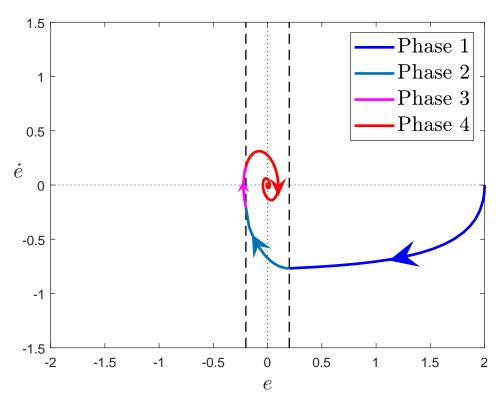


Figure 18: Matlab 模擬結果

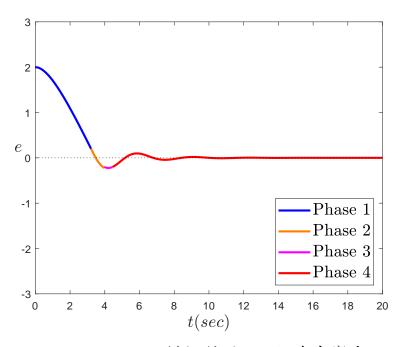


Figure 19: Matlab 模擬結果- e 之時域響應

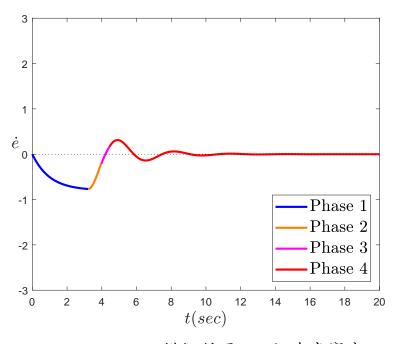


Figure 20: Matlab 模擬結果- ė 之時域響應

A. Appendix 1: Code for Problem 1

1. 穩定焦點 (stable focus): 共軛複數根,實部爲負

```
clear all; close all; clc
   tspan = [0; 100]; % time interval
   x0 = [0.1; 1.9];
                    % initial condition
   [t, x] = ode45(@ode, tspan, x0);
   plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on %plot
   quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on %arrow
10 xlim([-2 2]); %range of x
11 ylim([-2 2]); %range of y
12 h0 = gca;

13 pos = get(h0, 'position'); %get old axis
15 hx = axes('position', [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);
16 xlim0 = get(h0, 'xlim');
17 set(hx, 'xlim',xlim0);
                                %get old x range
%set new x range
18 \text{ xtick0} = \text{get(h0, 'xtick')};
                                  \%get old xtick
% build y axis
26 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');
27 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0):
                                 % get old ytick
% build arrow for x y axis annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2]);
31 \;\; \operatorname{annotation('arrow',[pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2],[pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);}
32
33 %cancel the old axis
34 set(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
35
36 %print figure
30 *print jigu.c
37 print 1.1.eps -depsc;
38
39 **MODE**
40 function y=ode(t,x)
41
\begin{array}{ll} 41 & {\rm a} \! = \! 2; \\ 42 & {\rm b} \! = \! 7; \end{array}
43 lambda1=(-a+sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
45\ \mathtt{y=zeros}\,(\,2\,\,,1\,)\;;
4\underline{6}\ _{y\,(\,1\,)=x\,(\,2\,)}\ ;
   y(2) = -b * x(1) - a * x(2);
48 end
```

2. 不穩定焦點 (unstable focus): 共軛複數根,實部爲正

```
19 set(hx, 'xtick', xtick0);
20 xlabel({'$x$'},'Fontsize',20,'Interpreter','latex','position',[4 35]);
21 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);
\frac{22}{1} ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');
23 set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);
24 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');
25 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0);
26 ylabel({'$\dot x$'}, \footnote{ion', qo,'Rotation', 0,'Interpreter','latex','position',[-30 9.5]);}
27 annotation('arrow',[pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)],[pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2]);
28 annotation('arrow',[pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2],[pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);
29
     set(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
     %print figure
32
     print 1.2.eps -depsc;
32 34 %save data
35 save 1.2.mat x;
36 37 %ODE
38 function y=ode(t,x)
39
40 b=10;
41 lambda1=(-a+sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
43\ {\tt y=zeros}\,(\,2\,\,,1\,)\;;
44 \ y(1)=x(2);
45 y(2) = -b * x(1) - a * x(2);
```

3. 穩定節點 (stable node): 二根皆爲負實數

```
clear all; close all; clc
      {\tt tspan} = [\, 0\, ; 1\, 0\, 0\, 0\, ]\, ; \quad \% \quad tim\, e \quad i\, n\, t\, e\, r\, v\, a\, l
      % initial conditions
     x0_1 = [3;3];
      x0_{-2} = [5;5];
  10 \times 0.5 = [3:-2]:
11 \times 0 = 6 = [-5:3]:
     x0_7 = [4; -2];
13 \times 0.8 = [-6;4];
17
      \mathbf{plot} \, (\, [\, 10 \, , \, -10 \, ] \, , [\, -3.75 \, , 3.75 \, ] \, , \, {}^{\prime}k--\,{}^{\prime} \, , \, {}^{\prime}\operatorname{LineWidth} \, {}^{\prime} \, , 1.3 \, ) \, ; \, \mathbf{hold} \  \  \, \text{on}
18
19 %plot figure
20 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-1);
21 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3);hold on
     quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
     [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_2);
      plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
     [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_3);
      \mathbf{plot}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2), \mathrm{`LineWidth'},3); \mathbf{hold} on
       \begin{aligned} \mathbf{quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)),3,'\mathbf{k}','\mathbf{LineWidth}',1,'\mathbf{MaxHeadSize}',50,'\mathbf{AutoScaleFactor}',5);\\ \mathbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{aligned} 
     \label{eq:condition} \begin{split} &[\;t\;,x]\!=\!\text{ode45}\,(@\text{ode}\;,\text{tspan}\;,x\,0\,\text{-}4\,)\;;\\ &\text{plot}\,(x\,(:\;,1)\;,x\,(:\;,2)\;,\text{'LineWidth'}\;,3)\;;\text{hold}\;\;\text{on} \end{split}
34 quiver (x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
     [t,x] = ode45(@ode, tspan, x0-5);
37
       \textbf{plot}\left(\left.x\left(:\,,1\right)\right.,x\left(:\,,2\right)\right.,\,\text{'LineWidth'},3\right);\textbf{hold}\  \  \, \text{on}
38 \ \ \mathbf{quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)),3,\mathbf{k'},\mathbf{'LineWidth'},1,\mathbf{'MaxHeadSize'},50,\mathbf{'AutoScaleFactor'},5);\\ \mathbf{hold} \ \ \mathbf{on}
 \begin{array}{lll} \tilde{40} & [t\,,x] = & \text{ode} 45 \, (\text{@ode}\,, \text{tspan}\,, x0 \text{-}6)\,; \\ 41 & \text{plot}\, (x\,(:\,,1)\,\,, x\,(:\,,2)\,\,, \text{'LineWidth'}\,, 3)\,; \\ \text{hold} & \text{on} \end{array} 
       \begin{aligned} \mathbf{quiver} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 1 \right), \mathbf{x} \left( : , 2 \right), \mathbf{gradient} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 1 \right) \right), \mathbf{gradient} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 2 \right) \right), 3, 'k', 'LineWidth', 1, 'MaxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5); \\ \mathbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{aligned}
```

```
44 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_7);
 45 \operatorname{plot}(x(:,1),x(:,2),\operatorname{'LineWidth'},3); \operatorname{hold} on
46 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
 \begin{array}{lll} 50 & \mathbf{quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)),\mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)),3,\mathbf{k'},\mathbf{'LineWidth'},1,\mathbf{'MaxHeadSize'},50,\mathbf{'AutoScaleFactor'},5);\\ & \mathbf{hold} & \mathbf{on} \end{array} 
51
52 %axis
53 xlim([-10, 10]);
 54 ylim([-10 10]);
 55 \text{ h0} = \mathbf{gca};
00 n0 = get,

56 pos = get(h0, 'position');

57 hx = axes('position', [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);

58 xlim0 = get(h0, 'xlim');

59 set(hx, 'xlim',xlim0);
 61 xtick0(xtick0, 7);
61 xtick0(xtick0, 0 == 0) = [];
62 set(hx, 'xtick', xtick0);
63 xlabel({'$x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [10 35]);
 64 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);
 65 \ {\tt ylim0} = {\tt get(h0, 'ylim')};
66 set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);
67 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');
68 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0);
 69 ylabel({ '$\dot x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [-30 9.5]);
 70 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [71 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)], [72 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [73 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [73 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2], [po
 72 set(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
75 print 1.3.eps -depsc;
76
77 %ODE
78 function y=ode(t,x)
 80 b=1/4;
 81 \; lambda1 = (-a + sqrt(a^2 - 4*b))/2
 82 \quad lambda2 = (-a - sqrt(a^2 - 4*b))/2
 83\ \mathtt{y=zeros}\,(\,2\,\,,1\,)\;;
 84 \text{ y(1)=x(2)};

85 \text{ y(2)=-b*x(1)-a*x(2)};
 86 end
```

4. 不穩定節點 (unstable node): 二根皆爲正實數

```
clear all; close all; clc
 \frac{2}{3}
    tspan = [0:1000]: \% time interval
    10 \;\; \mathbf{plot} \, ([\, 8 \, , -8] \, , [\, 8 \, , -8] \, , \, {}^{\prime} \mathbf{k--} \, {}^{\prime} \, , \, {}^{\prime} \, \mathrm{LineWidth} \, {}^{\prime} \, , 1.3) \; ; \, \mathbf{hold} \; \; \mathrm{on}
13 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_1);
14 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3);hold on
15 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
    [t,x] = ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_2);
    \textbf{plot}\left(\left.\mathbf{x}\left(\left.:\,,1\right.\right)\right.,\mathbf{x}\left(\left.:\,,2\right.\right)\right.,\\ \left.\left.'\operatorname{LineWidth}\right.',3\right); \textbf{hold} \ \ \text{on}
18
19 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
   \label{eq:condition} \begin{split} &[\;t\;,x]\!=\!\mathbf{ode45}\,(@ode\;,tspan\;,x0$-3\;)\;;\\ &\mathbf{plot}\,(x\,(:\;,1)\;,x\,(:\;,2)\;,\,'LineWidth\;'\;,3)\;;\mathbf{hold}\;\;\mathrm{on} \end{split}
23
    [t, x] = ode45 (@ode, tspan, x0_4);
    plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
```

```
\label{eq:condition} \begin{split} [\:t\:,x] = & \textbf{ode45} \,(\,@\text{ode}\:, tspan\:, x\,0\,\text{--}5\:)\:; \\ & \textbf{plot} \,(\,x\,(\,:\:,1\,)\:, x\,(\,:\:,2\,)\:,\,\,\,'LineWidth\,\,'\:,3\,)\:; \textbf{hold} \quad \text{on} \end{split}
31 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),3,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
 \begin{aligned} \mathbf{quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)), \mathbf{x}(:,2), \mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)), \mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)), 2, 'k', 'LineWidth', 1, 'MaxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5); \\ \mathbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{aligned} 
39
\frac{40}{41}
     [\;t\;,x]\!=\!{\bf ode45}\,(\,@{\rm ode}\;,\,t\,{\rm span}\;,\,x\,0\,{\tt \_8}\;)\;;
    plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
44
     [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-9);
     plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
46
     47
\frac{48}{49}
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_10);
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3);hold on
51 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
52
53 %axis
54 xlim([-1.2 1.2]);
55 \text{ ylim}([-1.2 \ 1.2]);
56 h0 = gca;
57 pos = get(h0, 'position');
58 hx = axes('position', [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);
59 xlim0 = get(h0, 'xlim');
60 set(hx, 'xlim',xlim0);
    xtick0 = get(h0, 'xtick');
61
62 xtick0(xtick0-0 == 0) = [];
63 set(hx, 'xtick', xtick0);
64 xlabel({'$x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [1.2 35]);
65 \ \text{hy} = \texttt{axes('position', [pos(1) + pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);}
66 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');

67 set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);

68 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');

69 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0);
70 ylabel({ '$\dot x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [25 1]);
71 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2]);
72 annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);
73 set(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
74
75 %print figure
76 print 1.4.eps -depsc;
77
78
79
    \mathbf{function} \ \ y {=} \operatorname{ode}\left(\left.t\right., x\right.\right)
80 a = -2.25;
81
82 lambda1=(-a+sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
83 lambda2=(-a-sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
84 \ y=zeros(2,1);
85 y(1)=x(2);
86 y(2) = -b * x(1) - a * x(2);
87 end
```

5. 中心點 (center): 虛軸上之共軛複數根

```
1 clear all; close all; clc
2
3
4 tspan = [0;1000]; % time interval
5 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
6 % initial conditions
7 x0.1 = [0.5;0.5]; x0.2 = [0.7;0.7];
8
9 %plot figure
10 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0.1);
11 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
```

```
12 \ \ \mathbf{quiver}(\mathtt{x}(:,1)\ ,\mathtt{x}(:,2)\ ,\mathbf{gradient}(\mathtt{x}(:,1)\ )\ ,\mathbf{gradient}(\mathtt{x}(:,2))\ ,2\ ,\ 'k'\ ,\ 'LineWidth'\ ,1\ ,\ 'MaxHeadSize'\ ,50\ ,\ 'AutoScaleFactor'\ ,5)\ ;\\ \ \ \mathbf{hold}\ \ \mathrm{on}
13
14 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-2);
     {f plot}\left({f x}\left(:,1\right),{f x}\left(:,2\right),{f 'LineWidth',3}\right); {f hold} on
16 \quad \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{quiver}(\textbf{x}(:,1) \ , \textbf{x}(:,2) \ , \textbf{gradient}(\textbf{x}(:,1)) \ , \textbf{gradient}(\textbf{x}(:,2)) \ , 2 \ , \ 'k' \ , \ 'LineWidth' \ , 1 \ , \ 'MaxHeadSize' \ , 50 \ , \ 'AutoScaleFactor' \ , 5) \ ; \\ \textbf{hold} \ \ \text{on} \end{array}
17
18 % axis
19 xlim([-2 2]);
20 \ ylim([-2 \ 2]);
21 \text{ h0} = \mathbf{gca};
     pos = get(h0, 'position');
23 hx = axes('position', [pos(1), pos(2)+pos(4)/2, pos(3), pos(4)*1e-5]);
24 xlim0 = get(h0, 'xlim');
25 set(hx, 'xlim', xlim0);
26 xtick0 = get(h0, 'xtick
27
     xtick0(xtick0-0 == 0) = [];
28 set(hx, 'xtick', xtick0);

29 xlabel({'$x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [2 30]);
30 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);
31 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');
32 set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);
33 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');
34 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0);
35 ylabel({'$\dot x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [-25 1.8]);
36 annotation('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(1)+pos(3)], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2, pos(2)+pos(4)/2]);
37
     annotation('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);
38 \text{ set}(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
39
40 %print figure
41 print 1.5.eps -depsc;
43 %ODE
44 func
     function y=ode(t,x)
45
48 lambda2=(-a-sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
49 y=zeros(2,1);
50\ {\rm y\,(1)}{=}{\rm x\,(2)}\;;
51 \ {\rm y\,(2)} \!=\! -{\rm b}\!*\!{\rm x\,(1)} \!-\! {\rm a}\!*\!{\rm x\,(2)}\;;
52 end
```

6. 鞍點 (saddle point): 二實根,一正一負

```
clear all; close all; clc
     {\tt tspan} = [\, 0\, ; 1\, 0\, 0\, ]\, ; \quad \% \quad tim\, e \quad i\, n\, t\, e\, r\, v\, a\, l
     initial conditions
     %plot figure
10 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-1);
11 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'LineWidth',3); hold on
 \frac{12}{\text{hold on}} \text{ quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2),\text{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)),\text{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)),2,\text{'k'},\text{'LineWidth'},1,\text{'MaxHeadSize'},50,\text{'AutoScaleFactor'},5); 
13
14 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-2);
15 plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3); hold on
16 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
     \mathbf{plot}\left(\,\mathbf{x}\,(\,:\,,1\,)\right.\,,\mathbf{x}\,(\,:\,,2\,)\,\,,\,\,{}^{\prime}\,\mathrm{LineWidth}\,\,{}^{\prime}\,\,,3\,)\,\,;\,\mathbf{hold}\  \  \, \mathrm{on}
20 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 22 \end{array}
     [t, x] = ode45 (@ode, tspan, x0_4);
23
     \mathbf{plot}(\mathbf{x}(:,1),\mathbf{x}(:,2), \text{'LineWidth'},3); \mathbf{hold} on
24
     \frac{25}{26}
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0-5);
plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3);hold on
28
      \begin{aligned} \mathbf{quiver} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 1 \right), \mathbf{x} \left( : , 2 \right), \mathbf{gradient} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 1 \right) \right), \mathbf{gradient} \left( \mathbf{x} \left( : , 2 \right) \right), 2, \text{'k'}, \text{'LineWidth'}, 1, \text{'MaxHeadSize'}, 50, \text{'AutoScaleFactor'}, 5); \\ \mathbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{aligned} 
29
```

```
30 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x0_6);
     plot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'LineWidth',3);hold on
      \begin{aligned} \mathbf{quiver}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)), \mathbf{x}(:,2), \mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,1)), \mathbf{gradient}(\mathbf{x}(:,2)), 2, \text{'k'}, \text{'LineWidth'}, 1, \text{'MaxHeadSize'}, 50, \text{'AutoScaleFactor'}, 5); \\ \mathbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{aligned} 
dquiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
39~\texttt{plot}\left(\mathbf{x}\left(:\,,1\right)\,,\mathbf{x}\left(:\,,2\right)\,,\,\text{'LineWidth'}\,,3\right); \texttt{hold} on
40 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
44 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
\textbf{plot}\left(\,\mathbf{x}\,(\,:\,,1\,)\right.\,,\mathbf{x}\,(\,:\,,2\,)\,\,,\,\,{}^{\prime}\,\text{LineWidth}\,\,{}^{\prime}\,\,,3\,)\,\,;\,\textbf{hold}\  \  \, \text{on}
48 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'k','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
51 \text{ xlim}([-8 \ 8]);
     ylim([-8 8]);
53 h0 = gca;

54 pos = get(h0, 'position');
\begin{array}{lll} 55 & \text{hx} = \texttt{axes}(\text{'position'}, [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);} \\ 56 & \text{xlim0} = \texttt{get}(\text{h0}, \text{'xlim'}); \\ 57 & \text{set}(\text{hx}, \text{'xlim'}, \text{xlim0}); \end{array}
58 \text{ xtick0} = \text{get(h0, 'xtick')};
59 \text{ xtick0}(\text{xtick0} - 0 == 0) = [];
60 set(hx, 'xtick', xtick0);
61 xlabel({'$x$'}, 'Fontsize',20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position',[8 30]);
62 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);
63 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');
03 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');

64 set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);

65 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');

66 set(hy, 'ytick', ytick0);

67 ylabel({'$\dot x$'}, 'Fontsize',20,'Rotation',0,'Interpreter','latex','position',[-25 7.5]);

68 annotation('arrow',[pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)],[pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2]);

69 annotation('arrow',[pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2],[pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);
70 set(h0, 'Visible', 'o
71
72 %print figure
73 print 1.6.eps -depsc;
74
75 %ODE
76 function y=ode(t,x)
77 a=0.05;
78 b=-1;
79 lambda1=(-a+sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
80 lambda2=(-a-sqrt(a^2-4*b))/2
81 \ y=zeros(2,1);
82 y(1)=x(2);
83 y(2) = -b * x(1) - a * x(2);
```

B. Appendix 2: Code for Problem 2

(a) 不穩定極限圓

```
12 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
 13 [t,x] = ode45 (@ode, tspan, x03);
       arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
 14
 15 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x04);
 16 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
      [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x05);
17 [c/x]=ode40(excl.tspan,xoo),
18 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
19 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
10 hold on
11 | LineWidth', 1, 'MaxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
12 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
13 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
14 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
15 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
16 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
17 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
18 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
19 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
19 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
10 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
10 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
10 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
11 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
12 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
13 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'AutoScaleFactor', 5);
14 | LineWidth', 1, 'maxHeadSize', 50, 'maxH
21 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 22 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x07);
25 | (x,y)=0deto(wota, tspan, xor),

24 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on

25 | quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2), gradient(x(:,1)), gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b', 'LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);

| hold on
26 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x08);
27 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 28 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
29 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x09);
30 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 31 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
32
33 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x010);
34 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 35 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
36 \quad [\, \mathrm{t}\,\,,\mathrm{x}] \!=\! \mathbf{ode45} \, (\, @\mathrm{ode}\,,\, \mathrm{tspan}\,\,,\mathrm{x011}\,) \, ;
37 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 2, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 38 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
39 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x012);
40 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
41 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5);
hold on
42 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x013);
43 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 44 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
45 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x014);
46 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 47 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on 48 [t,x]=ode45(@dode,tspan,x015);
49 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 50 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on 51 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x016);
52 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on 53 quiver(x(:,1),x(:,2),gradient(x(:,1)),gradient(x(:,2)),2,'b','LineWidth',1,'MaxHeadSize',50,'AutoScaleFactor',5); hold on
54 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan2,x017);
        arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
 56 [t,x] = ode45 (@ode,tspan2,x018);
 57
        arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
 58 \text{ [t,x]} = \text{ode45} (@ode, tspan2, x019);
       arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
      [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan2,x020);
 61
       arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
62
63 %axis
64 xlim([-2 2]);
 65 ylim([-2 2]);
 66 h0 = gca;
 67
        \mathtt{pos} \; = \; \mathbf{get} \, (\, \mathtt{h0} \, , \quad \text{'position'}) \; ;
\begin{array}{ll} 68 \;\; hx = \texttt{axes('position', [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);} \\ 69 \;\; x \\ \lim 0 = \texttt{get(h0, 'xlim');} \end{array}
 70 set(hx, 'xlim',xlim0);
 71
       xtick0 = get(h0, 'xtick')
 72 \text{ xtick0}(\text{xtick0} - 0 == 0) = [];
73 set(hx, 'xtick', []);
74 xlabel({'$x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [2 35]);
75 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);

76 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');
       set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);
78 ytick0 = get(h0, 'ytick');
79 set(hy, 'ytick', []);
 80 ylabel({ '$\dot x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [-20 1.8]);
        annotation ('arrow', [pos(1) + pos(3) / 2, pos(1) + pos(3)], [pos(2) + pos(4) / 2, pos(2) + pos(4) / 2]);
```

(b) 半穩定極限圓

```
clear all; close all; clc
 \tilde{3}
     {\tt tspan} = [\, 0\, ; 1\, 0\, ]\, ; \quad \% \quad time \quad interval
 4
     5
    %plot figures
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x01);
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
10
11
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x02);
12 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
13 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x03);
14
     arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
15 \text{ [t,x]} = \text{ode45} (@ode, tspan, x04);
16
     17
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x05);
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 2,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x06);
20 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
21 \ [t,x] = 0de45 (@ode,tspan,x07);
22
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
23
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x08);
24
     arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
25
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x09);
26
     arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
    [t,x]=ode45 (@ode,tspan,x010);
28
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
29
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x011);
30
     arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 2, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
31
    [t,x]=ode45 (@ode,tspan,x012);
32
    [t,x]=ode45 (@ode,tspan,x013);
34
     35
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x014);
36
     37
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x015);
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x016);
30
40
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
41
    [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x017);
    arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
43 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x018);
44
     arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
45
    [t, x] = ode45 (@ode, tspan, x019)
    46
47
     [t,x] = ode45 (@ode,tspan,x020); \\ arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; \\ hold on (x,y) = (x,y) + (x,y
\frac{49}{50}
    %axis
    \mathtt{xlim} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} -2 \hspace{0.1cm} 2\hspace{0.1cm}]\hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{1mm} ;
52\ \text{ylim} ([-2\ 2]) ;
53 h0 = gca;
54 pos = get(h0, 'position');
55 hx = axes('position', [pos(1),pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(3),pos(4)*1e-5]);

56 xlim0 = get(h0, 'xlim');

57 set(hx, 'xlim',xlim0);
    xtick0 = get(h0, 'xtick');
59 \text{ xtick0}(\text{xtick0} - 0 == 0) = [];
60 \;\; \mathtt{set} \left( \mathsf{hx} \,, \;\; \mathsf{'xtick'} \,, \;\; [\,] \, \right) \,;
```

```
61 xlabel({ '$x$'}, 'Fontsize', 20, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'position', [2 35]);
62 hy = axes('position', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2, pos(2), pos(3)*1e-5, pos(4)]);
63 ylim0 = get(h0, 'ylim');
\underbrace{64}_{-} set(hy, 'ylim', ylim0);
\begin{array}{lll} 65 & {\tt ytick0} = {\tt get(h0, 'ytick')}; \\ 66 & {\tt set(hy, 'ytick', [])}; \end{array}
67
    \textbf{ylabel}( \{ \text{ '$} \setminus \text{dot } x\$^{'}, \text{'Fontsize'}, 20, \text{'Rotation'}, 0, \text{'Interpreter'}, \text{'latex'}, \text{'position'}, [-20\ 1.8] ) \};
    annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)/2]); annotation ('arrow', [pos(1)+pos(3)/2,pos(1)+pos(3)/2], [pos(2)+pos(4)/2,pos(2)+pos(4)]);
68
     set(h0, 'Visible', 'off');
     %print figure
73 print 2b.eps -depsc;
\frac{74}{75}
76 function y = ode(t, x)
77
     y = zeros(2,1);
    y(1) = x(2)-x(1)*(x(1)^2+x(2)^2-1)^2;
     y(2) = -x(1)-x(2)*(x(1)^2+x(2)^2-1)^2;
     end
```

(c) 穩定極限圓

```
clear all:close all:clc
 \frac{2}{3}
  tspan = [0;10]; \% time interval
   6
   [t.x]=ode45(@ode.tspan.x01):
10 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x02);
12 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
13 \text{ [t,x]} = \text{ode45} (@ode, tspan, x03);
14 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x04);
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'k', 'LineWidth', 3, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
17
   [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x05);
  18
  [t,x]=ode45 (@ode,tspan,x06);
20
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
21
  [t, x] = ode45(@ode, tspan, x07);
22
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
23 [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x08);
24
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x09);
26
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
27
  [t, x] = ode45 (@ode, tspan, x010)
28
   \overline{29}
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x011);
30
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 2, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
31
  [t,x] = ode45(@ode,tspan,x012);
32
   33 \text{ [t,x]=ode45 (@ode,tspan,x013);}
34
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x014);
35
36
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
37
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x015);
38
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
39
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x016);
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2), 'number', 5, 'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 0.5, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
41
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x017);
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
42.
43 \quad [\, {\tt t} \; , {\tt x}] \! = \! {\tt ode45} \, (\, {\tt @ode} \, , \, {\tt tspan} \; , \, {\tt x018} \, ) \; ; \\
44
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
45
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x019);
46
   arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
47
  [t,x]=ode45(@ode,tspan,x020);
  arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 5,'color', 'r', 'LineWidth', 1, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
49
50 %axis
51 xlim(
  xlim([-2 2]);
52 \text{ ylim}([-2 \ 2]);
```

C. Appendix 3: Code for Problem 3

```
clear all; close all; clc
     figure(1)
 plot([-0.2,-0.2],[-5.5],'k--','LineWidth',1); hold on
plot([0.2,0.2],[-5.5],'k--','LineWidth',1); hold on
plot([0.5,0.2],[-5.5],'k--','LineWidth',0.5); hold on
plot([0,0],[-5.5],'k:','LineWidth',0.5); hold on
tspan=[0;10]; % time interval
      \mathtt{tspan} = [\,0\,;1\,0\,]\,; \quad \% \ time \ interval
% initial condition
     [t1, a]=ode45 (@ode2, tspan, x01); %ode45
12 for i = 1:length(a(:,1))
13
             if a(i,1) >= 0.2
14
               a1(i,1) = a(i,1);
15
                   a1(i,2) = a(i,2);
16
17
18
19
20
             else
                    break
     x02-x2 = interp1(a(:,1),a(:,2),0.2) % find x2
                                                        % find running time
21 \text{ ta} = interpl(a(:,1),t1,0.2)
22 \text{ n} = \text{length}(\text{al}(:,1))
\begin{array}{lll} 23 & \text{al} \, (n+1,1) & = \, 0.2 \,; \\ 24 & \text{al} \, (n+1,2) & = \, \text{x02-x2} \,; \end{array}
25 hl=arrowPlot(a1(:,1),a1(:,2),'number', 1,'color', 'b', 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
\frac{26}{27} \frac{28}{28}
       x02 = [0.2; x02\_x2]; % initial condition
\frac{1}{29}
     [t2,b]=ode45(@ode1,tspan,x02); %ode45
32
                  b1(i,1) = b(i,1);
\begin{array}{c} 33 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \end{array}
                    b1(i,2) = b(i,2);
             else
                    break
            end
      x03-x2 = interp1(b(:,1),b(:,2),-0.200000000)
39 \hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{tb} \hspace{0.1cm} = \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{interp1} \hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} \texttt{b}\hspace{0.1cm} (\hspace{0.1cm} :\hspace{0.1cm}, 1\hspace{0.1cm}) \hspace{0.1cm} , \texttt{t2}\hspace{0.1cm}, -0.2) \hspace{0.1cm} \% \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{find} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{running} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{time}
40\ \mathrm{n} = \mathtt{length}(\mathtt{b1}(:,1))
\begin{array}{lll} 41 & \text{b1}\,(\text{n}+1,1) = -0.2; \\ 42 & \text{b1}\,(\text{n}+1,2) = \text{x03-x2}; \end{array}
43 h2=arrowPlot(b1(:,1),b1(:,2),'number', 1,'Color',[1 0.5 0], 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
     \times 03 = [-0.2; \times 03 - \times 2]; % initial condition
47 [t3,c]=ode45(@ode3,tspan,x03); %ode45
```

```
48~\mathbf{for}~\mathrm{i}~=~1\!:\!\mathbf{length}\,(\,\mathrm{c}\,(\,:\,,1\,)\,)
 49
           if c(i,1) <= -0.2
 50
                c1(i,1) = c(i,1);
 51
                 c1(i,2) = c(i,2);
 52 else
53 end
55 end
56 x04_x2 =
            else
                  break
      x04\_x2 = interp1(c(10:53,1),c(10:53,2),-0.2);
 57 tc = interp1(c(10:53,1),t3(10:53), -0.2); % find running time 58 overshoot = interp1(c(:,2),c(:,1),0); % find overshoot
 59 \text{ n} = length(c1(:,1))
 60 \ {\rm c1}\,(\,{\rm n}\,{+}\,{\rm 1}\,,{\rm 1}\,) \ = \ -\,{\rm 0}\,.\,{\rm 2}\,;
 61 c1(n+1,2) = x04-x2;
 62 h3=arrowPlot(c1(:,1),c1(:,2),'number', 1,'color', 'm', 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1, 'ratio', 'equal');; hold on
 63
64 % PHASE 4
 65 x04 = [-0.2; x04 - x2]; % initial condition
 66 [t4,d]=ode45(@ode1,tspan,x04); %ode45
 71 \;\; \mathbf{axis} \, ([\, -2 \,, 2 \,, \, -1 \,. \, 5 \,, 1 \,. \, 5 \,]) \; ; \quad \% \;\; 2 \;\; 3 \;\; 4
 72 xlabel({'$\s'},'Fontsize',16,'Interpreter','latex');
73 ylabel({'$\dot e\s'},'Fontsize',16,'Rotation',0,'Interpreter','latex');
 74
75
     %print figure
 76 print problem3.eps -depsc;
 77
      settling_time=ta+tb+tc;
 78
79 figure (2)
 80
      tspan1 = [0; ta]; tspan2 = [ta; ta+tb]; tspan3 = [ta+tb; ta+tb+tc]; tspan4 = [ta+tb+tc; 20]
 81
      [t5,e]=ode45(@ode2,tspan1,x01);
      [t6, f]=ode45(@ode1, tspan2, x02);
 83
      [t7,g]=ode45(@ode3,tspan3,x03);
 84 \text{ [t8,h]} = \text{ode45} (@ode1, tspan4, x04);
 85 plot(t5,e(:,1),'b', 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on 86 plot(t6,f(:,1),'color',[1 0.5 0], 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on 87 plot(t7,g(:,1),'m', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on 88 plot(t8,h(:,1),'r', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on 89 plot([0,20],[0,0],'k:','LineWidth', 0.5); hold on 90 plot([0,20],[0,0],'k:','LineWidth',0.5); hold on
 90 axis([0,20,-3,3]); % 2 3 4
91 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
92 ylabel({'$e$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Rotation',0,'Interpreter', 'latex');
 93 legend({'Phase 1', 'Phase 2', 'Phase 3', 'Phase 4'}, 'fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'location', 'SouthEast');
 94 %print figure
 95 print problem3_time1.eps -depsc;
     figure (3)
 98 plot(t5,e(s,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on 99 plot(t6,f(:,2),'Color',[1 0.5 0], 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on
100 plot(t7,g(:,2), 'm', 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on 101 plot(t8,h(:,2),'r', 'LineWidth', 2);; hold on 102 plot([0,20],[0,0],'k:','LineWidth',0.5); hold on 103 axis([0,20,-3,3]); % 2 3 4
104 xlabel({'$' (sc)$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
105 ylabel({'$\dot e$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
106 legend({ 'Phase 1', 'Phase 2', 'Phase 3', 'Phase 4'}, 'fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'location', 'SouthEast');
107 %print figure
108 print problem3_time2.eps -depsc;
109
110 function y=ode1(t,x) % | e | < e0
111 y=zeros(2,1);
112 y(1)=x(2);
113 y(2) = -1*(x(2) + 4*x(1));
114 end
115 function y=ode2(t,z) %e>e0
118 y(1)=z(2);

118 y(1)=z(2);

119 y(2)=-1*(z(2)+0.8);

120 end

121 function y=ode3(t,x) %e<-e0
123 \ y=zeros(2,1);
124\ _{y\,(1\,)=x\,(2\,)}\,;
\begin{array}{ll} 125 & y(2)\!=\!-1*(x(2)-0.8)\,; \\ 126 & \mathbf{end} \end{array}
```

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