

## Readings and exercises

*limit cycles, existence and uniqueness, Lyapunov functions, regions of attraction*

### Reading assignment

Khalil Chapter 1–3.1, (not 2.7), 4–4.6

### Comments to text [Khalil]

#### Chapter 2.6

The main topic is about existence of periodic orbits for planar systems and the most important subjects are the Poincaré-Bendixson Criterion and the Bendixson Criterion. Lemma 2.3 and Corollary 2.1 can also be used to rule out the existence of limit cycles.

#### Chapter 3.1

The topics in Chapter 3.1 concerns (local) existence and uniqueness of solutions to differential equations, where the Lipschitz condition plays a major role.

#### Chapter 4.1-...

This chapter is devoted to the study of equilibrium points of nonlinear autonomous systems. The main issues are the following.

- The use of Lyapunov functions and invariant sets for proofs of asymptotic stability (LaSalle's theorem). Consider in particular its application to the pendulum, Example 4.4.
- The use of Lyapunov functions for proofs of instability (Chetaev's theorem).
- Stability analysis by linearization.

#### Chapter 4.5-...

Here the main new ingredient is time-variations. The terms *uniform asymptotic stability* and *exponential stability* are introduced to specify time dependence in the stability behaviour. Main results:

- Uniform asymptotic stability can be proved from time-invariant bounds on the Lyapunov function. This is Theorem 4.9.
- For linear systems, uniform asymptotic stability is equivalent to exponential stability (Theorem 4.10).

- Exponential stability implies input-output stability
- The center manifold theorem, which we will cover later, on is a powerful complement to stability analysis by linearization. Chapter 8 should therefore be read in connection to Section 4.3.

### Exercises on Chapters 2, 3.1, & 4

**Exercise 1.1** = Kha. 2.20 (3,5)

**Exercise 1.2** Kha 3.1 (1)

**Exercise 1.3** = Kha. 3.2 (4)

**Exercise 1.4** (a) = Kha. 4.9 (Radial boundedness)

(b) What is the region of attraction for the origin in **(a)**?

You may use simulation tools like e.g., *pplane* (see <http://math.rice.edu/~dfield/>)

**Exercise 1.5** = Kha 4.10 (Krasovskii's method, can also see pp.84–84 [Slotine&Li])

**Exercise 1.6** = Kha. 4.38 (time-varying Lyap fcn)

**Exercise 1.7** = Kha 4.39 (time-varying Lyap fcn)

**Exercise 1.8** = Kha. 4.36 ( uniform asymptotic stability, (or not) )

**Exercise 1.9** = Kha. 4.19 (Robot manipulator)

**Exercise 1.10** = Kha. 4.37 (1),(2) (Quadratic Lyap functions)

**Exercise 1.11** Find a quadratic simultaneous Lyapunov function for the linear time-varying system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -8 \\ 6 & -13 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1(t) & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_2(t) \end{bmatrix} y \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -11 & 16 \end{bmatrix} x \end{aligned}$$

where  $|\delta_k(t)| \leq 1$ ,  $k = 1, 2$ ,  
using e.g., Matlab's LMI-lab and the IQCbeta toolbox (see lecture slides).