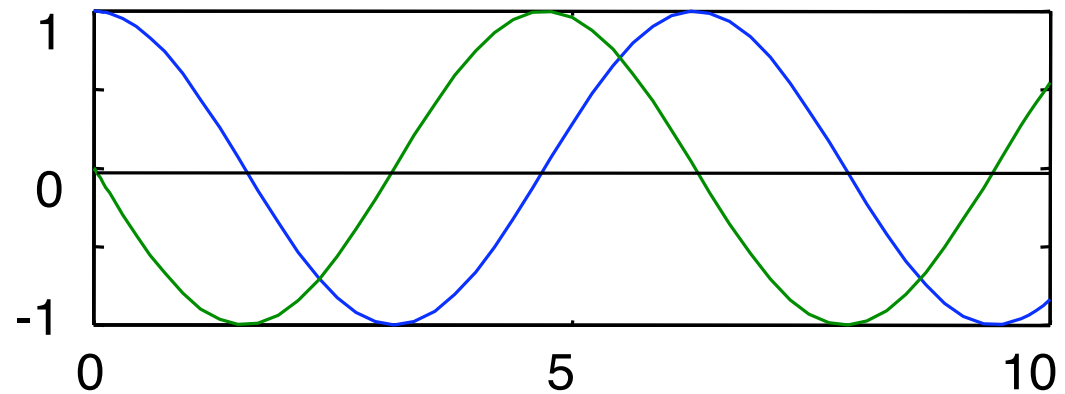
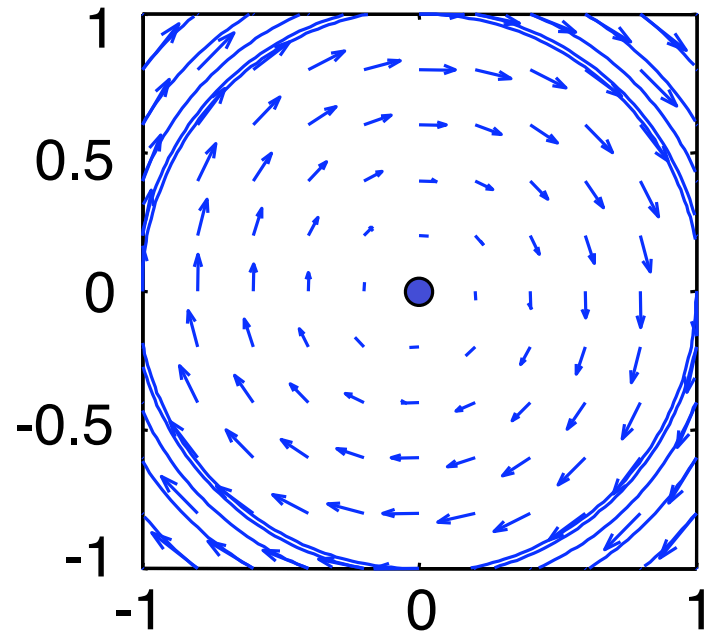


Lecture 4

- is an equilibrium stable? -

Stability of equilibrium points

Stable (in the sense of Lyapunov)



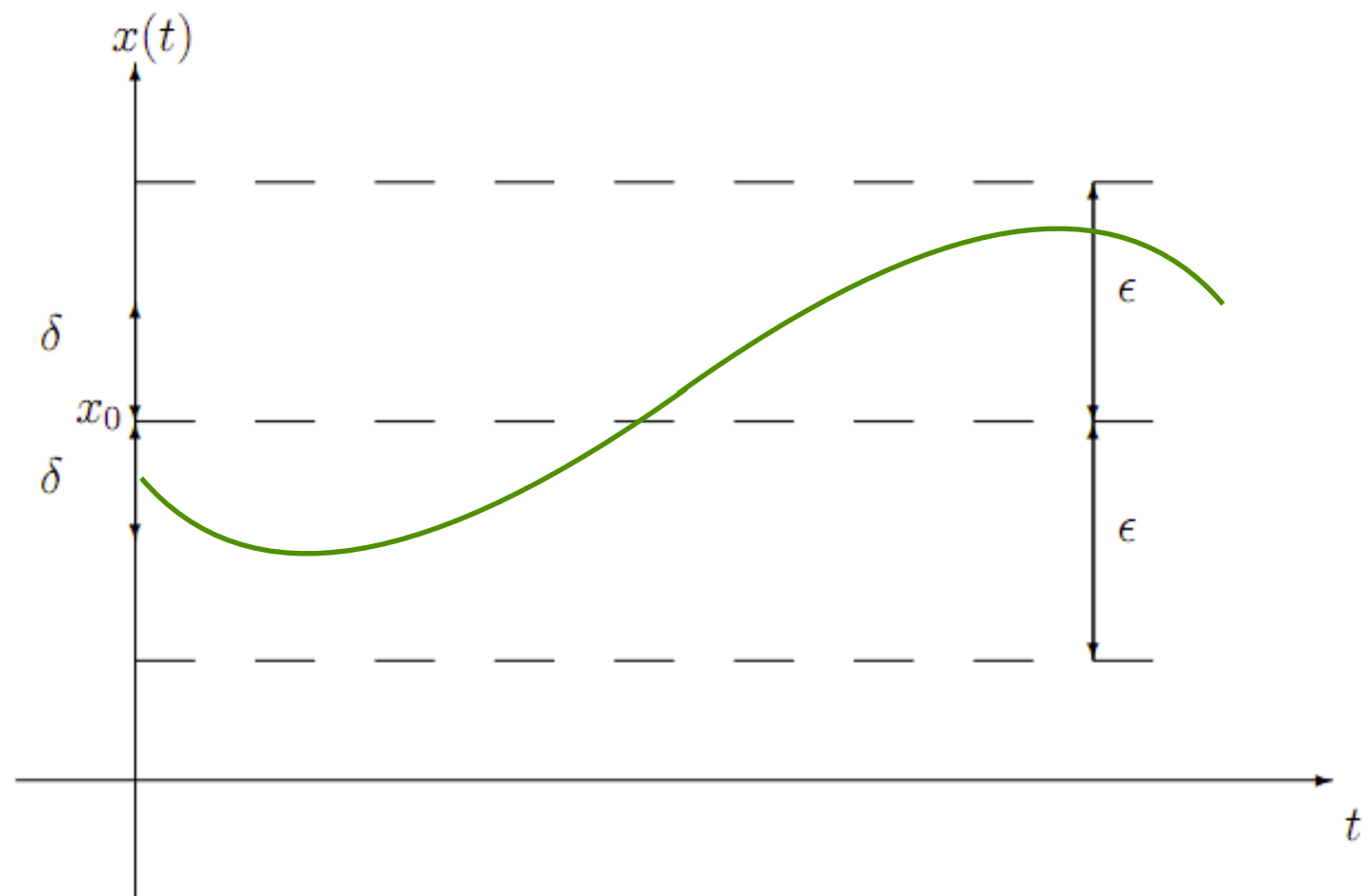
e.p. (equilibrium point) is a center

For every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that:

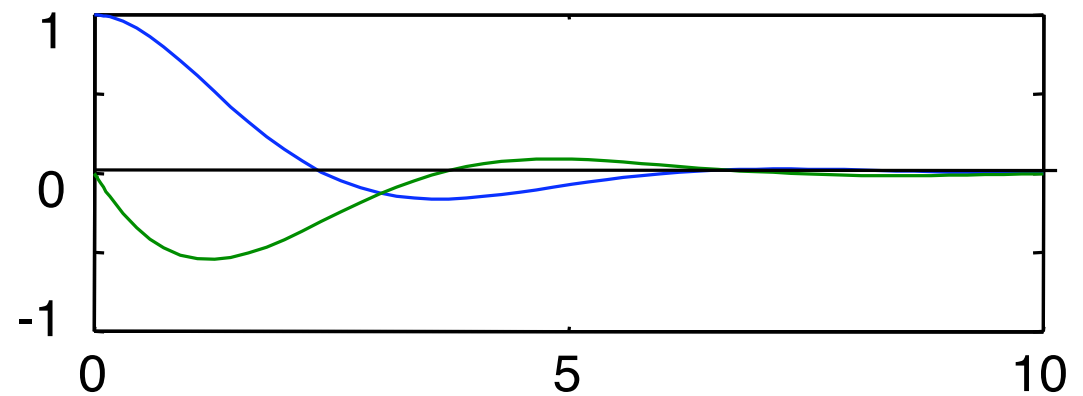
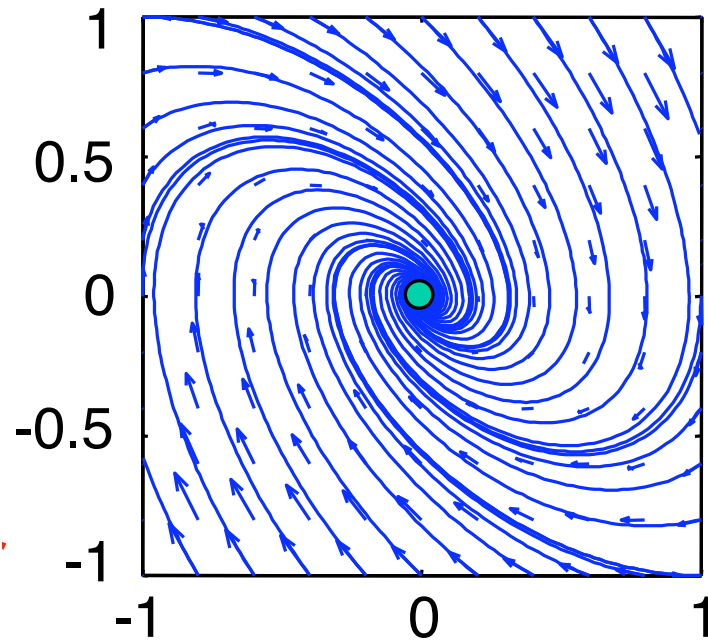
If $\|x(0) - x_e\| < \delta$, then

$\|x(t) - x_e\| < \varepsilon$, for every $t \geq 0$.

If the condition is not satisfied,
then the e.q. is unstable



Asymptotically Stable

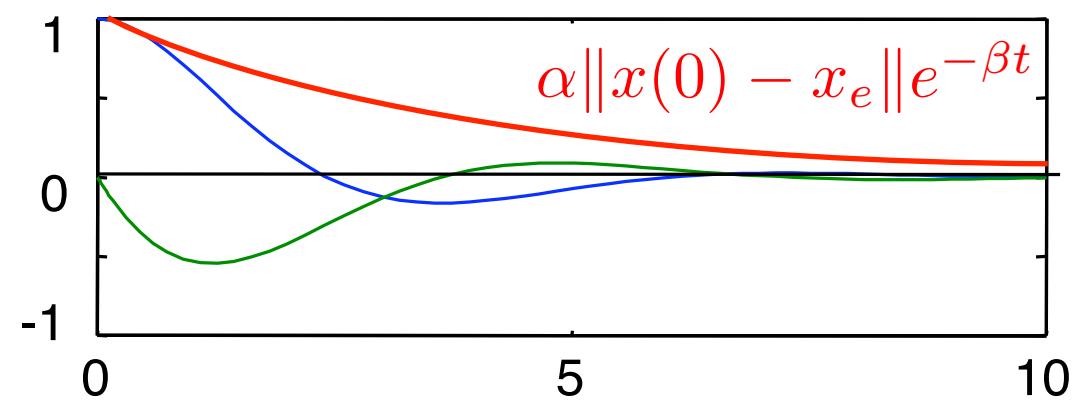
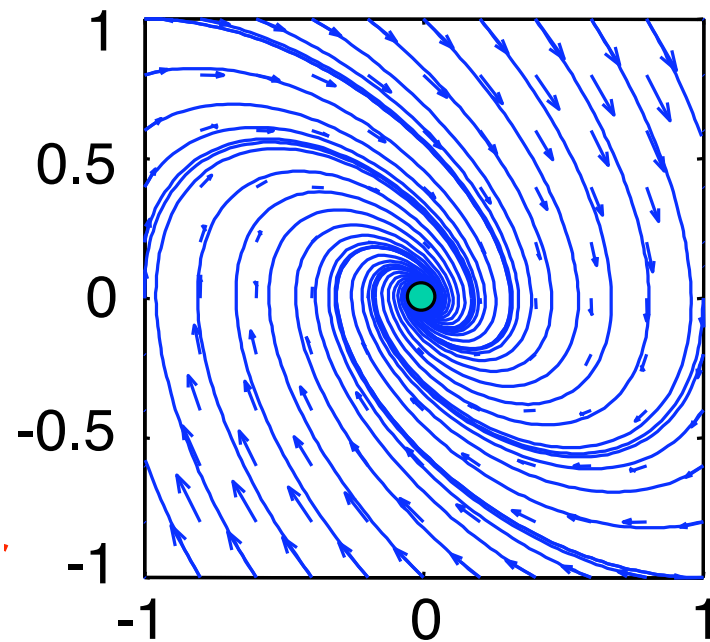


e.p. is an attractor or sink

1. Lyapunov stable
2. There exists a $\delta > 0$ such that:

$$\text{If } \|x(0) - x_e\| < \delta, \text{ then } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|x(t) - x_e\| = 0$$

Exponentially stable



Any e.p. that is exponentially stable
is also asymptotically stable.

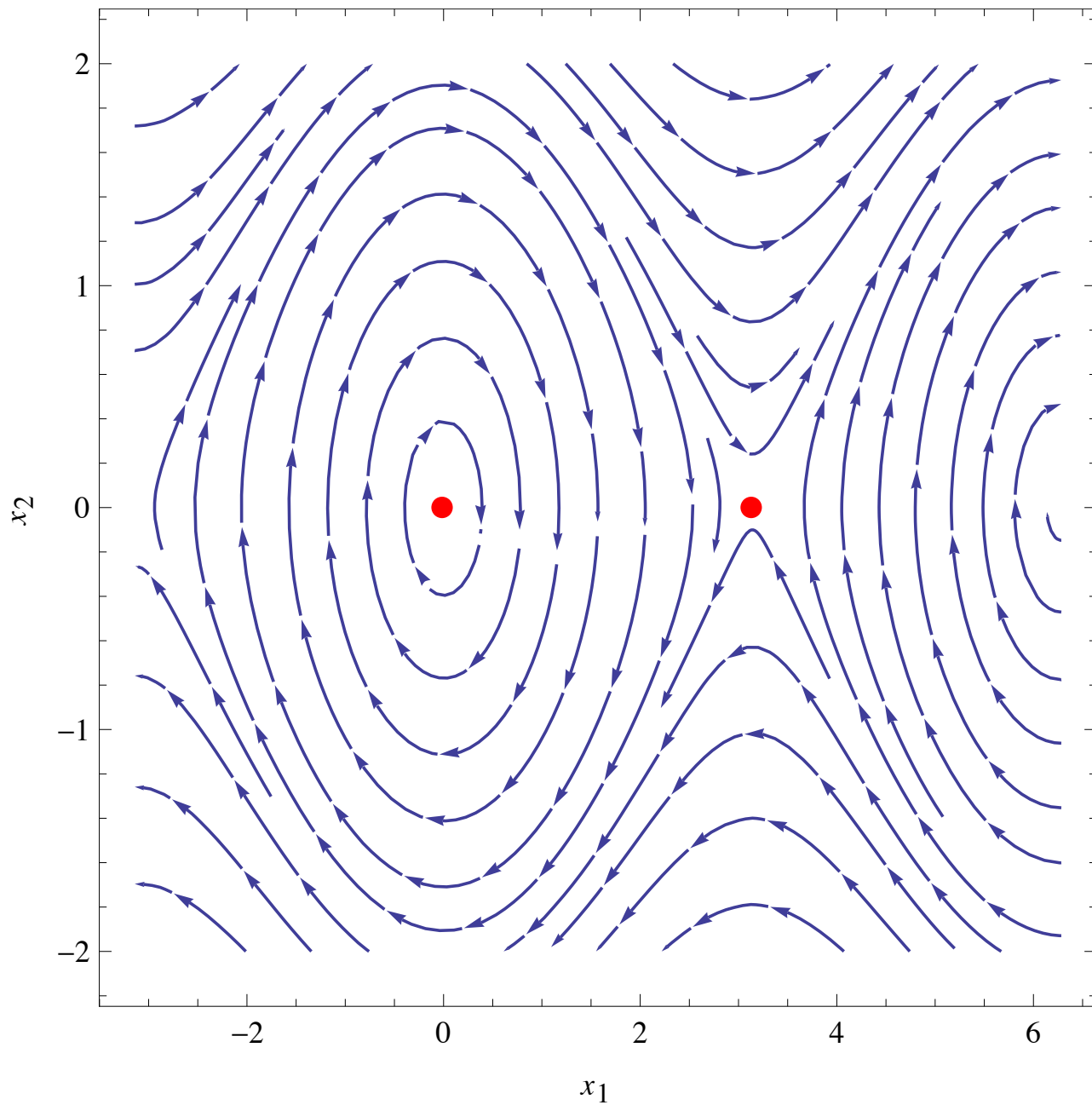
1. Asymptotically stable
2. There exists $\alpha, \beta, \delta > 0$ such that:

If $\|x(0) - x_e\| < \delta$, then $\|x(t) - x_e\| \leq \alpha\|x(0) - x_e\|e^{-\beta t}$, for $t \geq 0$

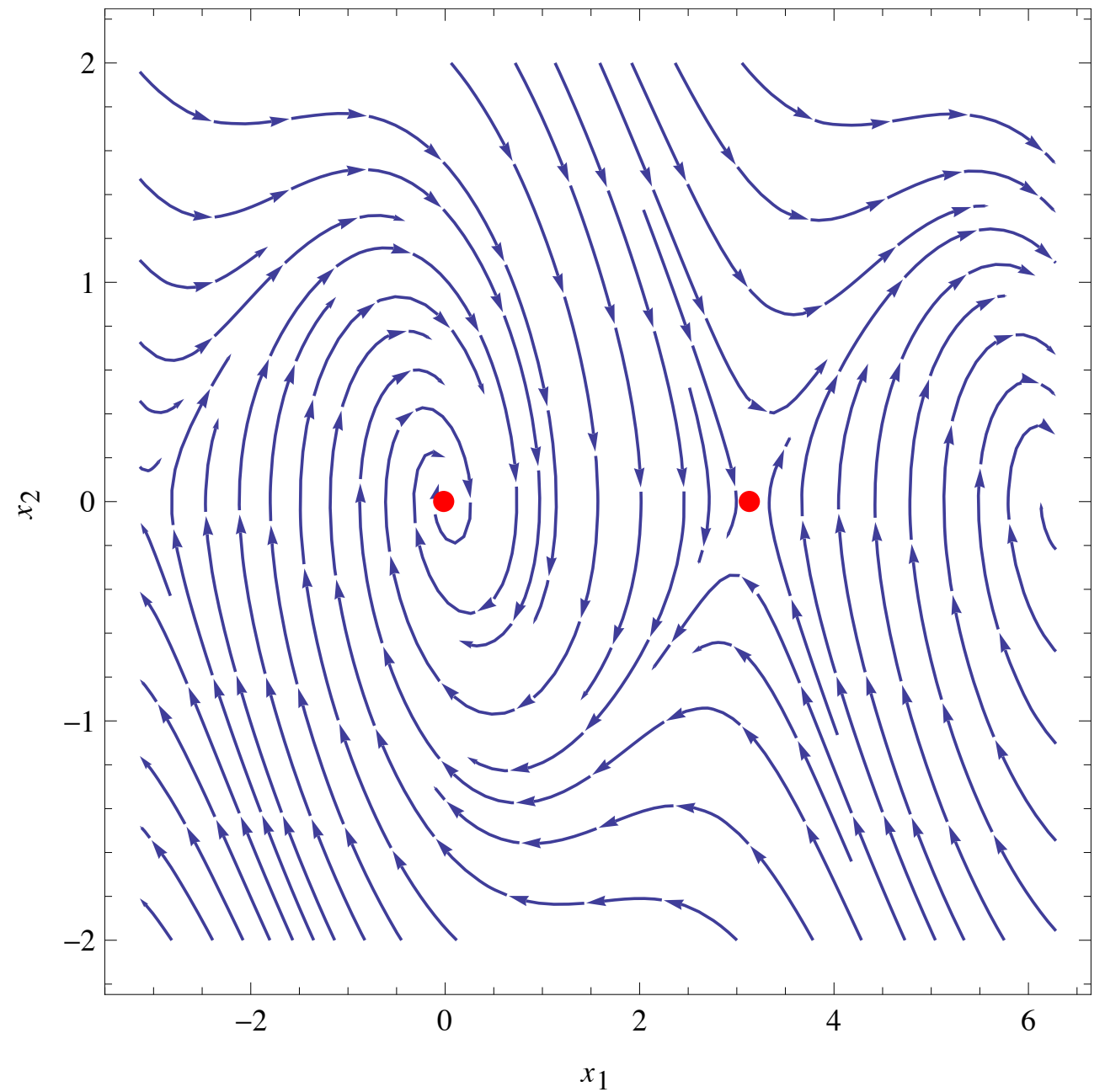
Pendulum with friction

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ -\frac{g}{\ell} \sin x_1 - \frac{k}{m} x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k = 0$



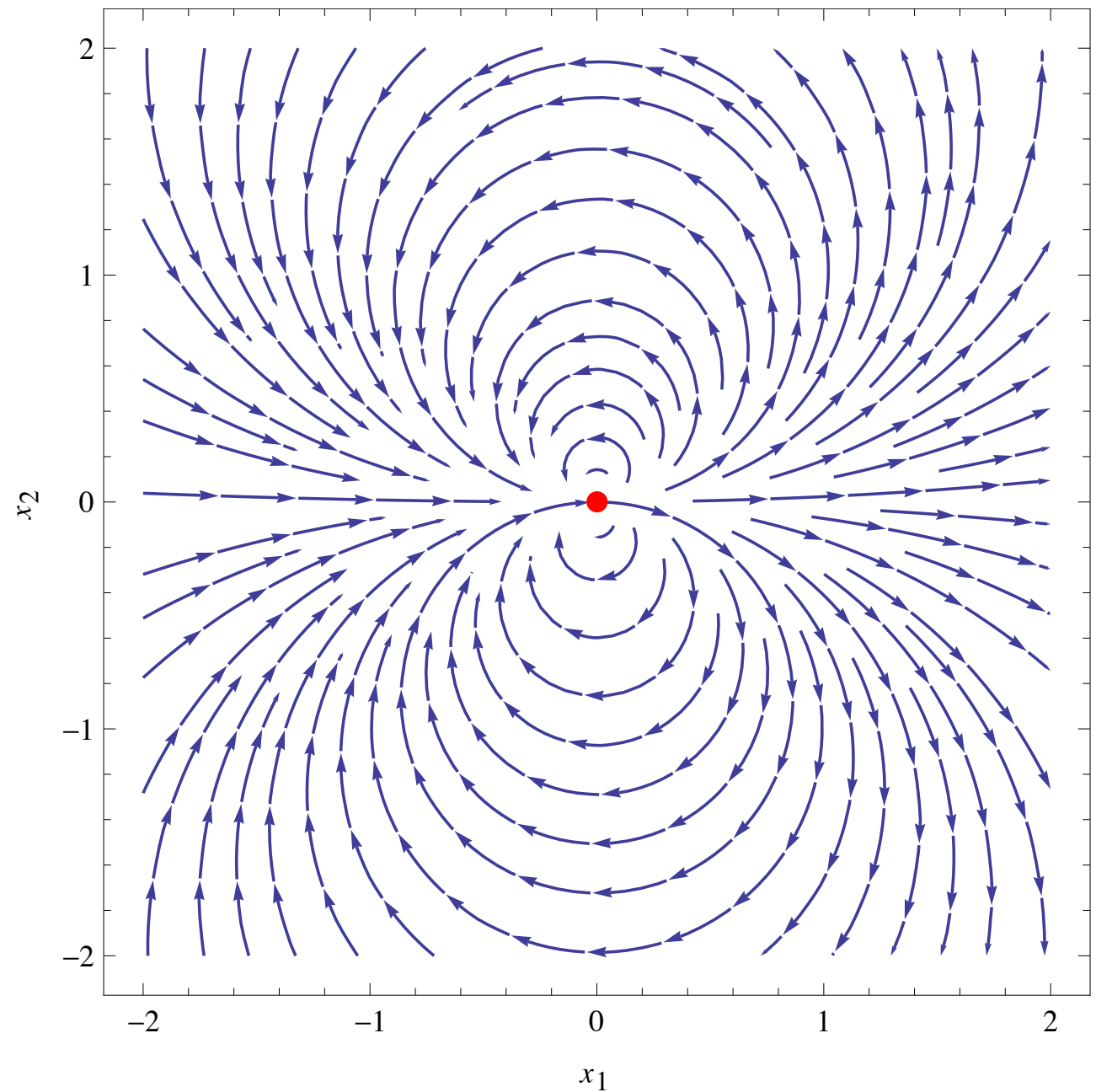
$k > 0$



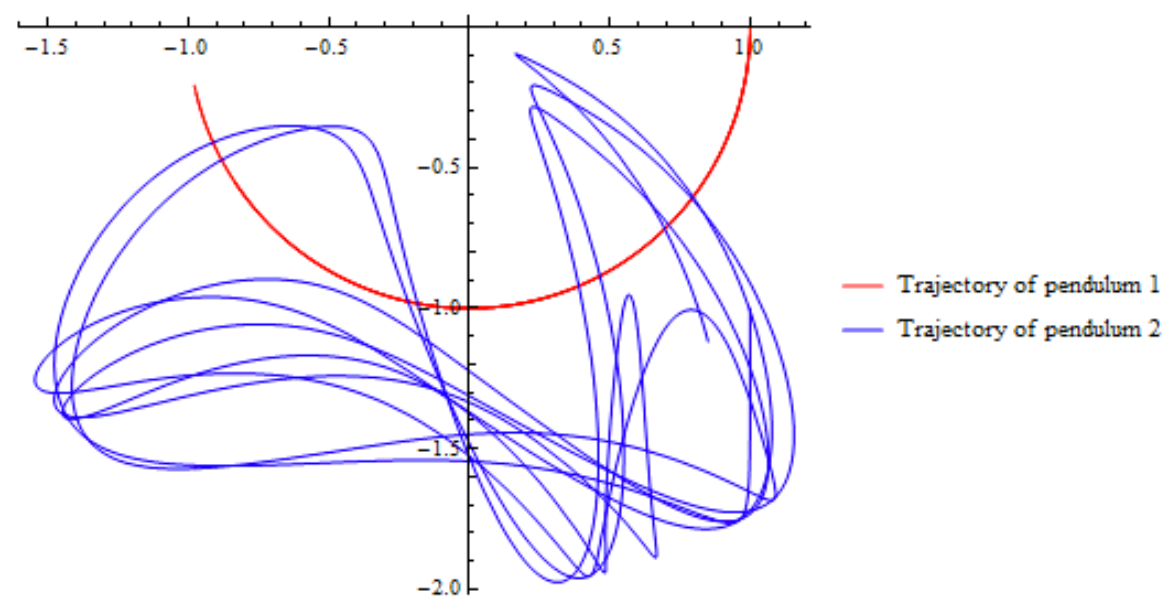
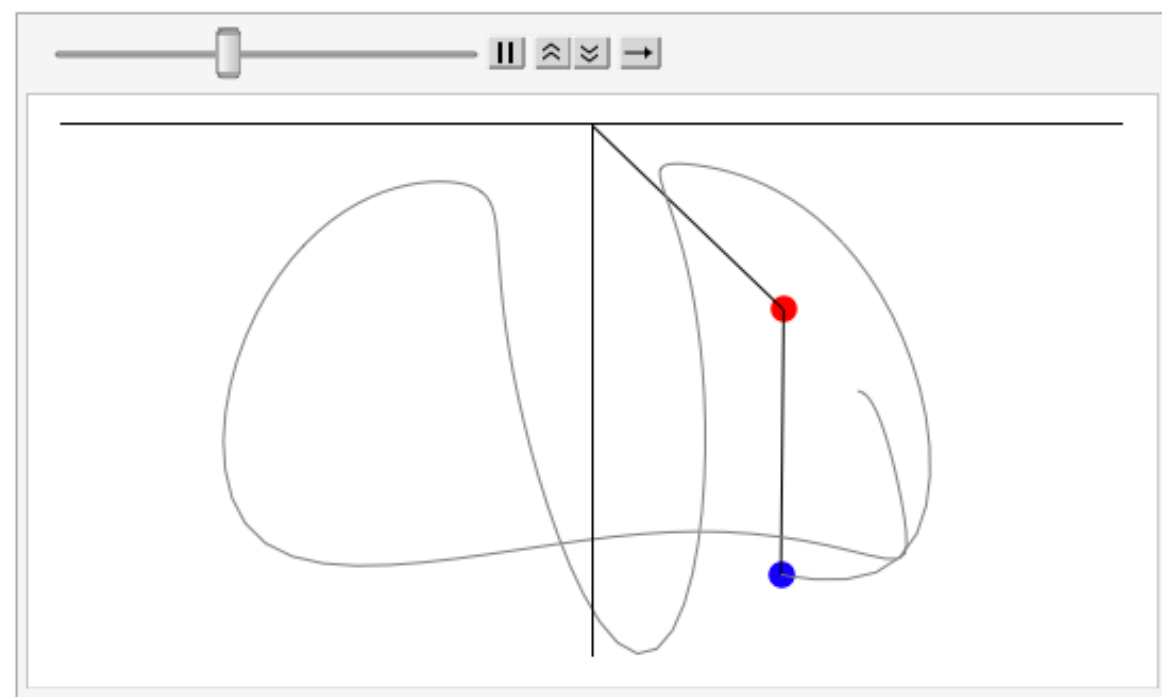
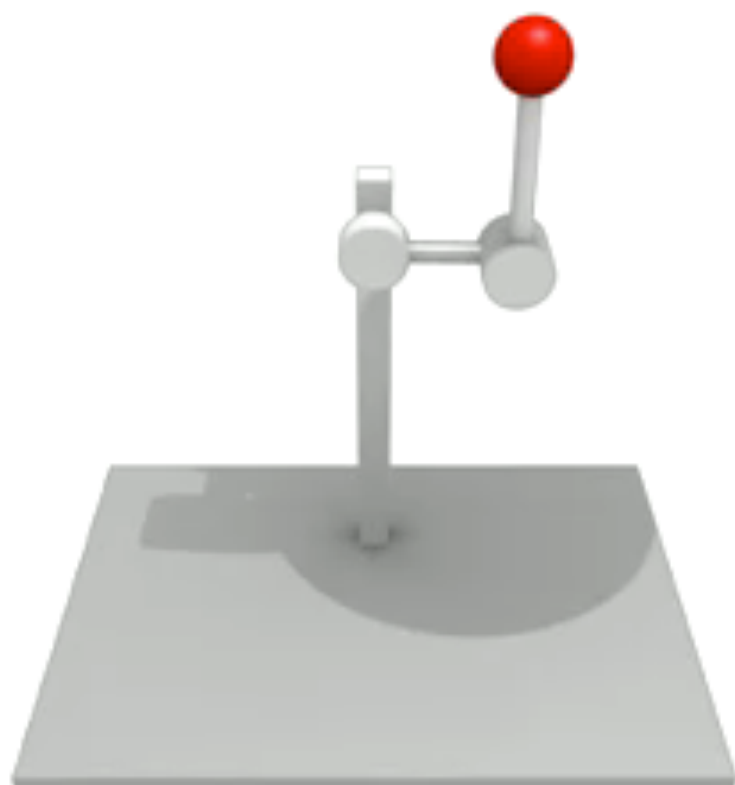
Chaotic attractor

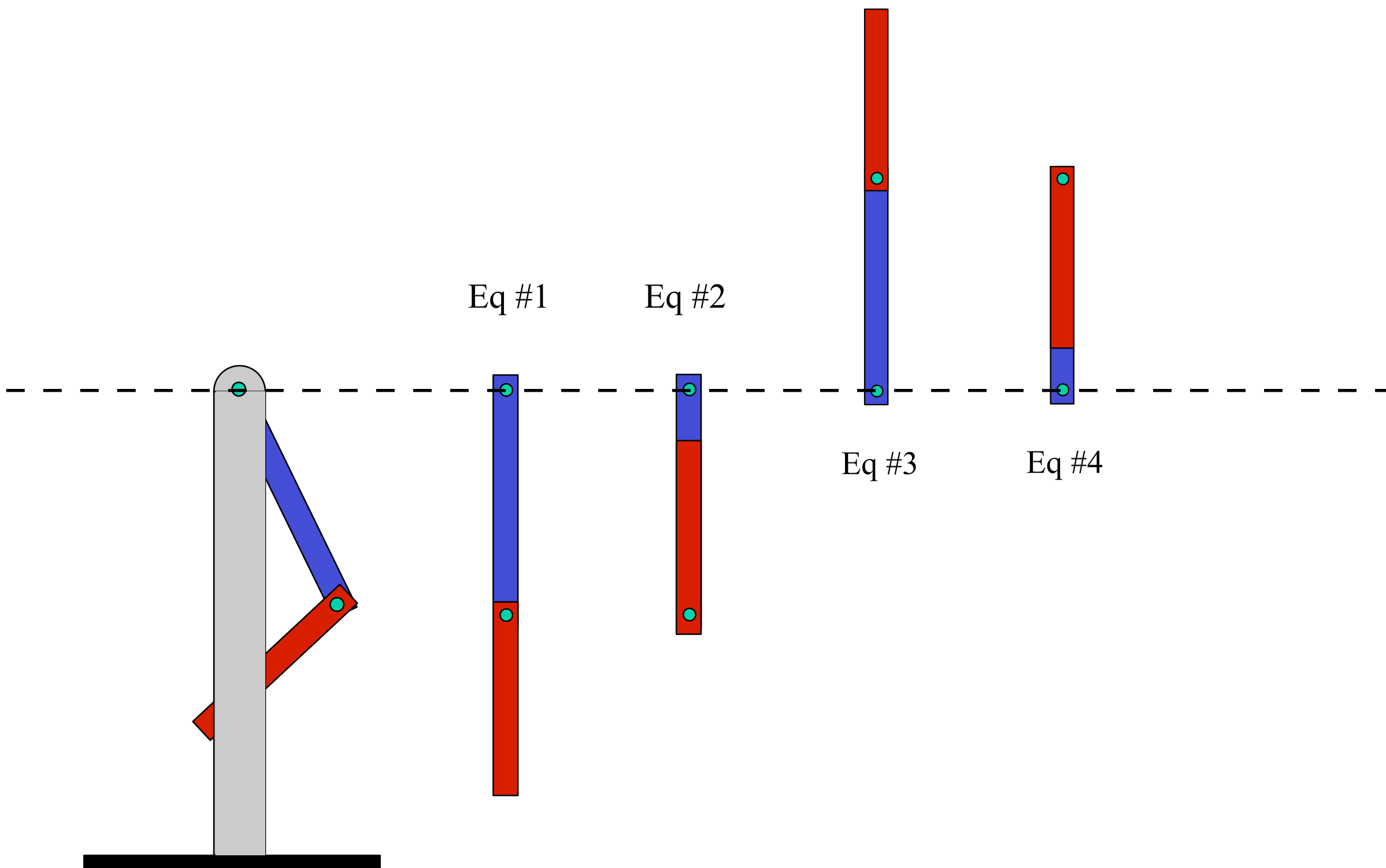
$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 - x_2^2 \\ 2x_1x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

All trajectories converge to $x_e = 0$ but x_e is not stable



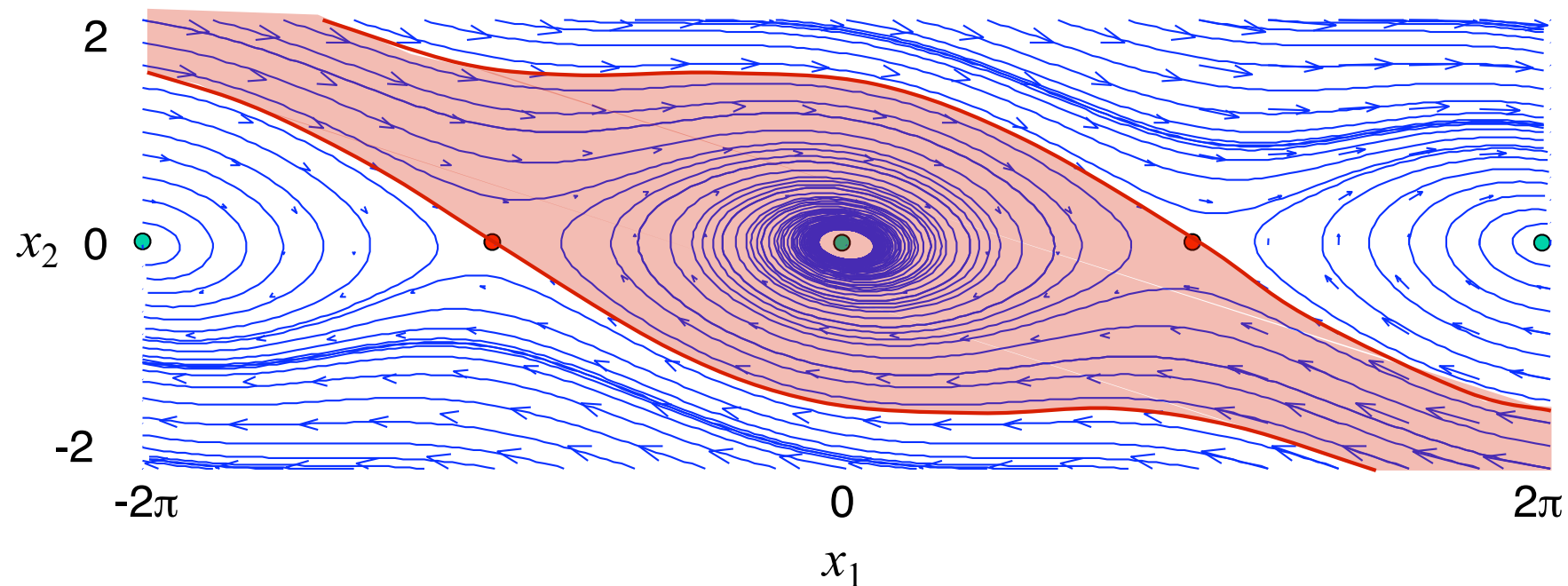
Convergence by itself does not imply Stability





Local v. global behavior

- Stability is a **local** behavior
 - define local behavior of the system
 - feature of each e.p.
 - system can have stable and unstable e.p.



- Region of attraction
 - initial conditions that converge to e.p.
 - **local or global** feature

Key questions

- Do equilibrium states exist in the data?
- Are equilibrium states unique?
- Are equilibrium states optimal?
- Are equilibrium states stable?