

Stability in Linear Systems $\dot{x} = Ax$?
 of equilibrium point $x = 0$. $\hookrightarrow n \times n$

Solution is $x(t) = e^{At} x(0)$ initial condition

$\xrightarrow{\text{find } T}$
 $AT = TJ \Rightarrow e^{At} = T e^{Jt} T^{-1}$

general form of e^{Jt}
 has a block diagonal structure

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & & \\ & e^{\lambda_2 t} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

if $J = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & & \\ & e^{-\lambda_2 t} & & \\ & & t e^{\lambda_2 t} & \\ & & & e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ & & & & e^{\lambda_3 t} \end{bmatrix}$$

if $J = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & 0 & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix}$ for $(n=3)$



does this follow?

If real part of all eigenvalues is negative, then system is stable.
 asymptotically

What if

- one of the eigenvalues is zero?

→ because $e^{\lambda t} = 1$ if $\lambda = 0$ so it adds constant to the solution.

✓ stable

asymptotically stable

something else

- two or more of the eigenvalues is zero?

→ unstable because of terms such as t, t^2 that may arise. These diverge as $t \rightarrow \infty$ away from $x = 0$.

- any one of the eigenvalues has positive real part?

→ unstable because $e^{\lambda t}$ blows up if real part of λ is positive