

ELL702 Non-linear Systems

MTh 5-6:30 pm IV 323, <https://web.iitd.ac.in/~deepakpati/ell702>
- ltking

Evaluation

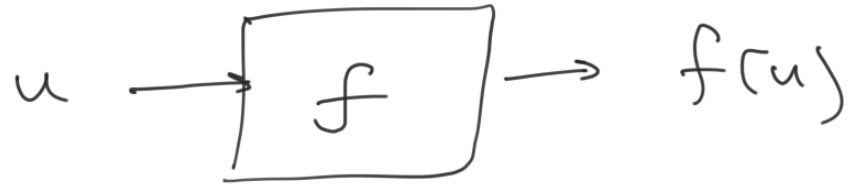
- Minor exam 30%
- Major exam 40%
- Assignments/
Research Papers] → 30%

Reference books

- (i) W. M. Haddad & V. Chellaboina
Non-linear Dynamical Systems
A Lyapunov based approach.
Princeton University Press, 2008
- (ii) Hassan Khalil, Non-linear Systems
3rd ed. Prentice Hall, 1993.

(iii) M. Vidyasagar, Non-linear Systems Analysis
Prentice Hall. 1993

(iv) M. Hirsch & S. Smale Differential equations,
Dynamical Systems & Linear
Algebra. Academic Press.
1974.



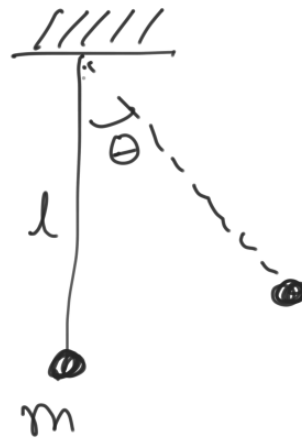
$$\alpha u \qquad \alpha f(u)$$

$$u_1 \\ + \\ u_2$$

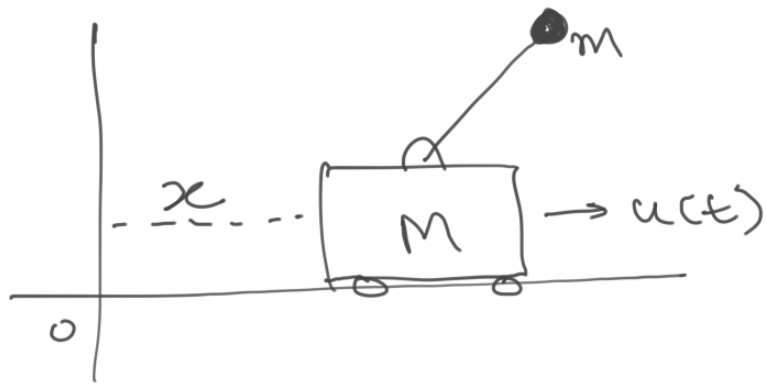
$$f(u_1) \\ + \\ f(u_2)$$

Examples :

(1) Pendulum.



$$mg \sin \theta + ml \ddot{\theta} + k l \dot{\theta} = 0.$$



$$ml^2 \ddot{\theta} - mgl \sin \theta + m \ddot{x} l \cos \theta = 0$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (x + l \sin \theta) + M \ddot{x} - u(t) = 0$$

$$x_1 = \theta, \quad x_2 = \dot{\theta}$$

$$x_3 = x, \quad x_4 = \dot{x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} ml \cos\theta & M+m \\ ml & m \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\theta} \\ \ddot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ml \dot{\theta}^2 \sin\theta \\ mg \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} a(t)$$

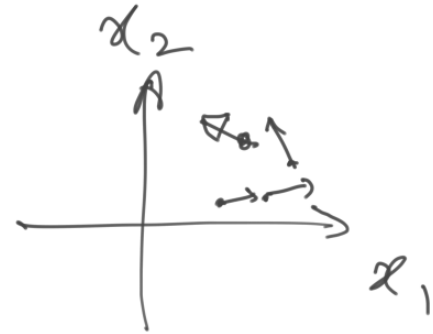
$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ x \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \ddot{\theta} \\ \dot{x} \\ \ddot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \dots \\ x_4 \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} a(t)$$

$$y = \theta = x_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u, t) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u, t) \\ f_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u, t) \\ f_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = h(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, u, t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{bmatrix}$$



In general, $\dot{x} = f(x, u, t)$
 $y = h(x, u, t)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ t \mapsto x(t) \\ u: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \\ t \mapsto u(t) \\ y: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p \\ t \mapsto y(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \\ (x, u, t) \mapsto f(x, u, t) \\ h: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p \\ (x, u, t) \mapsto h(x, u, t) \end{array} \right\}$$

Predator-Prey Model.

$x \rightarrow$ no of Preys.

$y \rightarrow$ no of Predators.

$$\dot{x} = k_1 x - k_2 y x$$

$$\dot{y} = k_3 x y - k_4 y$$

