



Washington University in St. Louis

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE

ESE 553 - Nonlinear Dynamical Systems

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# NONLINEAR SYSTEMS

## Dynamical systems and differential equations.

A smooth dynamical system on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a  $C^1$  map:

$\phi : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  where  $\phi_t(x) = \phi(t, x)$  satisfies:

1.  $\phi_0(x) = x$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
2.  $\phi_t \circ \phi_s = \phi_{s+t}$  for  $t, s \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**The Existence and Uniqueness theorem for ODE's.** Consider the initial value problem  $\dot{x} = f(x), x(0) = x_0$ , where  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and suppose that  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  is  $C^1$ . Then there exists  $a > 0$  and a unique solution

$$x : (-a, a) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

of this ODE satisfying  $x(0) = x_0$ .

**Remark.** If  $y_0$  and  $x_0$  are two initial conditions, for which the solutions exist on a time interval  $[0, T]$  then there exists a constant  $K > 0$  such that

$$\|y(t) - x(t)\| \leq e^{Kt} \|y_0 - x_0\|$$

for  $t \in [0, T]$ .

**N.B.** This is also true for parameters  $\mu$  in  $f(x, \mu)$ .

**Lyapunov's Indirect Method** Suppose  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ , where  $f$  is  $C^1$ . Suppose  $f(0) = 0$ , and  $f(x) = Ax + R(x)$ .

1. If  $\sigma(A) \subset \mathbb{C}^-$  then 0 is a locally asymptotically stable equilibrium.
2. If  $\sigma(A) \cap \mathbb{C}^+ \neq \emptyset$  then 0 is an unstable equilibrium.



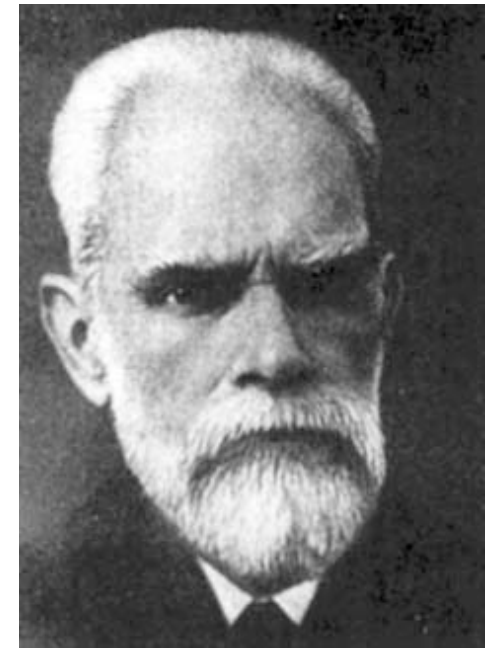
**Theorem (Lyapunov's Direct Method)** Suppose  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ , where  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f$  is  $C^1$  on an open set  $0 \in \mathcal{O}$ . Let  $V : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $C^1$  function such that

1.  $V(0) = 0$  and  $V(x) > 0$  if  $x \neq 0$ ;
2.  $\dot{V} \leq 0$  in  $\mathcal{O}$ .

Then  $0$  is stable. Furthermore, if  $V$  also satisfies

3.  $\dot{V} < 0$  in  $\mathcal{O} - 0$ ,

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**Definition (Birkhoff)** Suppose  $\dot{x} = f(x)$ , where  $f$  is  $C^1$  on an open set  $\mathcal{O}$ . If  $x_0$  is an initial condition and

$$\bar{x} = \lim_{t_n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(t_n, x_0)$$

then  $\bar{x}$  is an  $\omega$ -limit point of  $x_0$ . If  $t_n \rightarrow -\infty$  then  $\bar{x}$  is an  $\alpha$ -limit. The set of such points is denoted by  $\omega(x_0)$  and  $\alpha(x_0)$ .



**G. D. Birkhoff**