

Linearization-1

Linearization: Difficult (and sometimes impossible) to obtain solutions to non-linear differential equations

* But, can examine how system behaves near equilibrium by making equations linear near equilibrium points

Scalar case: $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$

* u is some input (ex: V , f_{app} , etc.)

$$\text{let } x = x_{eq} + \Delta x \quad \dot{x} = \Delta \dot{x}$$

$$u = \hat{u} + \Delta u$$

$$\Delta \dot{x} = f(x_{eq} + \Delta x, \hat{u} + \Delta u)$$

Taylor series expand: $f(x_{eq} + \Delta x, \hat{u} + \Delta u) = f(x_{eq}, \hat{u}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta u + O(\Delta x^2, \Delta u^2)$

$$f(x_{eq} + \Delta x, \hat{u} + \Delta u) \approx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta u$$

$$\Delta \dot{x} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \right) \Delta x + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \Big|_{x_{eq}, \hat{u}} \right) \Delta u$$

Ex $\dot{x} = -\sin(x)$

$$f = -\sin(x)$$

$$x_{eq} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\cos(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{eq}} = -1$$

$$\Delta \dot{x} = -\Delta x$$

Ex $\dot{x} = -x(1+x^2)$

$$f = -x(1+x^2)$$

$$x_{eq} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -(1+x^2) - 2x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_{eq}} = -1$$

$$\Delta \dot{x} = -\Delta x$$

Linearization-2

Vector case:

$$\dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2, u)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2, u)$$

$$x_1 = x_{1eq} + \Delta x_1 \quad u = \hat{u} + \Delta u$$

$$x_2 = x_{2eq} + \Delta x_2$$

$$\Delta \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_{1eq} + \Delta x_1, x_{2eq} + \Delta x_2, \hat{u} + \Delta u)$$

$$\Delta \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_{1eq} + \Delta x_1, x_{2eq} + \Delta x_2, \hat{u} + \Delta u)$$

Taylor Series expand: $f_i(x_{1eq} + \Delta x_1, x_{2eq} + \Delta x_2, \hat{u} + \Delta u) = f_i(x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_1} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x_1 + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_2} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x_2 + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta u$

$$\Delta \dot{x}_1 = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x_1 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta x_2 + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta u$$

Same thing for $\Delta \dot{x}_2$. Rewriting in matrix form gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \dot{x}_1 \\ \Delta \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_1 \\ \Delta x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x_{1eq}, x_{2eq}, \hat{u}} \Delta u \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta \dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{J} \Delta \underline{x} + \underline{b} \Delta u$$

\underline{J} is the Jacobian matrix.

Ex) $\frac{dy}{dt} = y(1-z) \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = z(y-1)$

Equilibrium: $y=0, z=0$; $y=1, z=1$

Linearize around $y=1, z=1$

$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{y=1, z=1} \Rightarrow \underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-z & -y \\ z & y-1 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{y=1, z=1} \Rightarrow \underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{d}{dt}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta y \\ \Delta z \end{bmatrix}$	$=$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta y \\ \Delta z \end{bmatrix}$
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Linearization-3

Ex] $m\ddot{x} = -k(x-l)\left[1 + \left(\frac{x-l}{l}\right)^2\right]$

In state space:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x}$$

$$x_{eq} = l$$

$$\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} = \frac{-k}{m}(x-l)\left[1 + \left(\frac{x-l}{l}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\dot{x}_{eq} = 0$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{x}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{x}} \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{x=l, \dot{x}=0} \Rightarrow J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta \dot{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex] $m\ddot{r} = -k(r-R_0) + mg \cos(\theta) + m\dot{\theta}^2$

$$m r \ddot{\theta} = -mg \sin(\theta) - 2m r \dot{\theta}$$

Equilibrium point: $r = R_0 + \frac{mg}{k}$, $\theta = 0$, $\dot{r} = 0$, $\dot{\theta} = 0$

State space:

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \dot{r}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-k}{m}(r-R_0) + g \cos(\theta) + r\dot{\theta}^2$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{-g}{r} \sin(\theta) - 2\frac{r\dot{\theta}}{r}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{r}} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{r}} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \dot{r}} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial \dot{r}} & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{\text{equilibrium}}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{-k}{m} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-g}{R_0 + \frac{mg}{k}} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$