



Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo  
Departamento de Engenharia Mecatrônica e de Sistemas Mecânicos - PMR

# Aula 2 – Análise de Sistemas Não Lineares

Sistemas Não Lineares – Plano de Fase

Prof. Eduardo A. Tannuri

PMR 5014

Controle Não Linear Aplicado a Sistemas Mecânicos e Mecatrônicos

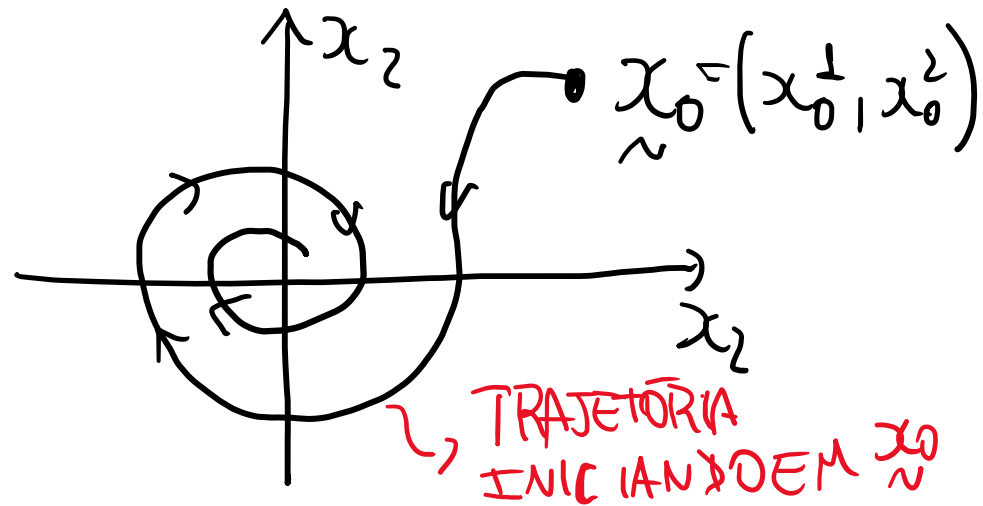
# ANÁLISE SIST. NÃO LINEARES

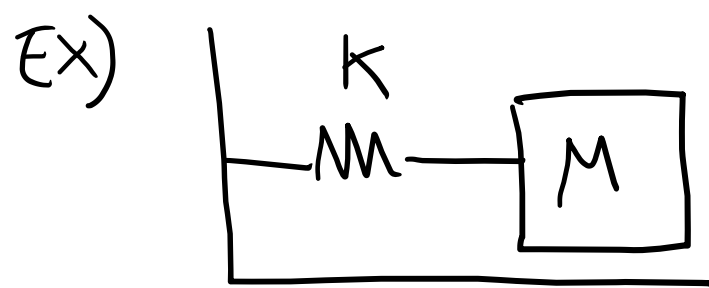
- ↳ PLANO DE FASE
- ↳ TEORIA DE LYAPUNOV
- ↳ FUNÇÃO DESCRITIVA

## PLANO DE FASE

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

$f_1, f_2 \rightarrow$  NÃO LINEARES  
DOS ESTADOS  $x_1, x_2$





$$\ddot{x} + \lambda = 0 \quad \text{EQ DIF. 2º ORDEM}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \text{velocidade} = \dot{x} \\ x_2 = \text{posição} = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 \end{cases}$$

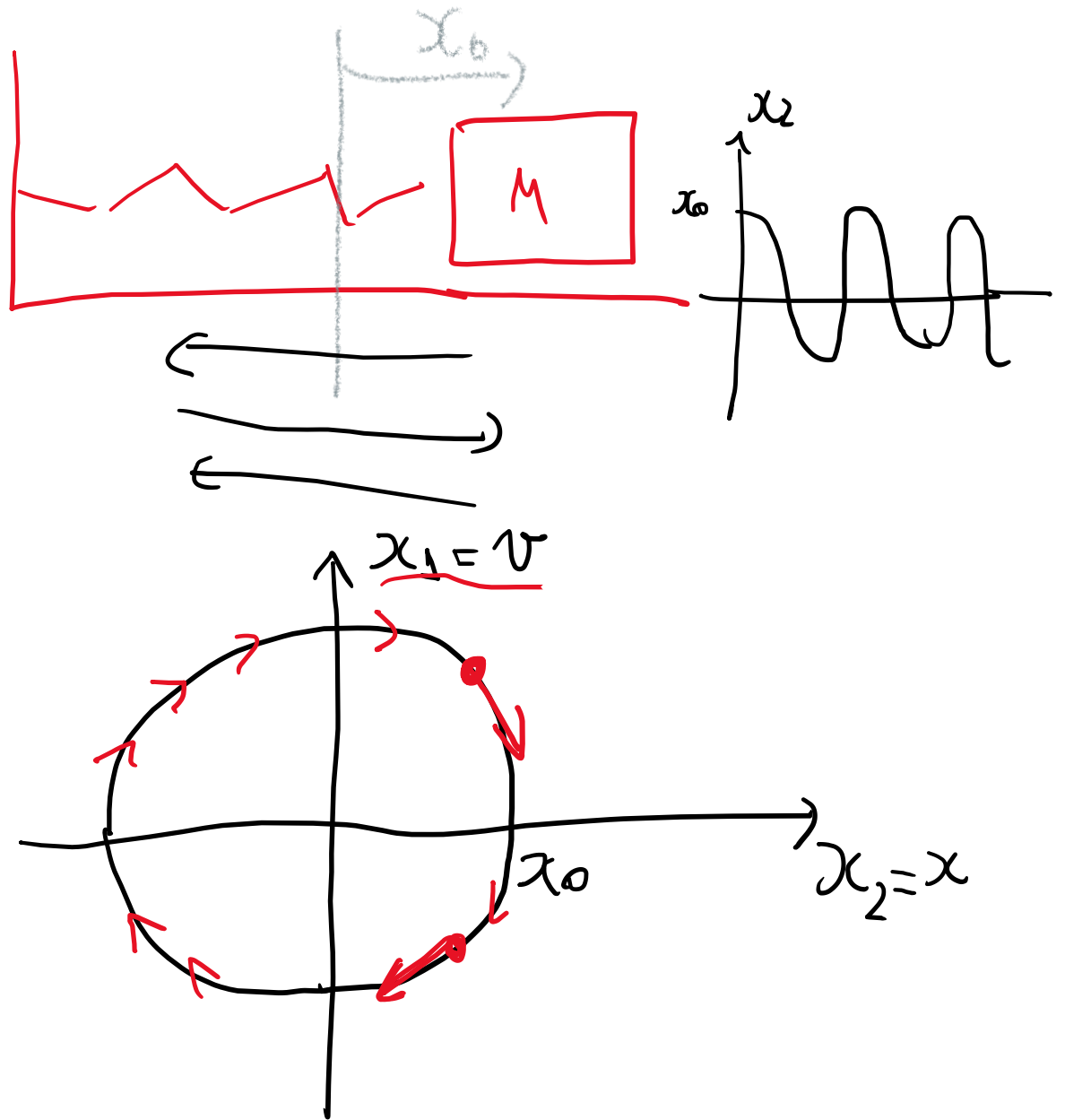
→ 2 Eqs DE 1º ORDEM

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_0^2$$

→ SOLUÇÃO

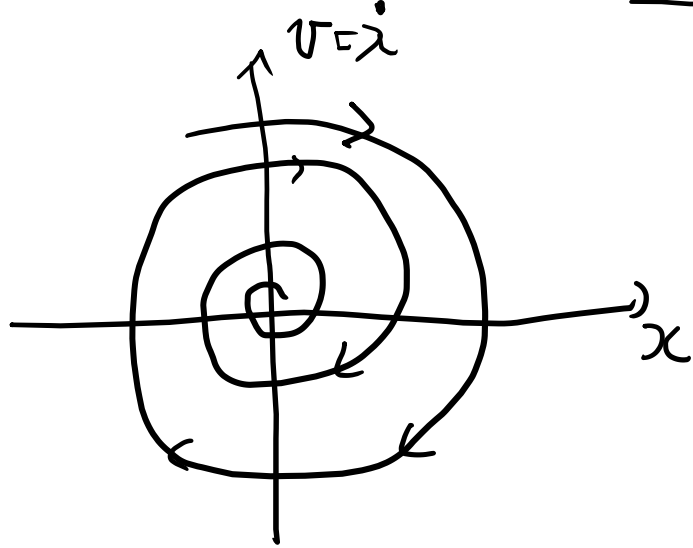
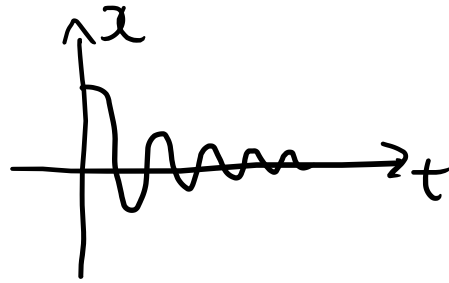
$$\begin{aligned} x_2(t) &= x_0 \cos \omega t \\ x_1(t) &= -x_0 \sin \omega t \end{aligned}$$

P/  $\underline{\underline{x}}(0) = [0; x_0]$



# COLOCANDO AMORTECIMENTO

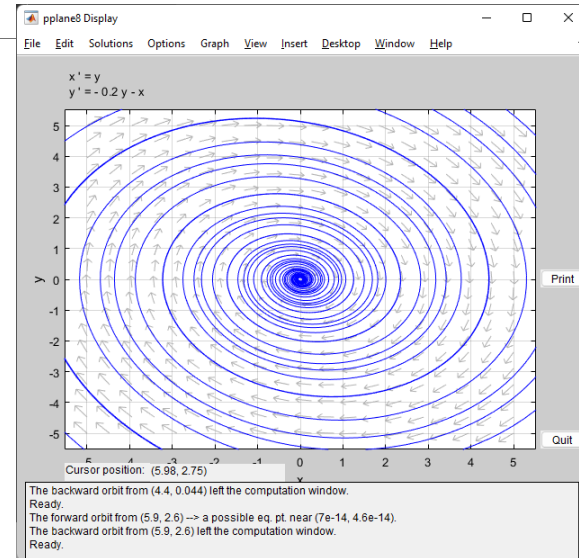
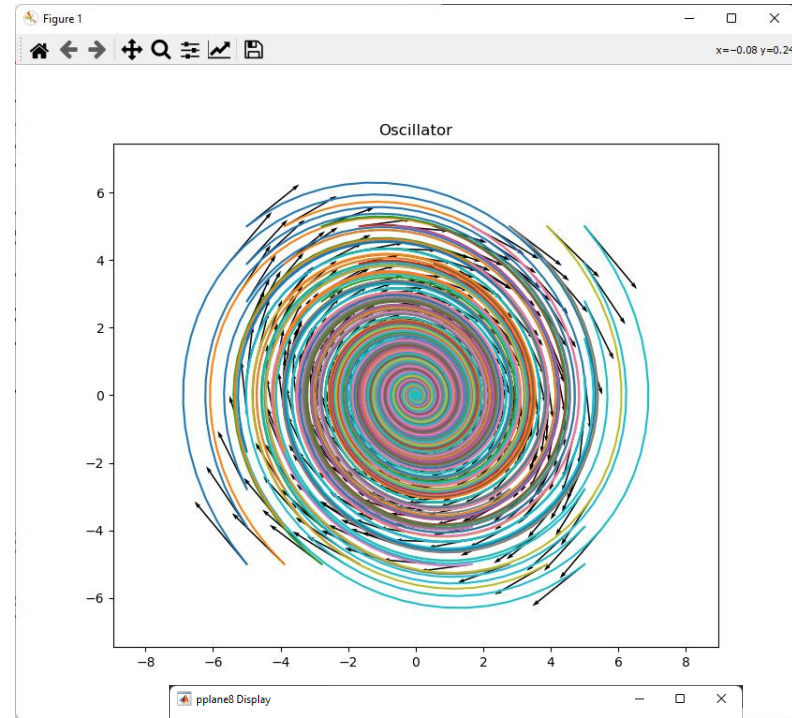
$$\ddot{x} + 0,2 \dot{x} + x = 0$$



## PLANO DE FASE

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \text{POSICÃO} \\ x_2 = \text{VELOC.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -0,2 x_2 - x_1 \end{cases}$$



# PONTOS SINGULARES

(= EQUILÍBRIO)

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, x_2) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{x} + 0,6\dot{x} + 3x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 = f_1 \end{cases}$$

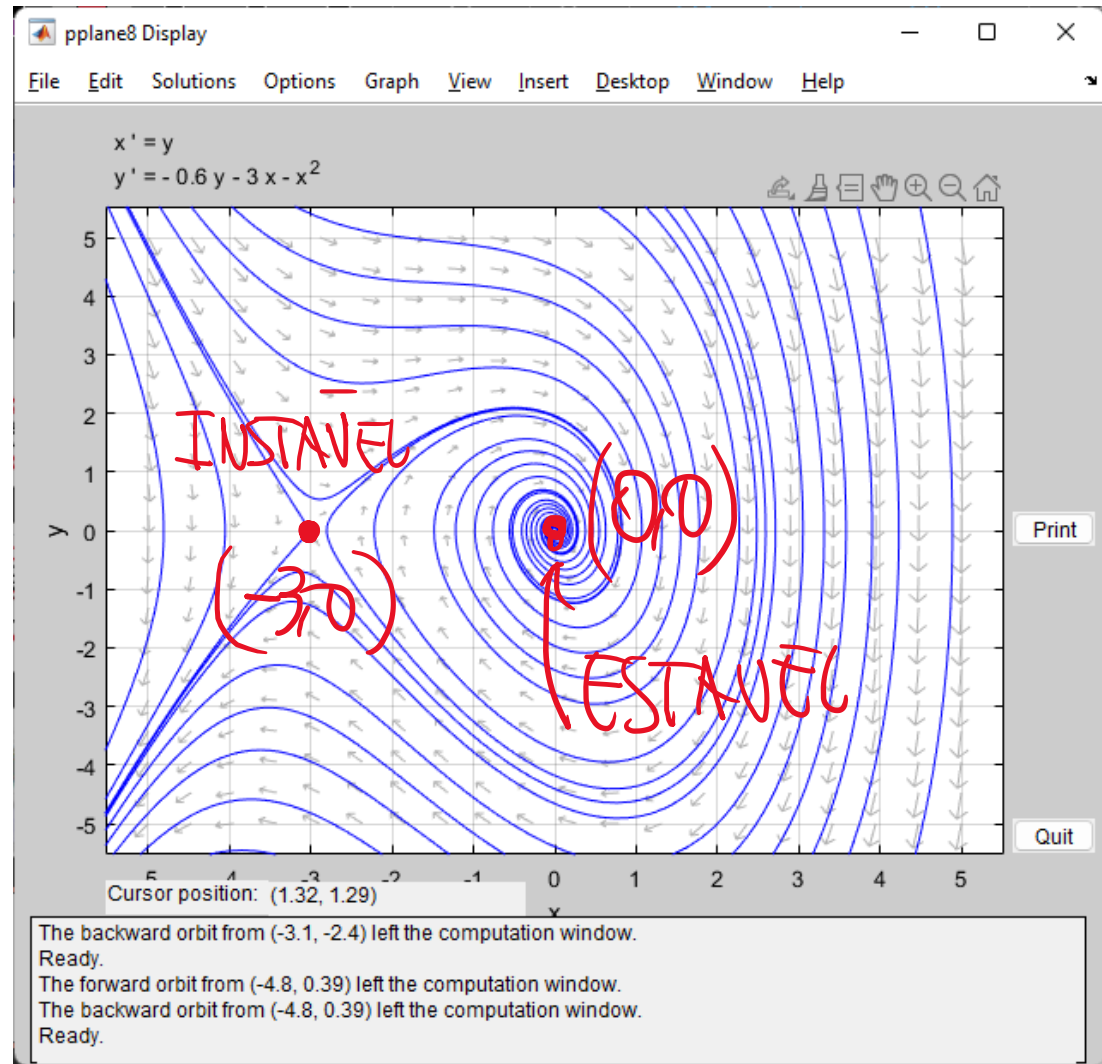
$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \end{cases}$

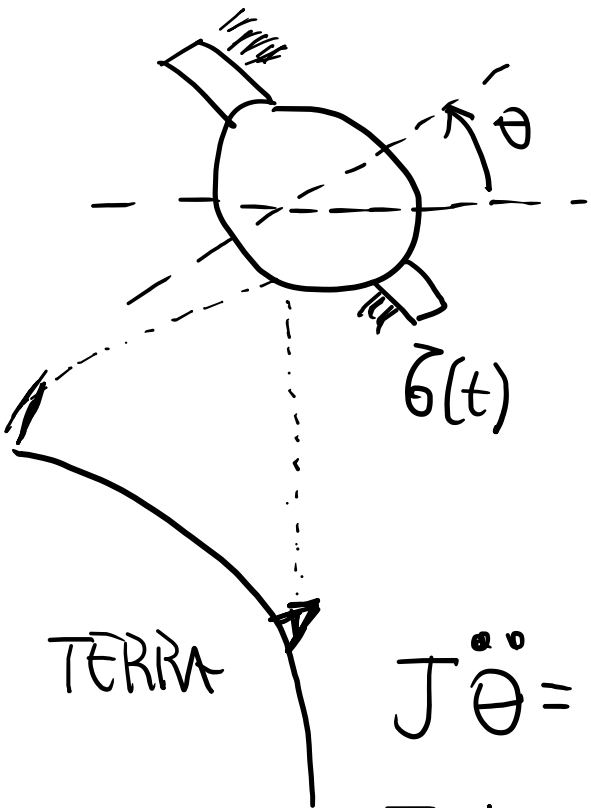
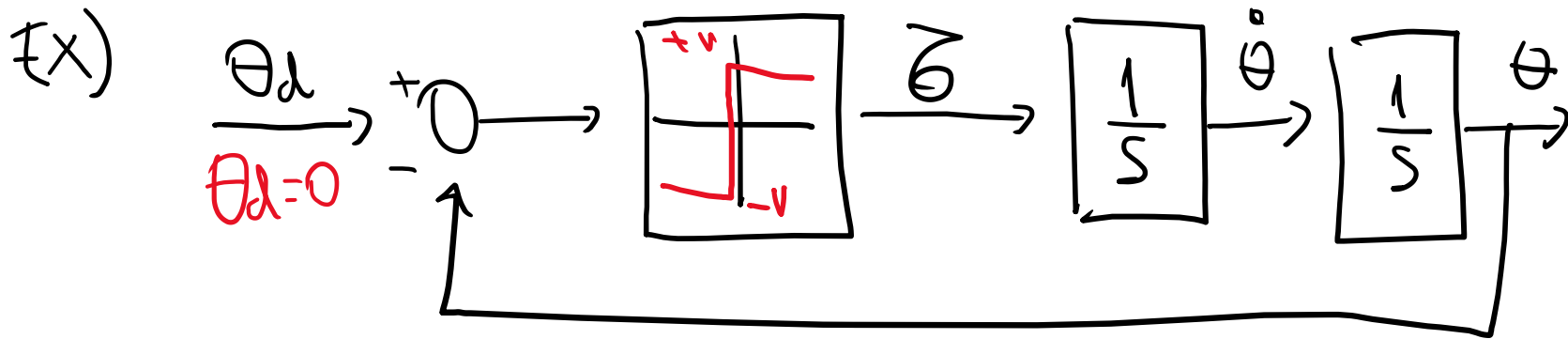
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = -0,6x_2 - 3x_1 - x_1^2 = f_2 \end{cases}$$

PTOS EQUILÍBRIO

$$\begin{cases} f_1 \neq 0 \\ f_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 \cdot (-3 - x_1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0) \\ (x_1, x_2) = (-3, 0) \end{cases}$$

2 PTOS EQ.





$$J \ddot{\theta} = \tau \quad (\text{TMA})$$

$$J=1 \Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \tau$$

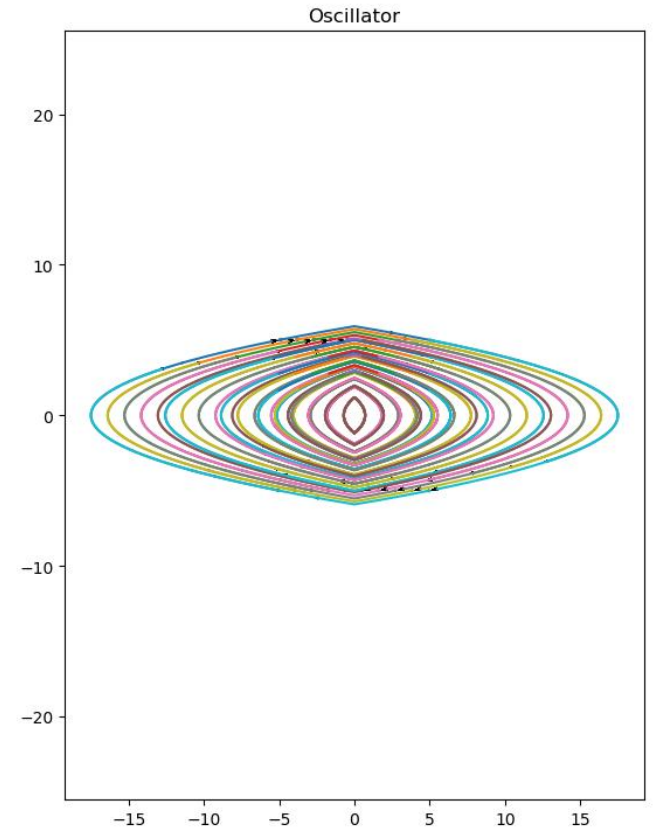
$$\ddot{\theta} = \tau$$

$$\tau = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{se } \theta > 0 \\ +1 & \text{se } \theta < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\text{sgn}(x_1) \end{cases}$$

... ..

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \theta \\ x_2 = \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$$



# PLANO FASE SIST. LINEAR

$$\ddot{x} + a\dot{x} + bx = 0$$
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = c_3 x_1 + c_4 x_2 \end{cases}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  AUTOVALORES

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

OU SOLUCAO

$$s^2 + as + b = 0$$

EQ. CARACTERISTICA

se  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$

$$x(t) = k_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + k_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

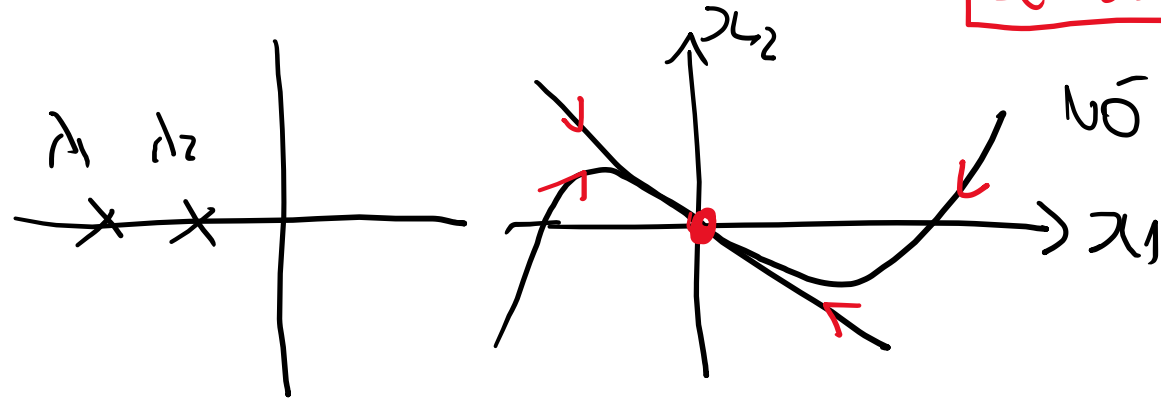
1) PONTO DE NÓ

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  REAIS E  
MESMO SINAL

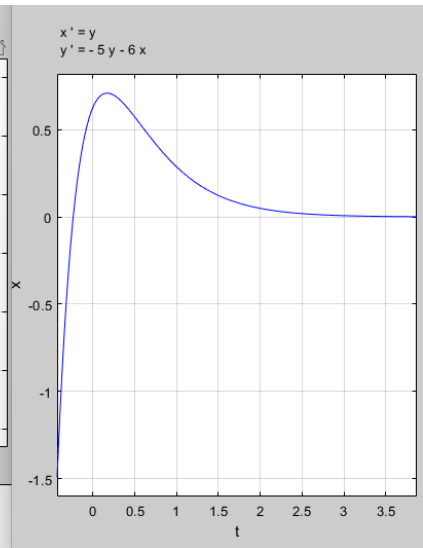
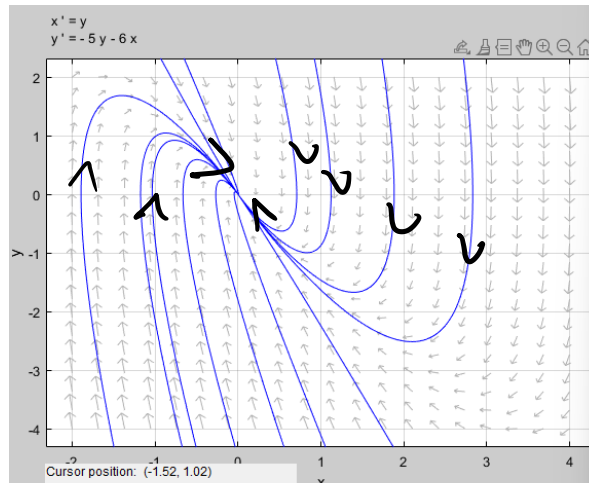
$$\lambda_1 = -2$$
$$\lambda_2 = -3$$

$$(s+2)(s+3) = s^2 + 5s + 6$$

$$s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0$$



NÓ ESTÁVEL



# NO INSTABIL

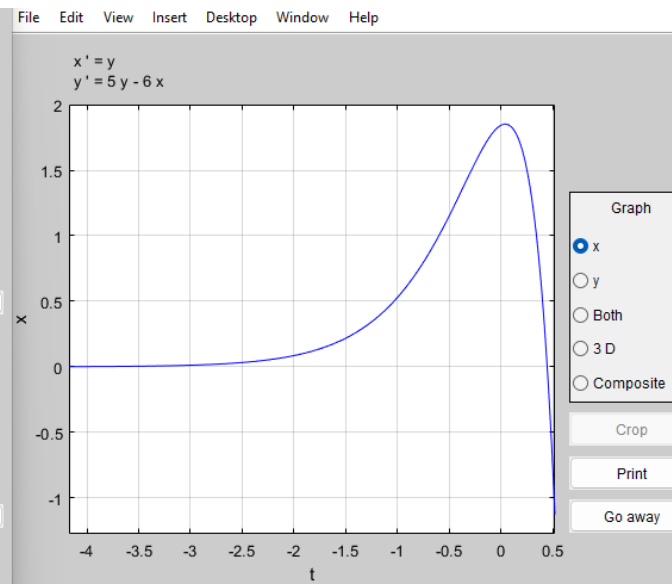
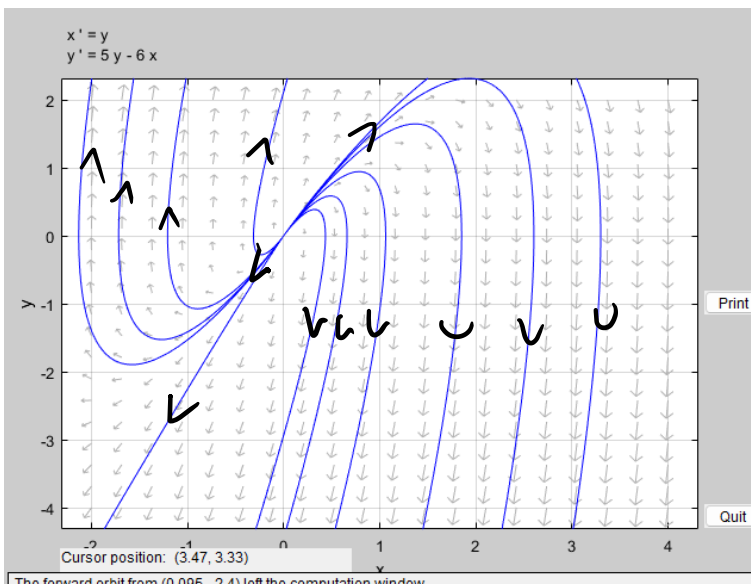
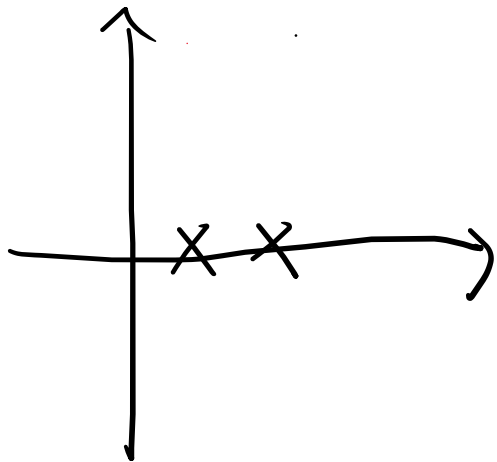
EX)  $\lambda_1 = 2$

$\lambda_2 = 3$

$(s-2)(s-3) =$

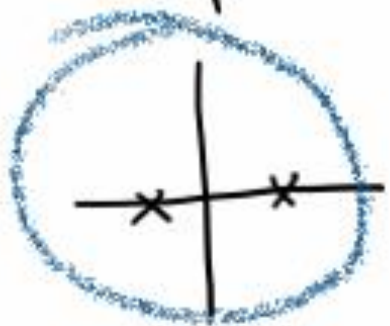
$s^2 - 5s + 6 =$

$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$





2)  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  reais e opostos SELA

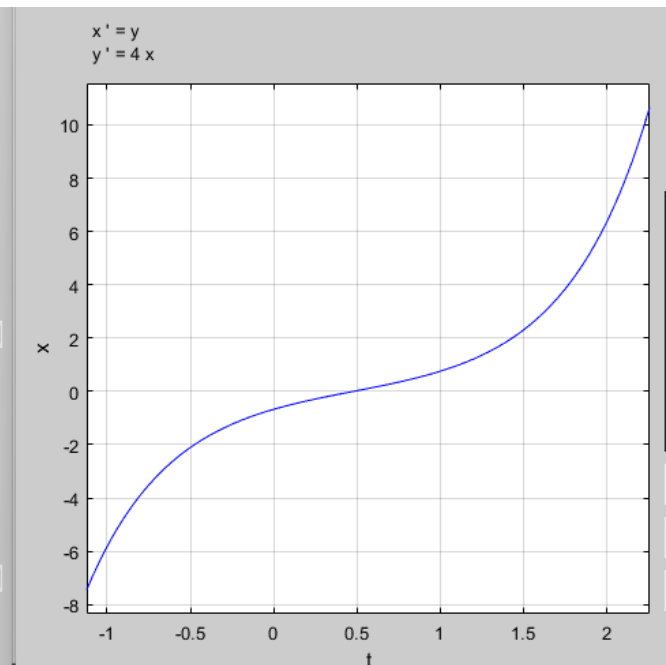
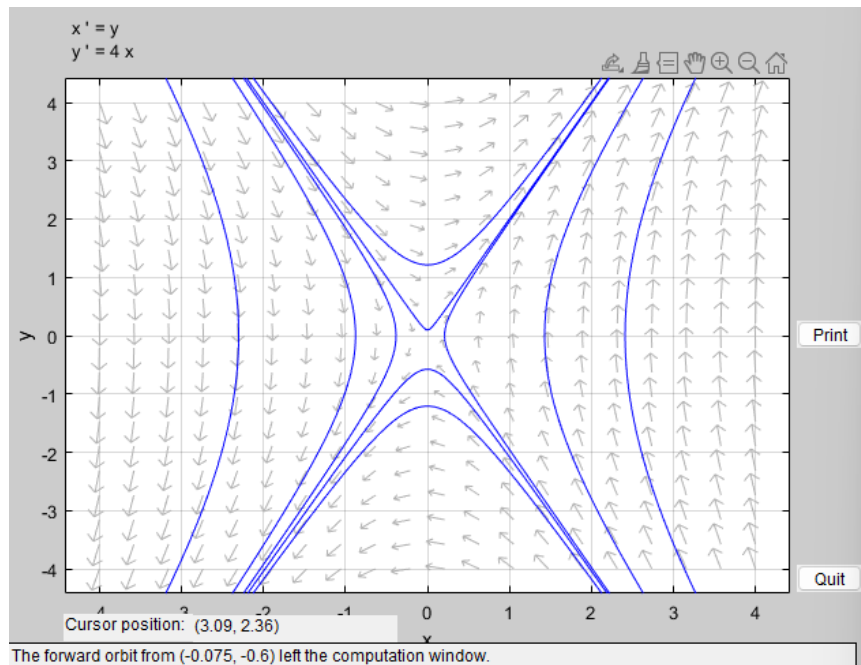


Ex)  $\lambda_1 = 2$

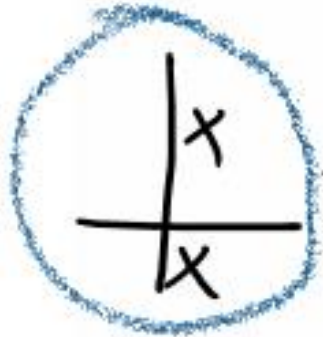
$\lambda_2 = -2$

$(s-2)(s+2) = s^2 - 4$

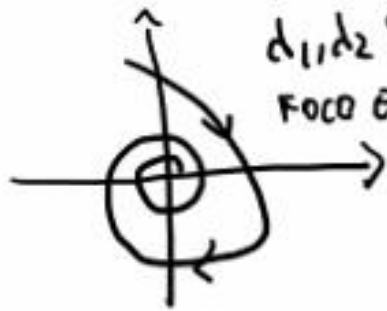
$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} - 4x = 0$



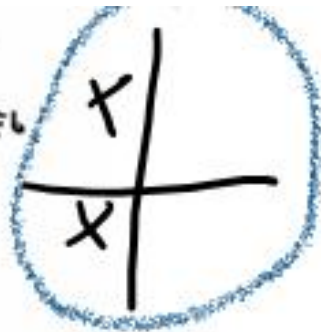
3)  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  COMPLEXOS  
CONJUGADOS



$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  SPD  
FOCO INST.



$\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  SPE  
FOCO ESTÁVEL

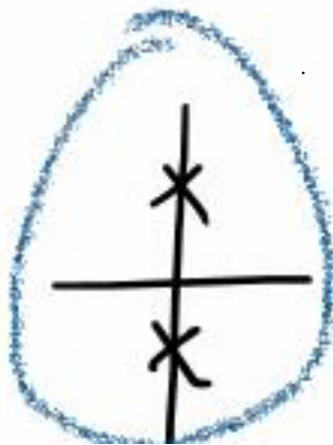


→ VER EXEMPLO  
COMEÇA AULA

4)  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$  IMAGINÁRIO PURO



CENTRO  
MARGINAL.  
ESTÁVEL



EX:  $\lambda_1 = 2j$   
 $\lambda_2 = -2j \Rightarrow (s - 2j)(s + 2j)$

$$s^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\ddot{x} + 4x = 0}$$

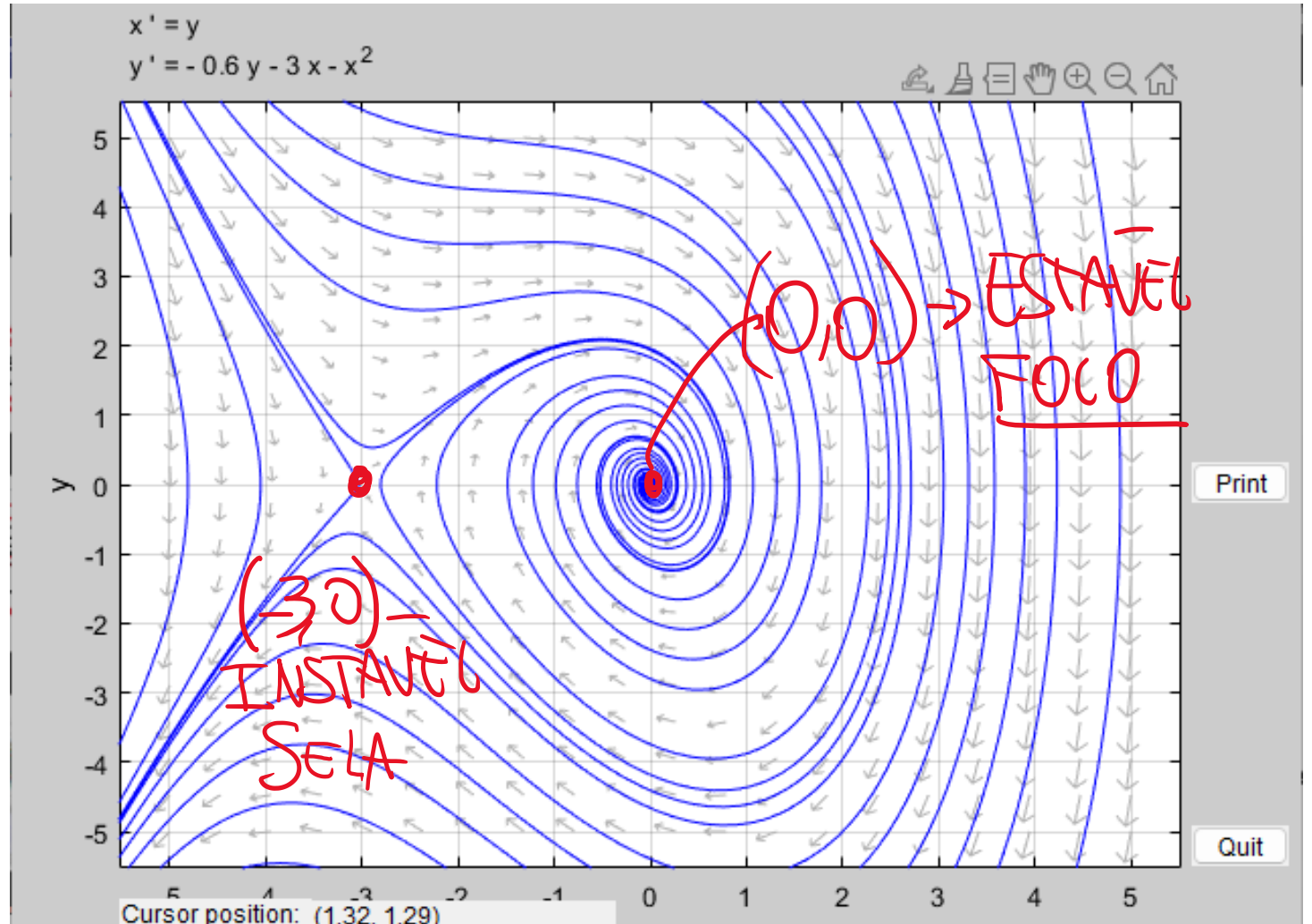
MASSA MOLTA

(VIMOS COMEÇO AULA)

# SIST. NAO LINEAR

- VÁRIOS PTOs EQUILIBRIO
- LOCAL/E APPROX. POR SIST. LINEARES
- PODEM APRESENTAR CICLO LIMITE

## EX. PASSADO



# COMPORTAMENTO LOCAL $\rightarrow$ LINEARIZAÇÃO

SÉRIE TAYLOR EM TORNO DO EQUILÍBRIO  $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) = 0 \\ f_2(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) \approx f_1(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} \Big|_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}}_{C_1} \overbrace{(x_1 - \bar{x}_1)}^{x_1^d} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \Big|_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}}_{C_2} \overbrace{(x_2 - \bar{x}_2)}^{x_2^d} + O(2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^d = x_1 - \bar{x}_1 \\ x_2^d = x_2 - \bar{x}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1^d = \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2^d = \dot{x}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1^d = C_1 x_1^d + C_2 x_2^d \\ \dot{x}_2^d = C_3 x_1^d + C_4 x_2^d \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{SIST. LINEARIZADO EM} \\ \text{TORNO DO EQUILÍBRIO } \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 \end{matrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1^d \\ \dot{x}_2^d \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} x_1^d \\ x_2^d \end{pmatrix} *$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1^d = x_1 - \bar{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2^d = x_2 - \bar{x}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}}_1^d = \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{\bar{x}}_2^d = \dot{x}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}}_1^d = C_1 \cdot \bar{x}_1^d + C_2 \bar{x}_2^d \\ \dot{\bar{x}}_2^d = C_3 \bar{x}_1^d + C_4 \bar{x}_2^d \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{matrix} \text{SIST. LINEARIZADO EM} \\ \text{TORNO DE } \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\bar{x}}_1^d \\ \dot{\bar{x}}_2^d \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x}_1^d \\ \bar{x}_2^d \end{pmatrix}$$

COM  $J = \text{JACOBIANO}$   
DO SISTEMA

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$$

$$Ex) \quad \ddot{x} + 0,6\dot{x} + 3x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -0,6x_2 - 3x_1 - x_1^2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow 2 \text{ EQUILIBRÍOS} \\ (-3; 0) \text{ e } (0; 0)$$

$$(-3; 0) \Rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3-2x_1 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix}_{(-3; 0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

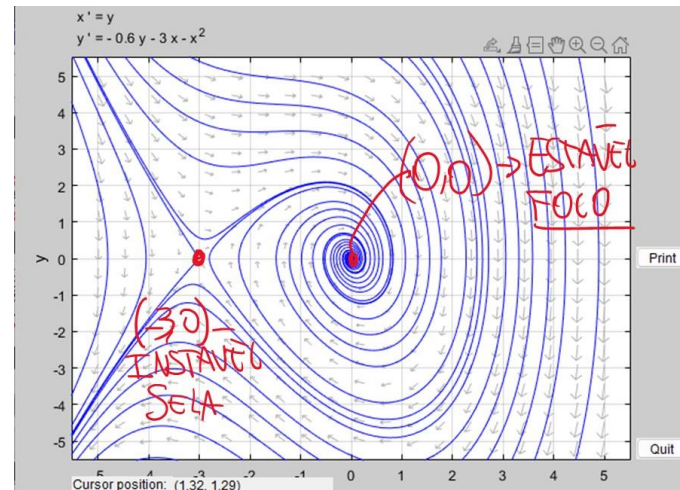
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{AUTOVALORES } J \rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 = 1,4 \\ d_2 = -2,0 \end{cases}$$

LOCALMENTE  
EM TORNO DE  
 $(-3; 0)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1^d \\ \dot{x}_2^d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^d \\ x_2^d \end{pmatrix}$$

SELA  
INSTAVEL



$$Ex) \quad \ddot{x} + 0,6\dot{x} + 3x + x^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -0,6x_2 - 3x_1 - x_1^2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow 2 \text{ EQUILIBRÍOS} \\ (-3; 0) \text{ e } (0; 0)$$

$$(0; 0) \Rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3-2x_1 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix}_{(0;0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix}$$

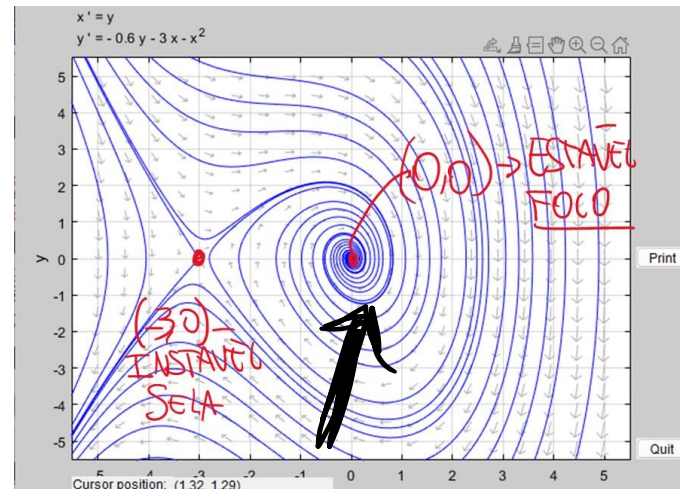
$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}_{\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{AUTOVALORES } J \rightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 = -0,3 + 1,7i \\ d_2 = -0,3 - 1,7i \end{cases}$$

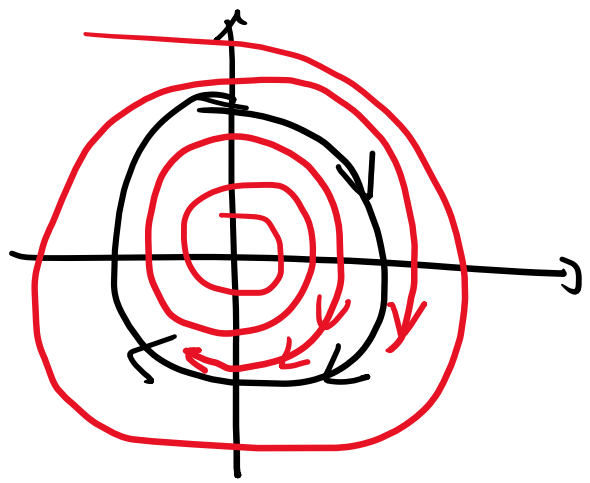
LOCALMENTE  
EM TORNO DE  
(0; 0)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1^d \\ \dot{x}_2^d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -0,6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^d \\ x_2^d \end{pmatrix}$$

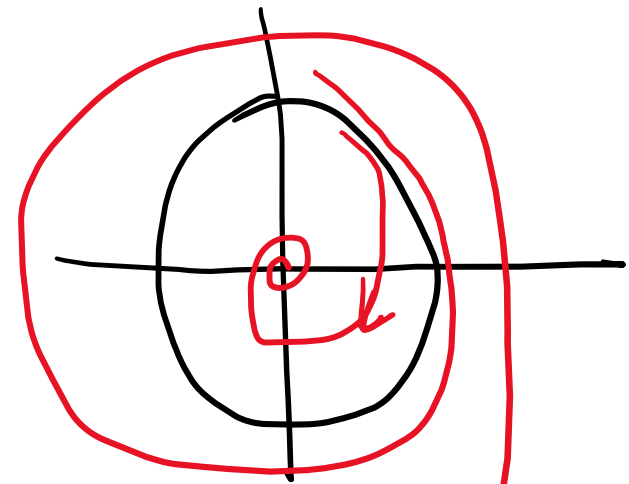
FOCO ESTÁVEL



# CICLOS LIMITES



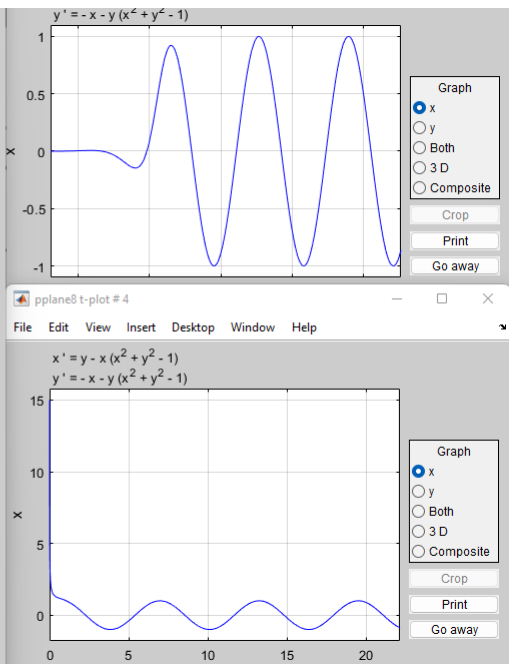
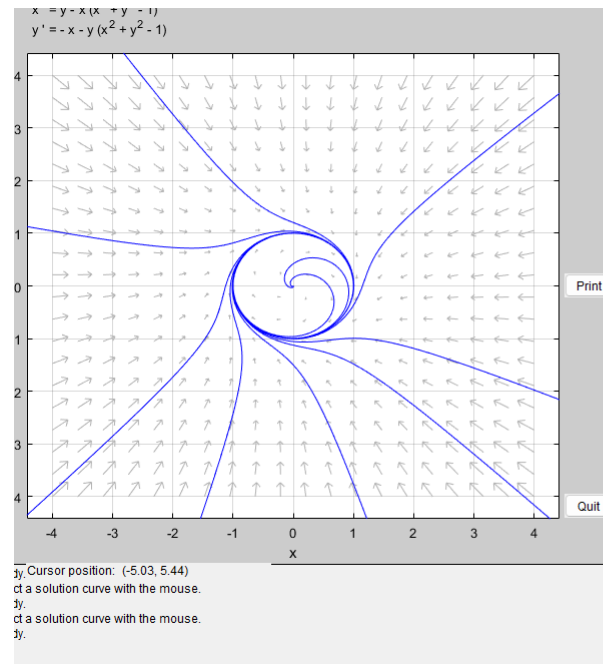
ESTABLE



INSTABLE

EX) 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) \end{cases}$$

CICLO LIMITE ESTABLE!





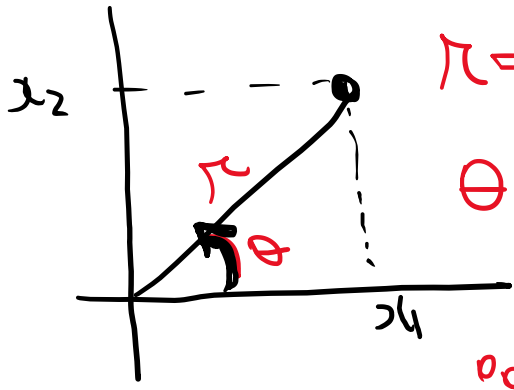
2 RAIOS EQUILIBRIO

$$\text{Ex)} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) \end{cases} \implies$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = -r(r^2 - 1) \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -1 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} r=0 \\ r=1 \end{cases} \implies \boxed{\Theta = -t}$$

### MUDANÇA DE COORDENADAS

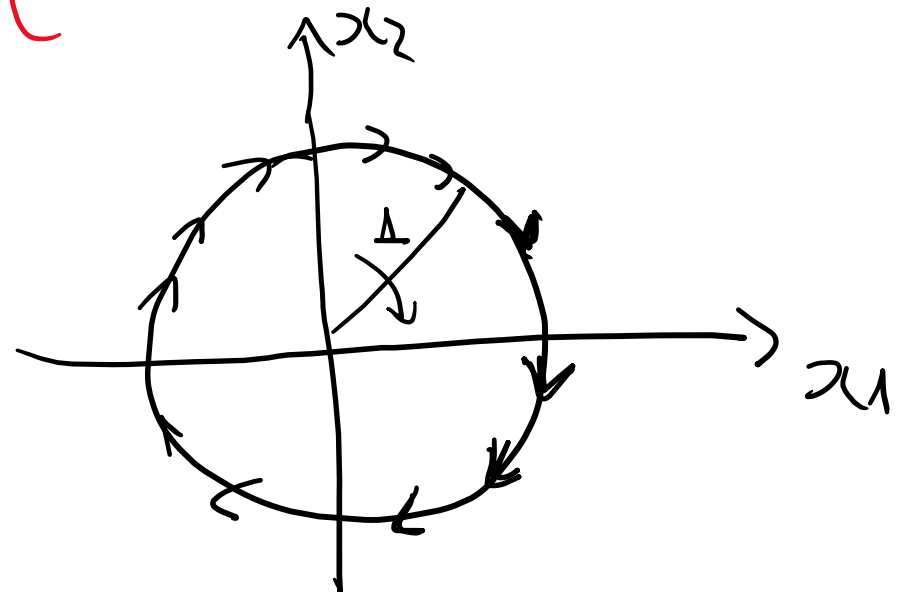
$$(x_1, x_2) \rightarrow (r, \theta)$$



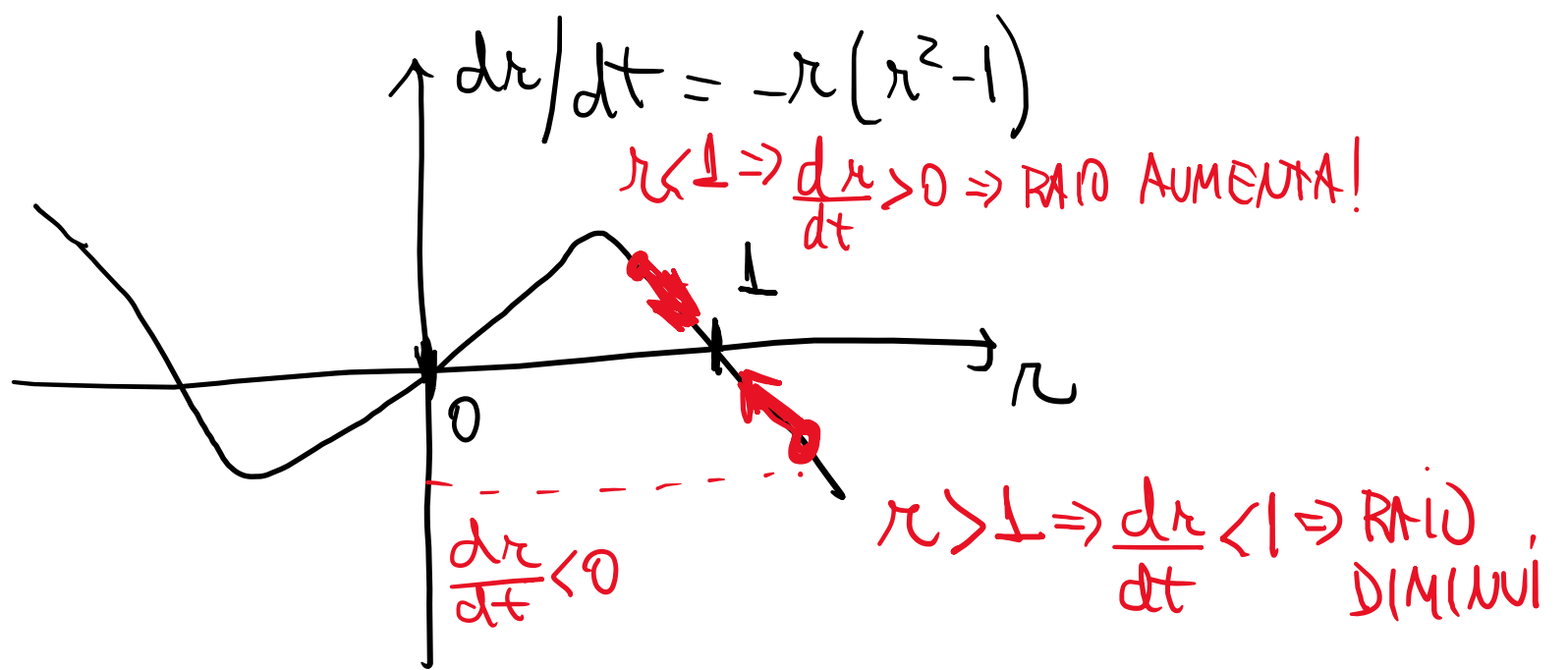
$$r = (x_1^2 + x_2^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)$$

$$\frac{d(\arctan(x))}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dr}{dt} = \boxed{-r(r^2-1)} \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$





# Aula 2 – Análise de Sistemas Não Lineares

Sistemas Não Lineares – Teoria de Lyapunov (Parte.1)

Prof. Eduardo A. Tannuri

PMR 5014

Controle Não Linear Aplicado a Sistemas Mecânicos e Mecatrônicos

# CAP. 3 (LIVRO)

## ANÁLISE ESTABILIDADE LYAPUNOV

↳ 1º LINEARIZAÇÃO

↳ 2º METODO DIRETO (ENERGIA)

SIST. NÃO LINEAR

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = f(\tilde{x}, t) \rightarrow \tilde{x}(t) \text{ SOL. EQ. DIFERENCIAL}$$

↳ TRAJETÓRIA

SIST. C/ ENTRADAS EXTERNAS

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = f(\tilde{x}, t, \tilde{u})$$

↳ ENTRADA

CONTROLÉ  
DISTÚRBIOS

$$\tilde{u} = \tilde{u}_c(t) + \tilde{u}_d(t)$$

$$SE \begin{cases} \tilde{u}_d = 0 \\ \tilde{u}_c = g(\tilde{x}, t) \end{cases}$$

↳ LEI DE REALIM.

DINÂMICA EM MALHA FECHADA

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = f(\tilde{x}, g(\tilde{x}, t), t)$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = f_{MF}(\tilde{x}, t)$$

↳  $f_{MF}$  = COMBINAÇÃO

PARTICULARIZADO

$$\underline{f} \text{ e } \underline{g}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = f(\tilde{x}) \rightarrow \text{NÃO DEPENDE DE } t$$

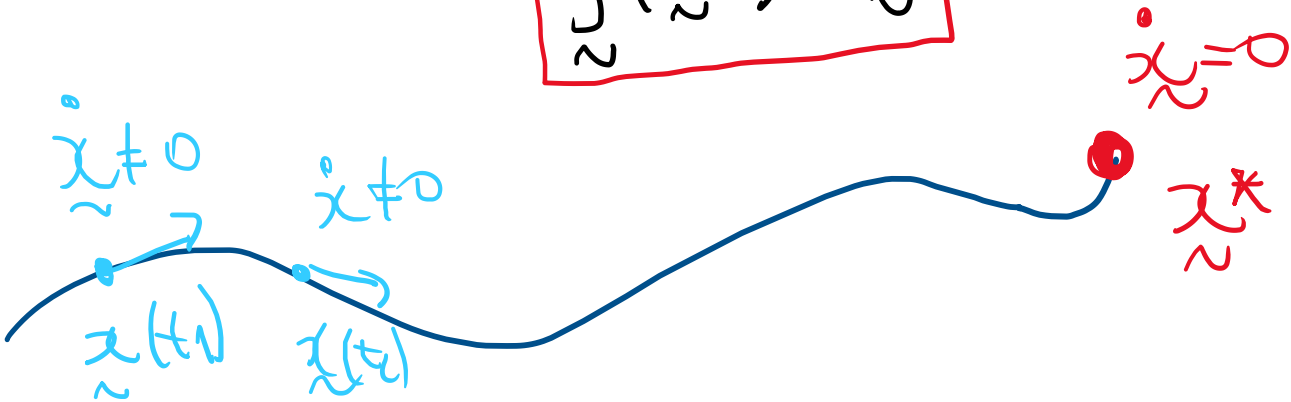
# PONTOS DE EQUILÍBRIO

$\underline{x}^*$  / SE O ESTADO DO SISTEMA  $\underline{x}(t)$  SE TORNAR IGUAL A  $\underline{x}^*$ , O SISTEMA PERMANECE EM  $\underline{x}^*$

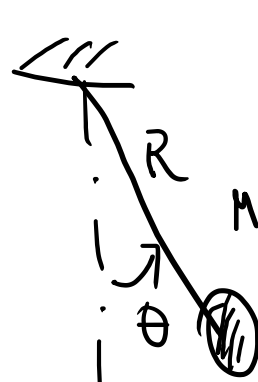
OU SEJA

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = 0 \quad \text{p/ } \underline{x} = \underline{x}^*$$

$$f(\underline{x}^*) = 0$$



(Ex)



$$mR^2 \ddot{\theta} + b \dot{\theta} + mgR \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \theta \\ x_2 = \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$$

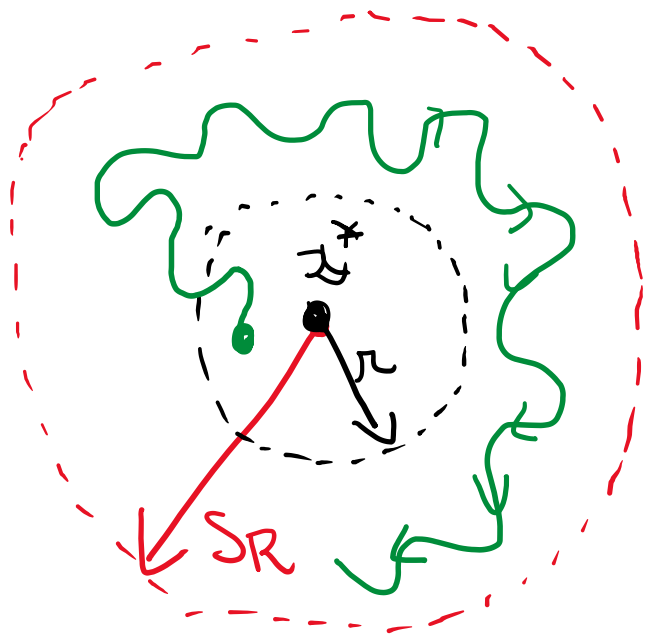
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -\frac{b}{mR^2} x_2 - \frac{g}{R} \sin x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow f(\underline{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ -\frac{b}{mR^2} x_2 - \frac{g}{R} \sin x_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(\underline{x}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \text{ ou } \pi \end{cases}$$

$x = (0, 0)$       $x = (\pi, 0)$

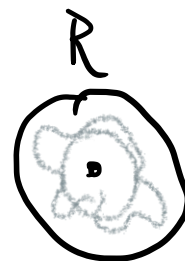
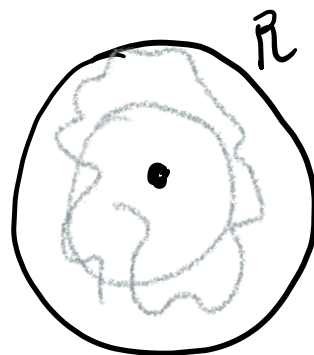
# ESTABILIDADE DE LYAPUNOV



$S_R = \text{"ESFERA" } R$

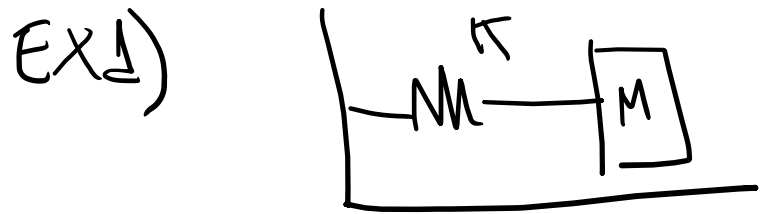
$S_r = \text{"ESFERA" } r$

$x^* = \text{pto EQUIL.}$

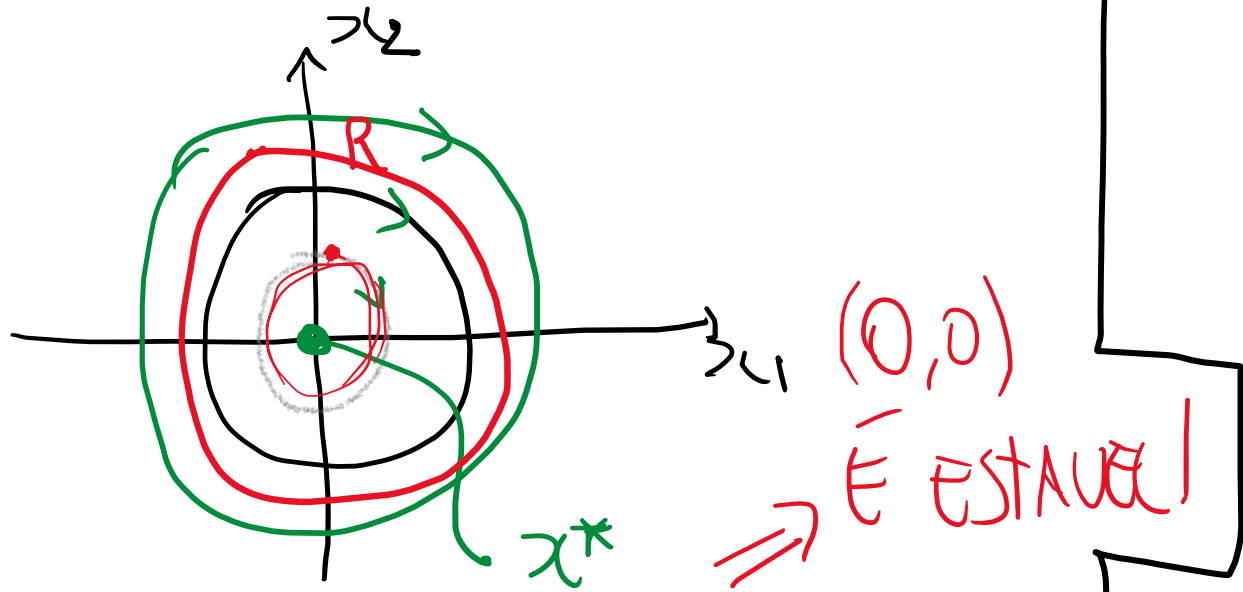


$x^*$  É LYAPUNOV ESTÁVEL SE, PARA,  
 $\forall R > 0, \exists r > 0 / \text{SE } |x(0) - x^*| < r,$   
ENTÃO  $|x(t) - x^*| < R, \forall t > 0$

"SE OMEGA PROXIMO  $x^*$ , CONTINUA PROXIMO  $x^*$ "



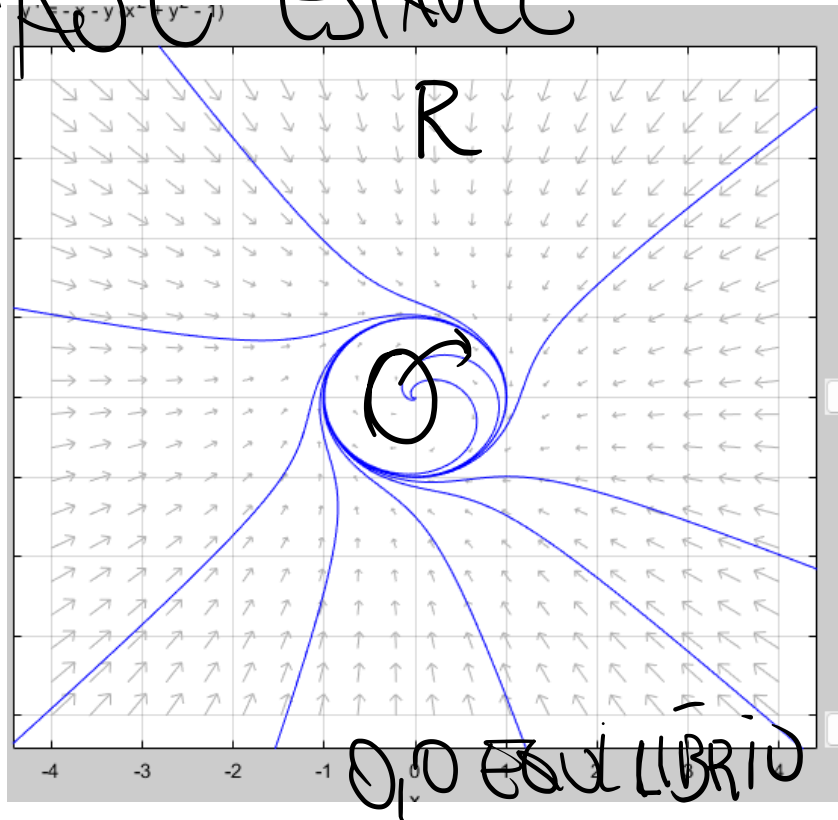
$(0,0)$  DO SIST. MASSA MOLLA  
 É ESTÁVEL POR LYAPUNOV?



∀  $R > 0$ , PODEMOS ESCOLHER UM  
 $r < R$ , E A AFIRMAÇÃO É SATISFEITA

EX2) OSCILADOR q/ CICLO LIMITE

NÃO É ESTÁVEL  
 $(0,0)$



se  $R > 1$ , OK  
 CONSIGO DEFINIR  
 $r$

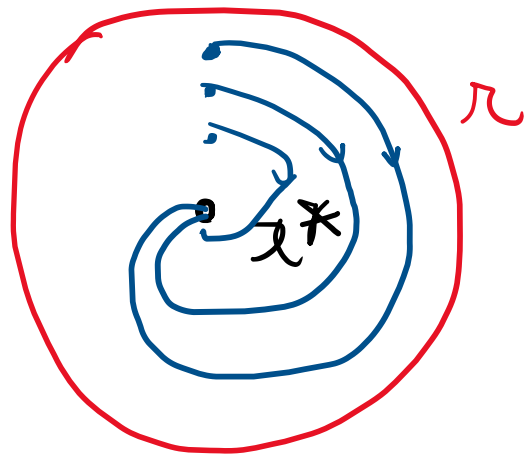
// se  $R < 1$ , NÃO  
 HÁ  $r > 0$  DE FORMA  
 A MANTER A TRAJ. EM R!!

# ESTABILIDADE ASSINTÓTICA

$\exists r > 0$  / SE  $|\underline{x}(0) - x^*| < r$ , ENTÃO

$x(t) \rightarrow x^*$  p/  $t \rightarrow \infty$

OBS)



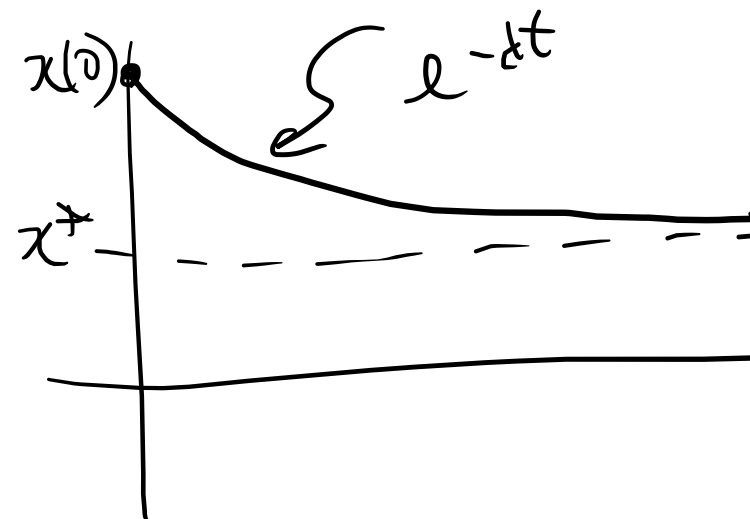
- 1) O MAIOR  $r$  PARA O QUAL ISTO É VÁLIDO É A BACIA DE ATRAÇÃO DO PTO DE EQUILÍBRIO
- 2) PONTOS ESTÁVEIS POR LYAPUNOV, MAS NÃO ASSINTÓTICOS, SÃO MARGINALMENTE ESTÁVEIS



## ESTABILIDADE EXPONENCIAL

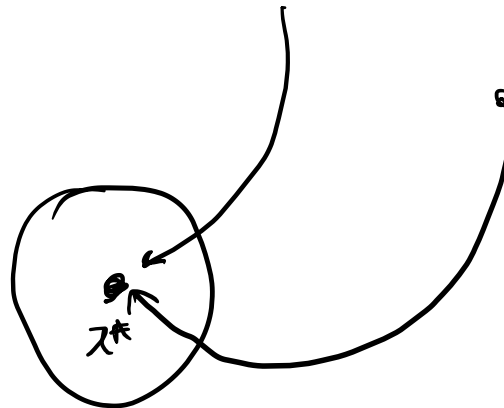
$$|x(t) - x^*| \leq \alpha \cdot |x(0) - x^*| e^{-\lambda t}$$

↳ A DISTÂNCIA A  $x^*$  DECRESCER MAIS RAPIDAMENTE QUÊ UMA EXPONENCIAL



## ESTABILIDADE LOCAL E GLOBAL

SE O CONCEITO DE ESTAB. ASSINTÓTICA  
VALE P/  $\forall x(0)$ , ENTÃO O PONTO  $\bar{x}$   
É GLOBALMENTE ESTÁVEL



# MÉTODO DA LINEARIZAÇÃO

RECORDANDO  $\rightarrow$  SIST. LINEAR POSSUI

MARG. ESTÁVEL  $\rightarrow d_1, d_2$  IMAG. PURO  
INSTÁVEL  $\rightarrow \text{Re}(d_1, d_2) > 0$   
ESTÁVEL  $\rightarrow \text{Re}(d_1, d_2) < 0$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = f(\underline{x})$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \underline{x}} \right|_{\underline{x}=\underline{x}^*} \cdot (\underline{x} - \underline{x}^*) + O(z)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  JACOBIANO

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = J \cdot (\underline{x} - \underline{x}^*)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  SIST. LINEARIZADO

## TEOREMA LYAPUNOV

- SE  $J \bar{E}$  ESTÁVEL  $\Rightarrow \underline{x}^* \bar{E}$  ASSINT. ESTÁVEL
- SE  $J \bar{E}$  INSTÁVEL  $\Rightarrow \underline{x}^* \bar{E}$  INSTÁVEL
- SE  $J$  FOR MARG. ESTÁVEL  $\Rightarrow$  NADA SE CONCLUI SOBRE  $\underline{x}^*$

# TEOR. LYAPUNOV

JACOBIANO SIST LINEAR.	$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (SIST. NÃO LINEAR)
ESTAVEL	ESTAVEL (ASSINT.)
INSTAVEL	INSTAVEL
$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \pm \text{IMAG}$ PURA	NADA SE CONCLUI

$$\text{EX)} \quad \dot{x} = a \cdot x + b \cdot x^5$$

PTOS EQUILIBRIU

$$ax + bx^5 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ p = (-a/b)^{1/4} \end{cases}$$

$x=0 \rightarrow$  ESTABILIDADE

$$\dot{x} = \left. \frac{df}{dx} \right|_{x=0} \cdot (x-0) = a \cdot x$$

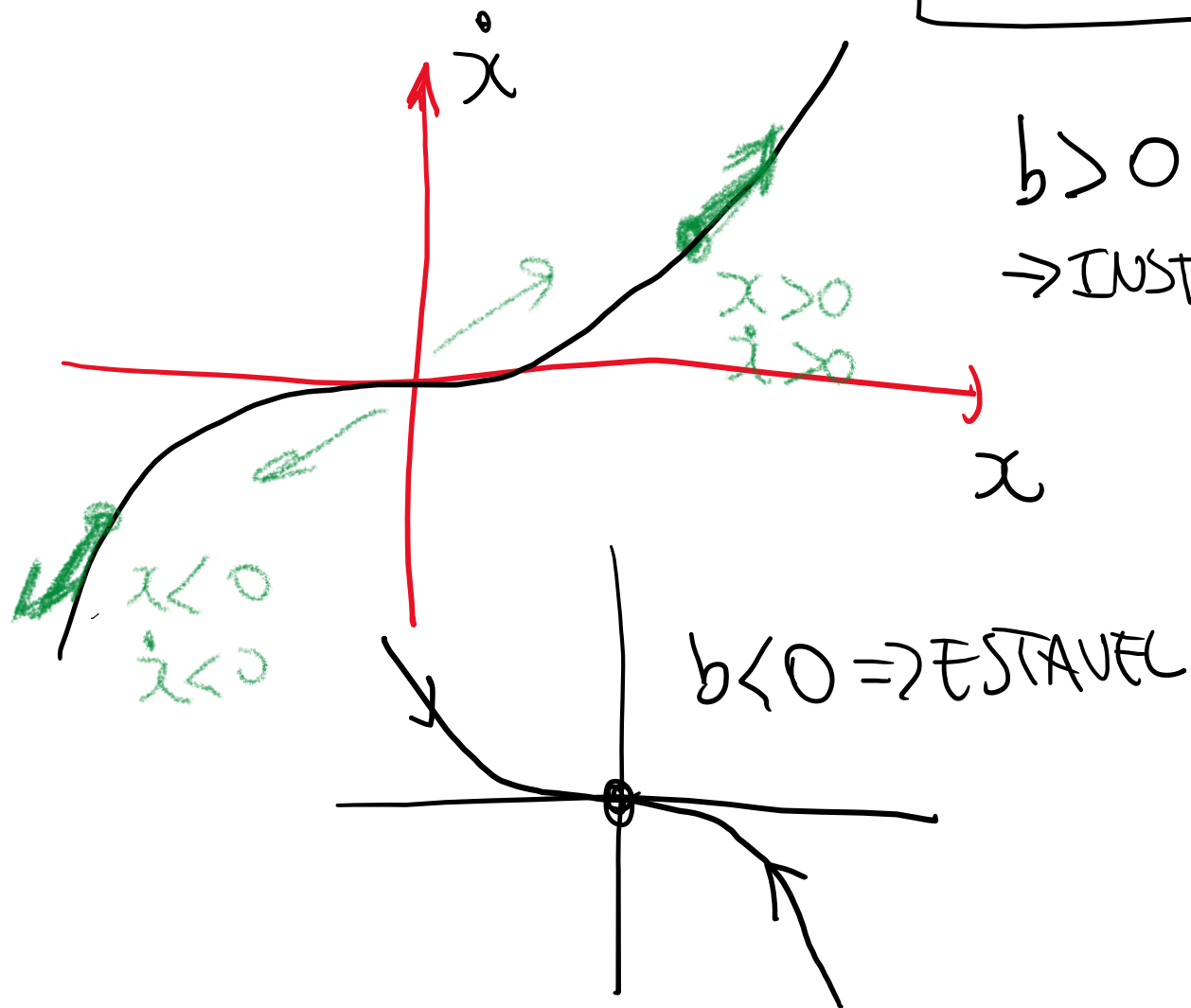
$\Rightarrow$  SIST. LINEARIZADO  $\rightarrow \dot{x} = a \cdot x$

- $a > 0 \rightarrow$  INSTÁVEL
- $a < 0 \rightarrow$  ESTÁVEL
- $a = 0 \rightarrow$  NÃO CONCLUIZ  $\dot{x} = 0!!!$

Ex)

⇒ NESTE CASO, VOLTAMOS À PARTE  
MAS LINEAR

$$\dot{x} = b \cdot x^5 \quad (\text{ESTUDAR ESTE SISTEMA})$$



$b > 0 \rightarrow b < 0$   
 $\rightarrow \text{INSTAVEL}$

