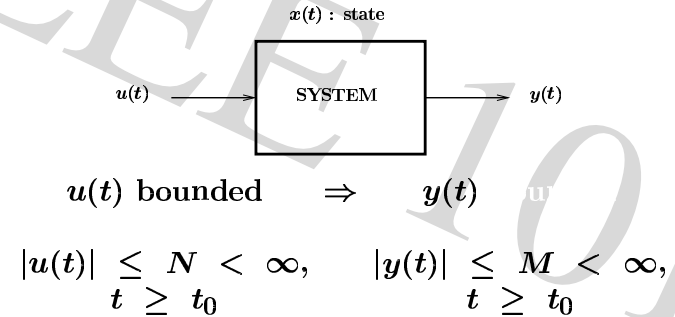


## Next Topics

- **Stability.**  
Types of stability. BIBO stable vs. BIBS stable.
- **Routh-Hurwitz test.**
- **Root locus and the effect of roots with forward gain.**
- **For today,**  
we will look at the different aspects of stability.

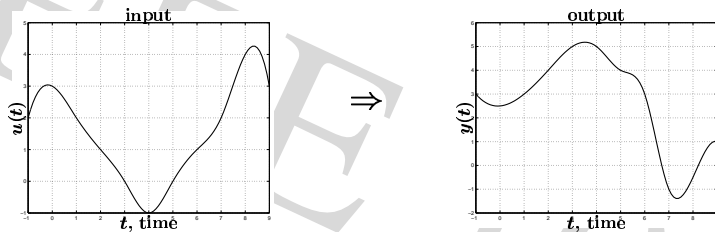
## Types of Stability

- **BIBO (bounded input-bounded output) stability.**  
If the input  $u(t)$  to the system is bounded, then the output of the system  $y(t)$  would also be bounded.



## Types of Stability

- We are not concerned with what is happening inside the system (i.e., what is happening with the state variables).



- **BIBO stable = BIBO stable.**

## Types of Stability

- **BIBS (bounded input-bounded state) stability.**  
If the input  $u(t)$  to the system is bounded, then the norm of the system state  $x(t)$  also be bounded.

$$u(t) \text{ bounded} \Rightarrow x(t) \text{ bounded}$$

$$|u(t)| \leq N < \infty, \quad \|x(t)\| \leq M < \infty, \quad t \geq t_0$$

$\|x(t)\|$  vector norm of  $x(t)$ .

- **BIBS stable = BIBS stable.**

## Types of Stability

- Why two types of stability?

Actually, there are other types of stability. BIBO and BIBS are only ones useful to us at the moment.

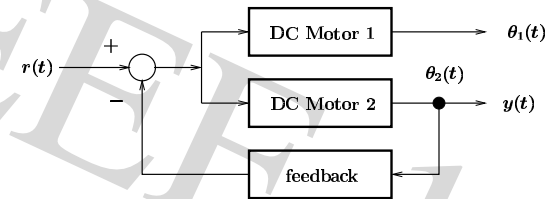
- What is the importance of stability?

- Which one implies the other?

- does BIBO stability imply BIBS stability?
- does BIBS stability imply BIBO stability?

## BIBO vs. BIBS Stability

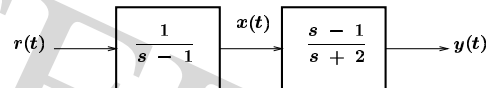
- Example 1. output.



- The feedback system only Motor 2.  $r(t)$  to  $y(t)$  is BIBO stable. However,  $r(t)$  to  $x(t) = [\theta_1(t) \theta_2(t)]^T$  is not BIBS stable.

## BIBO vs. BIBS Stability

- Example 2. Pole-zero cancellation.



- Input to output vs. input to state.

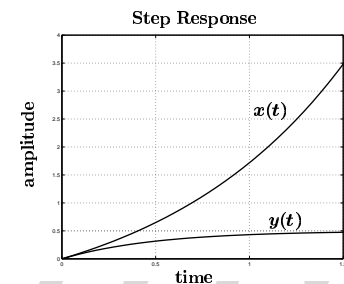
$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1} \cdot \frac{s-1}{s+2} = \frac{1}{s+2} \Rightarrow \text{BIBO}$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1} \Rightarrow \text{not BIBS}$$

## BIBO vs. BIBS Stability

- Matlab exercise.

```
>> n1 = 1; d1 = [1 -1];
>> n2 = [1 -1]; d2 = [1 2];
>> [n,d] = series(n1,d1,n2,d2);
>> step(n1,d1)
>> hold
Current plot held
>> step(n,d)
```



- State is unstable even though the output is stable.

## Stability Tests

- How do we test the stability of a system?
  - Try out all possible bounded inputs, and then see if the system is BIBO or BIBS stable?
  - There must be a better way.
- Time domain techniques.
  - Routh-Hurwitz test. indicates the number of poles in the RHP.
  - root locus. plot of the variation of the location of the poles with the gain.

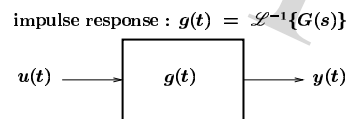
## Stability Tests

- Frequency domain related techniques.
  - Nyquist criterion. indicates the difference between the number of poles and the number of zeros in the RHP.
  - Bode plots. stability check for non-minimum phase systems.
- Other techniques. Lyapunov's criterion.
  - based on the energy function of a system.
  - the energy function is a function of system state.
  - if the energy goes to zero, then state goes to zero.

## Stability of LTI Systems

- Theorem. Suppose a transfer function has all common factors removed.
  - The system is BIBO stable if and only if the transfer function has poles inside the LHP (excluding the imaginary axis).

- Proof.  $\Rightarrow$



## Stability of LTI Systems

- Using time domain

$$y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} u(t - \tau)g(\tau)d\tau$$

$$|y(t)| \leq \int_0^{\infty} |u(t - \tau)||g(\tau)|d\tau \leq N \int_0^{\infty} |g(\tau)|d\tau$$

$$\text{BIBO stable} \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} |g(\tau)|d\tau < \infty$$

- Now, we will try to get a condition for BIBO stability. We will assume that poles of system are in the RHP.

## Stability of LTI Systems

- However,

$$G(s) = \int_0^{\infty} g(t)e^{-st}dt, s = \sigma + j\omega$$

$$|G(s)| \leq \int_0^{\infty} |g(t)||e^{-st}|dt$$

If  $G(s)$  has poles on the RHP (including the imaginary axis,  $\sigma \geq 0$ ),

$$\infty \leq \int_0^{\infty} |g(t)||e^{-\sigma t}|dt \leq \int_0^{\infty} |g(t)|dt$$

□ Contradiction.

Thus, BIBO stability implies that the poles are in the LHP.

## Stability of LTI Systems

- Proof. ⇐

Assume that system poles are in the LHP.

- perform partial fraction expansion.
- use inverse Laplace transform.

Thus, if the system poles are all in the LHP, the system is BIBO stable.

- This is useful if we want to design a stable system.

Just place all the system poles in the LHP, and the system would be BIBO stable.

## Summary

- Two types of stability.  
BIBO stability and BIBS stability.
- Stability of LTI systems.  
Relationship of poles and system stability.
- Stability tests.
  - Routh-Hurwitz test.
  - root locus.