

**FINAL EXAM**

Take home. Open books and notes.

Total points: 65

Due Tuesday, March 21, 2006, at 5:00 pm in Professor Krstic's office.

**Collaboration not allowed.**

1. (20 pts) Show that the following system has an unstable equilibrium at the origin:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= x_1^3 + 2x_2^3 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_1x_2^2 + x_2^3.\end{aligned}$$

Hint: For second order systems one should always first try Chetaev functions of the form  $V = x_1^2 - ax_2^2$ , where  $a$  is some positive constant which you are free to choose in the analysis.

2. (25 pts) Show that the following system is ISS

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -x + y^3 \\ \dot{y} &= -y - f(x) + p^2 \\ \dot{p} &= -p + u,\end{aligned}$$

where  $f(x)$  is a function such that  $\int_0^x f(\xi)d\xi$  and  $xf(x)$  are positive definite and radially unbounded functions.

[An example of such a function is the function  $f(x) = e^x - 1$ —convince yourself that this is so. A simpler, trivial example is the function is  $f(x) = x$ .]

This is the hardest problem on the exam. You can solve it either by showing that the  $(x, y)$ -system is ISS with respect to  $p$  and by noting that  $p$  is ISS with respect to  $u$ , or by directly building an ISS-Lyapunov function for the whole  $(x, y, p)$ -system (the latter is more difficult but more impressive if you can do it). In any case you will have to construct some Lyapunov functions. Hints: Use the terms  $\int_0^x f(\xi)d\xi$  and  $y^4/4$  in those Lyapunov functions. In showing that the  $(x, y)$ -system is ISS with respect to  $p$  you should use Young's inequality (the version with powers of 4 and 4/3).

3. (20 pts) Using averaging theory, analyze the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= [(x_1 - \sin \omega t)^2 - x_2] \sin \omega t \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -(x_1 - \sin \omega t)^2 - x_2.\end{aligned}$$