Chapter 3: Stability

Q: In terms of dynamics system, what is stability?

- tendency of disturbed system to return to a steedy State (equilibrium)
- static + dynamic stability
- differential equation: sign of terms
- Routh criteria: method for investigating eigenvalues

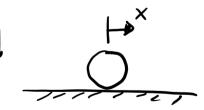
Equilibrium: state of no acceleration L+ configuration and motion of the system

Static stability: will small deviation from equilibrium cause movement back towards the equilibrium



statically Stable X=0 equilibrium

statically unstable X=0 equilibrium



neutrally stateally ے لحال لو all x equilibrium

Simple pendulum

0=0, 0=0=0 equilibrium point

ml & = -mgl sin &

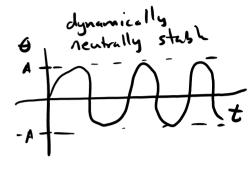
$$ml^2\ddot{\theta} + mgl\theta = 0$$

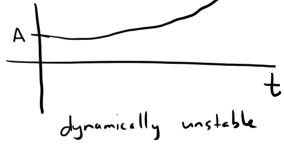
$$\mathring{\Theta} + \frac{9}{2}\Theta = O$$

frequency

$$\frac{9}{1} > 0 \implies \Theta(t) = A \sin \left(\sqrt{\frac{9}{2}} t + \beta \right)$$

$$\omega_{n} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{1}} \quad \text{netural}$$





$$\dot{\theta} = 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \dot{\theta} = 0$$
all equilibrium points

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

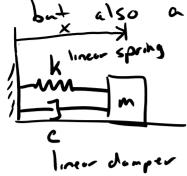
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

What if the system has both restoring force/torque?

but also a dissapative force/torque?

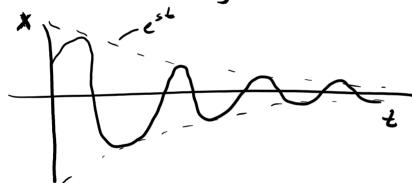


 $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + k \times = 0$

If m >0 and k >0, then we can investigate c's effect on the motion.

C=O => statically stable; dynamically: neutrally stable

c>0 => statically stable, dynamically: stable



X(t)=Aestsh(wt+b)

C<0 => static stable, dynamically instablity

