Stability Theorems for a Class of Nonlinear Servomechanisms

L. MARKUS & N. WAGNER

Communicated by Irmgard Flügge-Lotz

1. Statement of the problem. Let us consider real differential systems of the form

(1)
$$\dot{x}^i + f^i(x) = h^i(z, \dot{z}) \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

where f and h are smooth functions and the vector z(t) is selected from some known class I of input functions. We seek conditions on f, h, and I so that the solutions or output vectors x(t) shall have certain stability properties.

A simple example is the servomechanism constructed by suspending a mass m between two springs on a horizontal line. The first spring has one end fixed to the line, say at the origin, and the coordinate of the mass m at time t is x(t). The second spring has one end fastened to a moving point with coordinate z(t). If the first spring has a nonlinear restoring force $-(kx + \beta x^3)$, whereas the second spring produces a linear force a(z - x), and if there is a frictional force $-c\dot{x}$ on m, then the differential equation for the motion of m is

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx + \beta x^3 = a(z - x),$$

with m, c, k, β , a positive constants. The stability theory for such equations will always refer to that of the equivalent first order system. Here let $x^1 = x$, $x^2 = \dot{x}$, $z^1 = z$ and write

$$\dot{x}^{1} - x^{2} = 0$$

$$\dot{x}^{2} + \frac{c}{m}x^{2} + \frac{k+a}{m}x^{1} + \frac{\beta}{m}(x^{1})^{3} = \frac{a}{m}z^{1}.$$

If z = s is a constant, then it is physically clear that each solution $(x(t), \dot{x}(t)) = x^i(t)$ of this system approaches a certain equilibrium value as $t \to +\infty$. If $z^i(t)$ is not constant but varies quite slowly, one expects the output $x^i(t)$ to "follow" the input signal $z^i(t)$. That is, fluctuations in $z^i(t)$ will be reproduced, after some specified modification, as fluctuations of $x^i(t)$. We shall formalize this problem and prove a general theorem which yields the desired result for the spring example as a special case.