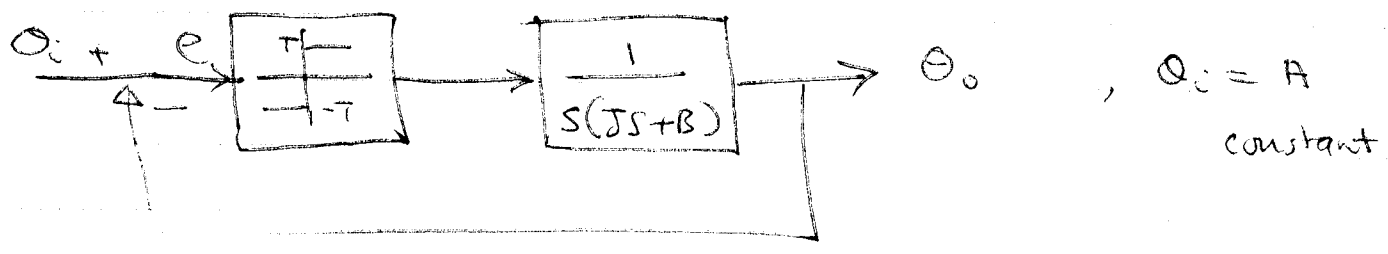


ECE436/ECE698 Ex 2

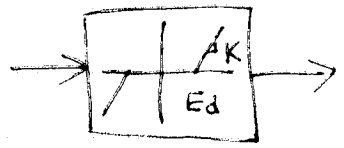
1) Sketch the phase plane for



Verify your answers using pplane7 and Nclm Sys with $T = J = B = 1$, $A = 1$

2) Repeat 1) with $\theta_i = At$, a ramp. Verify again your answer using pplane7 with $A=1$.

3) Repeat 1) with the nonlinear element being



4) Repeat 1) with the nonlinear element being



slope = K

5) Given the following equations

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

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

$$\text{Let } r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{x_2}{x_1}$$

Determine if a, b, exhibits limit cycle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{stable} \\ \text{unstable} \\ \text{semi-stable} \end{array} \right.$

$$6) \text{ Given } \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 + x_1 x_2^2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -x_1 + x_1^2 x_2 \end{aligned}$$

Use Bendixson's theorem to determine if a limit cycle exists.

\Rightarrow Use Index theorem to show that the Van der Pol equation

$$\ddot{x} - \mu(1-x^2)\dot{x} + x = 0$$

has a limit cycle around the origin (see lecture notes: limit cycle not contained by $|x| < 1$).

use pplane 7 to plot phase plane for $\mu = 1, 4, 5, 10, 20$