

Problem #1

a) The steady-state solution is

$$r(\phi) = [w_0 r_0 + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi - \theta]_+$$

where $[]_+$ indicates the \oplus function.

Generally, from the Fourier series we know that

$$r_n = \frac{1}{2\pi - \pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r(\phi) e^{in\phi} d\phi$$

In this case

$$r_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi - \pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (w_0 r_0 + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi - \theta) d\phi$$

$$r_0 = w_0 r_0 - \theta + w_1 r_1 \frac{1}{-\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$\Rightarrow r_0 = \frac{\theta}{w_0 - 1}$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= \frac{1}{2\pi - \pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (w_0 r_0 + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi - \theta) \cos \phi d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi - \pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} w_1 r_1 \cos^2 \phi d\phi + \frac{1}{2\pi - \pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (w_0 r_0 - \theta) \cos \phi d\phi \\ &= \frac{w_1 r_1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_1 \left(1 - \frac{w_1}{2}\right) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r_1 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad w_1 = 2$$

Substituting into the s-state solution:

$$r(\phi) = [w_0 r_0 + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi - \theta]_+$$

$$\frac{w_0}{w_0-1} \theta - \theta \geq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{w_0 - w_0 + 1}{w_0 - 1} \right) \theta \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow w_0 \leq 1$ Note that there is no strong constraint on w_1 , other than $w_1 \geq 0$

b) Bump state

$$r(\phi) = [w_0 r_0 + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi_c - \theta]_+$$

$$\begin{cases} \neq 0 & \text{for } -\phi_c < \phi < \phi_c \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In the bump state $w_0 r_0 - \theta = -w_1 r_1 \cos \phi_c$

$$r_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\phi_c}^{\phi_c} (w_0 r_0 - \theta + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi) d\phi$$

$$= \frac{w_0 r_0 - \theta}{2\pi} 2\phi_c + \frac{w_1 r_1}{\pi} \sin \phi_c$$

$$= -\frac{w_1 r_1 \cos \phi_c}{\pi} \phi_c + \frac{w_1 r_1}{\pi} \sin \phi_c$$

$$= \frac{w_1 r_1}{\pi} (-\phi_c \cos \phi_c + \sin \phi_c)$$

$$r_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\phi_c}^{\phi_c} (w_0 r_0 - \theta + w_1 r_1 \cos \phi) \cos \phi d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\omega_1 r_1}{2\pi} \int_{\phi_c}^{\phi} \cos^2 \beta - \cos \beta_c \cos \beta \, d\beta$$

$$= \frac{\omega_1 r_1}{2\pi} \left[\phi_c - \frac{\sin 2\beta_c}{2} \right]$$

$$r_1 \left[1 - \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \left(\phi_c - \frac{\sin 2\beta_c}{2} \right) \right] = 0$$

Since $r_1 \neq 0$ then $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\phi_c - \frac{\sin 2\beta_c}{2}}$

Substituting into r_0

$$\frac{r_0}{r_1} = 2 \frac{(\sin \beta_c - \beta_c \cos \beta_c)}{\phi_c - \frac{\sin 2\beta_c}{2}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\theta}{r_0} - \omega_1 \frac{r_1}{r_0} \cos \beta_c$$

$$= \frac{\theta}{r_0} - \frac{\pi \cos \beta_c}{\sin \beta_c - \beta_c \cos \beta_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 < \frac{-\pi \cos \beta_c}{\sin \beta_c - \beta_c \cos \beta_c}$$

and $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\phi_c - \frac{\sin 2\beta_c}{2}}$

2) Stability

- homogeneous state.

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\phi)) d\phi = \omega_0$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\phi)) \cos \phi d\phi = 0$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\phi)) \cos^2 \phi d\phi = 2\omega_1$$

the Jacobian is then

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\omega_1}{2} - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

for stability, need $\lambda_1 \leq 0$ and $\lambda_2 \leq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_1 \leq 2$$

- Bump state

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\phi)) d\phi = \omega_0$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\beta)) \cos \beta \, d\beta = \frac{\omega_1 \sin \phi_c}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\beta)) \cos \beta \, d\beta = \frac{\omega_0 \sin \phi_c}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \Theta(r(\beta)) \cos^2 \beta \, d\beta = \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} (\phi_c + \sin \phi_c \cos \phi_c)$$

the Jacobian is then

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\omega_0 \phi_c}{\pi} - 1 & \frac{\omega_1 \sin \phi_c}{\pi} \\ \frac{\omega_0 \sin \phi_c}{\pi} & \frac{\omega_1}{2\pi} \left(\phi_c + \underbrace{\sin \phi_c \cos \phi_c}_{\phi_c - \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1}} \right) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

stability if $\text{tr} J < 0$ and $\det J > 0$

$$\text{tr} J = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\omega_0 \phi_c - \pi + \omega_1 \phi_c - 2\pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\omega_0 \phi_c + \omega_1 \phi_c - 3\pi \right) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \omega_0 + \omega_1 < \frac{3\pi}{\phi_c}$$

$$\det J = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left((\omega_0 \phi_c - \pi) \omega_1 \sin \phi_c \cos \phi_c - \omega_0 \omega_1 \sin^2 \phi_c \right)$$

$$= \frac{\omega_1}{\pi^2} \sin \phi_c \left(\omega_0 (\phi_c \cos \phi_c - \sin \phi_c) - \pi \cos \phi_c \right)$$

$$\det J > 0 \Leftrightarrow \omega_0 (\phi_c \cos \phi_c - \sin \phi_c) > \pi \omega_s \phi_c$$

$$\cos \phi_c + \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} (\sin \phi_c - \phi_c \cos \phi_c) < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_0 < \frac{\pi}{\phi_c(\omega_1) - \tan(\phi_c(\omega_1))}$$

$$\text{where } \omega_1(\phi_c) = \frac{2\pi}{\phi_c - \sin \phi_c \cos \phi_c}$$

