



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

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STATE TRANSITION MATRIX

INTRODUCTION

We can write the solution of the *homogeneous* state equation

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) \quad \text{Laplace transform } s\mathbf{X}(s) - \mathbf{x}(0) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(s)$$

$$(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{X}(s) = \mathbf{x}(0) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{X}(s) = (s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{x}(0)$$

The inverse Laplace transform $\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}]\mathbf{x}(0)$

Note that $(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \frac{\mathbf{I}}{s} + \frac{\mathbf{A}}{s^2} + \frac{\mathbf{A}^2}{s^3} + \dots$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{\mathbf{A}^2 t^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{A}^3 t^3}{3!} + \dots = e^{\mathbf{A}t}$$

INTRODUCTION

Hence, the inverse Laplace transform of $(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{\mathbf{A}^2 t^2}{2!} + \frac{\mathbf{A}^3 t^3}{3!} + \dots = e^{\mathbf{A}t}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{x}(0)$$

State-Transition Matrix $\mathbf{x}(t) = \Phi(t) \mathbf{x}(0)$

where $\Phi(t)$ is an $n \times n$ matrix and is the unique solution of

$$\dot{\Phi}(t) = \mathbf{A}\Phi(t), \quad \Phi(0) = \mathbf{I}$$

Where

$$\Phi(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}] \quad \text{Note that } \Phi^{-1}(t) = e^{-\mathbf{A}t} = \Phi(-t)$$

Properties of State Transition Matrix

1. $\Phi(0) = e^{\mathbf{A}0} = \mathbf{I}$
2. $\Phi(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} = (e^{-\mathbf{A}t})^{-1} = [\Phi(-t)]^{-1}$ or $\Phi^{-1}(t) = \Phi(-t)$
3. $\Phi(t_1 + t_2) = e^{\mathbf{A}(t_1+t_2)} = e^{\mathbf{A}t_1}e^{\mathbf{A}t_2} = \Phi(t_1)\Phi(t_2) = \Phi(t_2)\Phi(t_1)$
4. $[\Phi(t)]^n = \Phi(nt)$
5. $\Phi(t_2 - t_1)\Phi(t_1 - t_0) = \Phi(t_2 - t_0) = \Phi(t_1 - t_0)\Phi(t_2 - t_1)$