

1 Linear stability analysis

- Linear stability analysis is a concept to analyze the local stability of an fixed point.
- Idea: Test the stability by disturbing the equilibrium state!
- Consider a fixed point at x^* ($\dot{x}^* = f(x^*) = 0$) and a small disturbance ϵ so that $x = x^* + \epsilon$ or $\epsilon = x - x^*$
- How can we quantify the stability of x^* ? \rightarrow Look at the dynamics of ϵ !

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\epsilon} &= \dot{x} - \underbrace{\dot{x}^*}_{=0} = f(x) \\ \dot{\epsilon} &= f(x) = f(x^* + \epsilon)\end{aligned}$$

- Since we consider ϵ as small, we can use a Taylor expansion and neglect higher order terms

$$\begin{aligned}f(x^* + \epsilon) &= \underbrace{f(x^*)}_{=0} + f'(x^*)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2) \\ &= f'(x^*)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)\end{aligned}$$

- If $f'(x^*) < 0$ one can make a statement on the stability of x^*
- Without $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ the analytical solution for $t_0 = 0$ is

$$\epsilon(t) = \epsilon_0 e^{f'(x^*)t}$$

- $f'(x^*) < 0 \rightarrow$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$ we have $\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow$ stable
 - $f'(x^*) > 0 \rightarrow \epsilon$ grows \Leftrightarrow unstable – no statement for $t \rightarrow \infty$ possible, since after a while the $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ terms are no more negligible!
- $f'(x^*) = 0$? In general no statement possible \rightarrow look at phase portrait

Example for linear stability: Look at $\dot{x} = \sin x$

$$\sin x^* = 0 \Rightarrow x^* = k\pi$$

$$f'(x^*) = \cos x^* = \begin{cases} -1, \text{ for } k \text{ even} \rightarrow \text{stable} \\ 1, \text{ for } k \text{ odd} \rightarrow \text{unstable} \end{cases}$$

Time scale: For $f'(x^*) \neq 0$ the typical time scale on which the perturbation decays/growth is

$$\tau = \frac{1}{|f'(x^*)|}$$

If $f'(x^*) = 0$ we have a special situation (*critical slowing down*).