Reasoning about Stability

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Cybere Physical Systems everywhere!



Sunday, April 3, 2011

Computing devices controlling physical processes arise everywhere

Hybrid Automata



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Hybrid Automata





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Hybrid Automata





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Equilibria in a Pendulum

Viswanathan Reasoning about Stability

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Equilibria in a Pendulum

Viswanathan Reasoning about Stability

• An equilibrium point is a state from which no executions leave

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- An equilibrium point is a state from which no executions leave
- Lyapunov Stability is defined as



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 $\forall \epsilon > \mathbf{0}$

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$$\forall \epsilon > \mathbf{0} \exists \delta > \mathbf{0}.$$

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$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0. \ \forall \sigma. \ (\sigma(0) \in B_{\delta}(0)) \rightarrow (\forall t. \ \sigma(t) \in B_{\epsilon}(0))$

Lyapunov Stability + Convergence

Lyapunov Stability + Convergence



 $\exists \delta > \mathbf{0}$

Lyapunov Stability + Convergence





• Why is the problem of checking stability different?

- Why is the problem of checking stability different?
- How difficult is checking stability computationally?

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- How difficult is checking stability computationally?
- What are proof principles to check stability?

Part I

Why is stability different?

Prabhakar-Dullerud-Viswanathan

Process Preorders and Equivalences



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Process Preorders and Equivalences



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Process Preorders and Equivalences



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Process preorders and equivalences characterize the relationship between complex and simple systems that preserve properties of interest

 $\mathcal{T} = (S, \Sigma, \longrightarrow)$, where S is a set of states, Σ is a set of actions, and $\longrightarrow \subseteq S \times \Sigma \times S$ is the transition relation.

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Bisimulation

 $R \subseteq S_1 \times S_2$ is a bisimulation between $\mathcal{T}_1 = (S_1, \Sigma, \longrightarrow_1)$ and $\mathcal{T}_2 = (S_2, \Sigma, \longrightarrow_2)$ iff for every $(p, q) \in R$

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• If $p \xrightarrow{a}_{1} p'$ then there is $q' \in S_2$ s.t. $q \xrightarrow{a}_{2} q'$ and $(p', q') \in R$, and

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- If $q \xrightarrow{a}_{2} q'$ then there is $p' \in S_1$ s.t. $p \xrightarrow{a}_{1} p'$ and $(p',q') \in R$.

Hybrid Transition Systems

 $\mathcal{T} = (S, \Sigma, \longrightarrow, \Delta)$, where S is a set of states, Σ is a set of actions, $\longrightarrow \subseteq S \times \Sigma \times S$ is the transition relation, and $\Delta \subseteq \{\sigma \mid \sigma : [0, T] \rightarrow S\}$ is a set of trajectories.

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- If $\tau_1 \in \Delta(p)$ then there is $\tau_2 \in \Delta_2(q)$ s.t. $\forall t$, $(\tau_1(t), \tau_2(t)) \in R$, and
- "Conversely"
- The cannonical notion of equivalence between systems
- Preserves all categories of properties like safety, liveness, branching time, etc.
- Basis for minimization and decidability results

Is stability preserved by bisimulation?

Is stability preserved by bisimulation? No!

Stability not Bisimulation Invariant



• Dynamics:
$$\sigma(x_0, t) = x_0^{\frac{1}{2t}}$$

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Stability not Bisimulation Invariant



• Dynamics:
$$\sigma(x_0, t) = x_0^{\frac{1}{2t}}$$

- Bisimulation: $R = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ is a bisimulation
- 1 is Lyapunov/Asymptotically stable but 0 is not!

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Definition

A uniformly continuous bisimulation between T_1 and T_2 is a binary relation R such that R is a bisimulation between T_1 and T_2 and R is a uniformly continuous relation

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A uniformly continuous bisimulation between T_1 and T_2 is a binary relation R such that R is a bisimulation between T_1 and T_2 and R is a uniformly continuous relation, i.e.,

 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in \operatorname{dom}(R). \ R(B_{\delta}(x)) \subseteq B_{\epsilon}(R(x))$

Let \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 be hybrid transition systems with 0 as an equilibrium point. Suppose R is a uniformly continuous bisimulation such that $(0,0) \in R$ then

T₁ is Lyapunov
Lyapunov

stable w.r.t. 0 iff \mathcal{T}_2 is stable w.r.t. 0

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 T_1 is Lyapunov (Asymptotically) stable w.r.t. 0 iff T_2 is Lyapunov (Asymptotically) stable w.r.t. 0

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• Above observation generalizes to stronger notions of stability

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- Above observation generalizes to stronger notions of stability
- Uniformly continuous simulations reflect stability notions

System
$$\dot{x} = F(x)$$
 with solution $\varphi(x, t)$
Equilibrium $F(0) = 0$

System $\dot{x} = F(x)$ with solution $\varphi(x, t)$ Equilibrium F(0) = 0

If there exists a "Lyapunov function" for the system then it is Lyapunov stable.

Lyapunov Function

An Illustration



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Lyapunov Function An Illustration



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Lyapunov Function



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Lyapunov Function



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Lyapunov's Method as an Abstraction

$$\dot{x} = F(x)$$
$$\varphi$$

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Exists $V : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}_+$ s.t. V is positive definite C^1 $\dot{V} \leq 0$

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V(arphi)

Exists $V : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}_+$ s.t. V is positive definite C^1 $\dot{V} \leq 0$

$$v_1 \xrightarrow{t} v_2$$
 iff exist x_1, x_2 s.t.
 $x_1 \xrightarrow{t} x_2, V(x_1) = v_1$ and
 $V(x_2) = v_2.$

$$= F(x) \ arphi$$

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Exists } V: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ s.t.} \\ V \text{ is positive definite } C^1 \\ \dot{V} \leq 0 \end{array}$

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 $V(\varphi)$

Easily Stable



Exists $V : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}_+$ s.t. V is positive definite C^1 $\dot{V} < 0$ $v_1 \xrightarrow{t} v_2$ iff exist x_1, x_2 s.t. $x_1 \xrightarrow{t} x_2, V(x_1) = v_1$ and $V(x_2) = v_2.$

- Other extensions of Lyapunov's method to switched systems can also be understood in the abstraction setting
- Hartman-Grobman Theorem contructs a uniformly continuous bisimilar linearization

- Stabiity cannot be expressed in the classical modal/temporal logics like Hennessy-Milner, LTL, CTL, μ -calculus, etc.
 - Logic equivalence for these logics coincides with bisimulation

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- First order logic over appropriate topologial structures is too strong

- Stability cannot be expressed in the classical modal/temporal logics like Hennessy-Milner, LTL, CTL, μ-calculus, etc.
 - Logic equivalence for these logics coincides with bisimulation
- First order logic over appropriate topologial structures is too strong
- Is there a (modal) logic that can express stability for which logic equivalence coincides with "continuous" bisimulations?

S₄: A Modal Logic for Space Orlov[1928], Lewis[1932], Gödel[1933], Stone[1937], Tarski[1937]

$\varphi ::= p \mid \neg \varphi \mid \varphi_1 \land \varphi_2 \mid \varphi_1 \lor \varphi_2 \mid \mathbf{I} \varphi \mid \mathbf{C} \varphi$

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- Formulas interpreted as sets of points in a topological space
- $\llbracket \mathbf{I} \varphi \rrbracket$: Interior of set defined by φ
- $\llbracket \mathbf{C} \varphi \rrbracket$: Closure of set defined by φ

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 - [Aiello-van Bentham, Davoren] Logic equivalence in this bi-modal logic coincides with bisimilarity under relations with "weak continuity" properties
- Add to S_4 the usual temporal modalities of \Box and \Diamond
- Can stability be expressed in the resulting logic? No!
 - [Aiello-van Bentham, Davoren] Logic equivalence in this bi-modal logic coincides with bisimilarity under relations with "weak continuity" properties
- Open Question: What is the right logic?

Part II

How difficult is checking stability computationally?

Prabhakar-Viswanathan

What is known about checking Stability?

• Traditional control theoretic methods focus on identifying sufficient conditions that guarantee stability

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 - Some complexity results on how difficult it is to find these sufficient conditions

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 - Some complexity results on how difficult it is to find these sufficient conditions
- [Blondel-Tsitsiklis et. al.] Prove computational lower bounds (undecidability/NP-hardness) on checking stability of special discrete time linear switched systems

Traditional techniques to establish decidablity for various properties (like safety, liveness, etc.) of special hybrid models fail for stability

Establishing stability needs new ideas

Traditional techniques to establish decidablity for various properties (like safety, liveness, etc.) of special hybrid models fail for stability

• Decidability results rely on establishing the existence of an effectively constructable finite "bisimulation" quotient

Establishing stability needs new ideas

















 $\forall \epsilon > 0 \; \exists \delta > 0 \; \forall \sigma. \; (\sigma(0) \in B_{\delta}(0)) \rightarrow (\forall t. \; \sigma(t) \in B_{\epsilon}(0))$

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Special Structure Near the Origin



The planar partition looks like "wedges".

Executions near 0





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Executions near 0





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$$w(e) = \frac{|d_1|}{|d_2|}$$





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 $\sigma = \sigma(p_1, p_2)\sigma(p_2, p_3)\cdots\sigma(p_4, p_5)$

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$$\sigma = \sigma(p_1, p_2)\sigma(p_2, p_3)\cdots\sigma(p_4, p_5)$$

$$w(\sigma) = \frac{|d(\sigma(T))|}{|d(\sigma(0))|}$$

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$$\sigma = \sigma(p_1, p_2)\sigma(p_2, p_3)\cdots\sigma(p_4, p_5)$$

$$w(\sigma) = \frac{|d(\sigma(T))|}{|d(\sigma(0))|} = w(p_1, p_2)w(p_2, p_3)\cdots w(p_4, p_5)$$

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Lyapunov stable but not asymptotically stable.





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Lyapunov and asymptotically stable.





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Neither Lyapunov nor asymptotically stable.

Theorem

A piecewise constant derivative system is Lyapunov stable iff the weighted graph does not have any cycles of weight > 1

Theorem

A piecewise constant derivative system is Lyapunov (asymptotically) stable iff the weighted graph does not have any cycles of weight $> 1 \ (\geq 1)$.

• Observations can be extend to show that the stability problem is decidable for planar rectangular switched systems with polyhedral invariants and guards

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- Stability problem is undecidable for PCD in 5 dimensions.

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- However, reachability is not known to be decidable for planar rectangular switched systems with polyhedral guards and resets; stability algorithm exploits special structure near origin
- Stability algorithm can be thought of as constructing a "quantitative predicate abstraction".

- Undecidability proof obtained by reducing reachability to stability
- However, reachability is not known to be decidable for planar rectangular switched systems with polyhedral guards and resets; stability algorithm exploits special structure near origin
- Stability algorithm can be thought of as constructing a "quantitative predicate abstraction".Can be exploited to do abstraction-based checking of stability of more general hybrid systems.

Proof Rules for reasoning about Stability [Roohi-Dullerud-Viswanathan]

• Traditional proof principles for stability are too conservative to reason about systems in the presence of "fair" controllers

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- Traditional proof principles for stability are too conservative to reason about systems in the presence of "fair" controllers
- Compositional reasoning principles

Stability requires new analysis techniques and a number of questions remain open

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- Concrete abstraction based methods to verify stability
- Logic to specify stability
- Computational complexity of checking stability
- Relationship between Safety and Stability
- Compositional reasoning principles