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Stability analysis of singularly perturbed switched and impulsive linear systems

Jihene Ben Rejeb, Irinel-Constantin Morărescu, Antoine Girard and Jamal Daafouz

Abstract— This paper proposes a new methodology for stability analysis of singularly perturbed linear systems whose dynamics is affected by switches and state jumps. The overall problem is formulated in the framework of hybrid singularly perturbed systems and we use Lyapunov-based techniques to investigate its stability. We emphasize that, beside the stability of slow and fast dynamics, we need a dwell-time condition to guarantee the overall singularly perturbed system is globally asymptotically stable. Furthermore, we characterize this dwell-time as the sum of one term related to the stabilization of systems evolving on one time-scale (slow dynamics) and one term of the order of the parameter defining the ratio between the time-scales. As highlighted in the paper the second term is required to compensate the effect of the jumps introduced in the state of the boundary layer system by the switches and impulses affecting the overall dynamics. Some numerical examples illustrates our results.

Index Terms— Singular Perturbation, Switched systems, Reset systems, Dwell-time.

I. INTRODUCTION

Systems characterized by dynamical processes that evolve on different time scales are encountered in a broad domain of science going from biology [1], [2] to engineering [3], [4]. When several orders of magnitude differentiate the various time scales, the standard analysis becomes more difficult and singular perturbation theory [5], [6] is used to approximate the dynamics by decoupling the slow dynamical processes of the faster ones. The stability analysis is done separately for each time scale and under appropriate assumptions one can conclude on the stability of the overall system. Significant results related to stability analysis and approximation of solutions of singularly perturbed systems can be found in [7], [8], [9]. Various biological singularly perturbed systems are analyzed from a geometric perspective in [10].

Another feature that characterizes many physical systems is the presence of discrete events that occur during the continuous dynamics. These events may be represented either by some change of dynamics without state jumps or by impulses on the state of the system. The first type of events

leads to the class of switched systems. Stabilization and exponential stability of singularly perturbed linear switched systems are considered in [11], [12]. The state jumps/resets can be physical as in the case of mechanical systems with impacts or electrical circuits with diodes, but they can also be generated by the control strategy as in the case of event-triggering control [13]. More general hybrid systems include discrete events that can involve both switches and state jumps. This framework can be motivated by the implementation of hybrid feedback control algorithms through fast actuators. A stability result for this class of systems can be found in [4].

In this paper we focus on the stability analysis of linear switched systems affected by state jumps/resets. The main contributions of the current work are:

- a new methodology for stability analysis of linear singularly perturbed systems with switches and impulsions.
- the characterization of the minimal dwell-time between two events that ensures the stability of the overall singularly perturbed system.

It is noteworthy that, the required dwell time is the sum of two terms. The first one is the regular dwell-time guaranteeing the stability of linear switched systems evolving on one time-scale but whose dynamics do not share a common Lyapunov function. The second one is of order of the parameter characterizing the ratio between the time-scales of the processes involved in the singularly perturbed system. Our approach is based on classical singular perturbation theory [5] with Lyapunov function arguments for hybrid systems (see [14] for details).

The paper is organized as follows. Section II is devoted to preliminary results concerning singularly perturbed systems. Section III describes the switched impulsive system model in the singular perturbation form. Section IV states the main results along with its Lyapunov-based proofs. Three examples are given in Section V to illustrate the applicability of the proposed approach. Some conclusions are presented at the end of the paper.

NOTATION

Throughout this paper, \mathbb{R}_+ , \mathbb{R}^n and $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ denote respectively, the set of nonnegative real numbers, the n dimensional Euclidean space and the set of all $n \times m$ real matrices. The identity matrix of dimension n is denoted by \mathbf{I}_n . We also denote by $\mathbf{0}_{n,m} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ the matrix whose components are

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all 0. For a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\|A\|$ denotes the spectral norm *i.e.* induced 2 norm. $A > \mathbf{0}$ ($A < \mathbf{0}$) means that A is positive definite (negative definite). We write A^\top and A^{-1} to respectively denote the transpose and the inverse of A . The matrix A is said to be Hurwitz if all its eigenvalues have negative real parts. A is said to be Schur if all its eigenvalues have modulus smaller than one. We also use $x(t_k^+) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0, \delta > 0} x(t_k + \delta)$.

II. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we reformulate some results on the Lyapunov stability of linear singularly perturbed systems. These will be used in the next sections to prove the main results of the paper concerning the stability of multiple time-scale systems in presence of switches and impulses.

Let us consider the singularly perturbed linear system :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_{11}x(t) + A_{12}z(t) \\ \varepsilon \dot{z}(t) = A_{21}x(t) + A_{22}z(t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$, $z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_z}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter. Let us assume that A_{22} is non-singular and proceed with the change of variable

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ A_{22}^{-1}A_{21} & \mathbf{I}_{n_z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

In the variables x, y the system becomes:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A_0x(t) + B_1y(t) \\ \varepsilon \dot{y}(t) = A_{22}y(t) + \varepsilon(B_2x(t) + B_3y(t)) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= A_{11} - A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21}, \quad B_1 = A_{12}, \\ B_2 &= A_{22}^{-1}A_{21}A_0, \quad B_3 = A_{22}^{-1}A_{21}A_{12}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us make the following assumption:

Assumption 1: A_0 and A_{22} are Hurwitz.

Under the previous assumption, there exist symmetric positive definite matrices $Q_s \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_x}$, $Q_f \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_z}$ and a positive number λ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} A_0^\top Q_s + Q_s A_0 &\leq -2\lambda Q_s \\ A_{22}^\top Q_f + Q_f A_{22} &\leq -2\lambda Q_f \end{aligned}$$

Due to space-limitations the following 3 results are given without proofs.

Proposition 1: If A_0 and A_{22} are Hurwitz then there exists $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ such that

$$V(x, y) = x^\top Q_s x + y^\top Q_f y$$

is a Lyapunov function for system (3) for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$.

In the following, let us denote $W_s(t) = \sqrt{x(t)^\top Q_s x(t)}$ and $W_f(t) = \sqrt{y(t)^\top Q_f y(t)}$. Let us also introduce the following notation $b_1 = \|Q_s B_1\|$, $b_2 = \|Q_f B_2\|$ and $b_3 = \|Q_f B_3\|$

Proposition 2: Let ε_1 as in Proposition 1, then for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$, $\theta > 0$ and $t \geq 0$

$$W_f(t) \leq W_f(0)e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}t} + \varepsilon\beta_1\sqrt{V(0)}e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)t}$$

where $\beta_1 = \frac{\max(b_2, b_3)}{\lambda(1-\varepsilon_1(1-\theta))}$.

Proposition 3: Let ε_1 as in Proposition 1, let $0 < \varepsilon_2 < \min(\varepsilon_1, 1)$ then for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_2)$, $\theta > 0$ and $t \geq 0$

$$W_s(t) \leq W_s(0)e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon\beta_2 W_f(0)e^{-\lambda t} + \varepsilon\beta_3\sqrt{V(0)}e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)t}$$

where $\beta_2 = \frac{b_1}{\lambda(1-\varepsilon_2)}$ and $\beta_3 = \frac{b_1\beta_1}{\lambda\theta}$.

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

In this paper, we consider a switched system of the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \varepsilon \dot{z}(t) \end{pmatrix} = A^{\sigma_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (4)$$

with impulsive dynamics:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t_k^+) \\ z(t_k^+) \end{pmatrix} = J^{\nu_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ z(t_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall k \geq 1 \quad (5)$$

where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x}$, $z(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_z}$, $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots$ are the instants of discrete events (switches, impulses or both), $\sigma_k \in \mathcal{I}$ and $\nu_k \in \mathcal{J}$ with \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} finite sets of indices, A^i and J^j are matrices of appropriate dimensions for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $j \in \mathcal{J}$, and $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter characterizing the time scale separation between the slow dynamics of x and the fast dynamics of z .

Remark 1: Switches and impulses can, but need not, be concomitant. Indeed, if $\sigma_k = \sigma_{k+1}$ and $J^{\nu_k} \neq \mathbf{I}_{n_x+n_z}$, then at time t_k an impulse occurs but no switch. Similarly, if $\mathbf{I}_{n_x+n_z} \in \{J^j \mid j \in \mathcal{J}\}$, for $J^{\nu_k} = \mathbf{I}_{n_x+n_z}$ and $\sigma_k \neq \sigma_{k+1}$, then a switch occurs at time t_k but no impulse.

For $i \in \mathcal{I}$, $j \in \mathcal{J}$, let

$$A^i = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^i & A_{12}^i \\ A_{21}^i & A_{22}^i \end{pmatrix}, \quad J^j = \begin{pmatrix} J_{11}^j & J_{12}^j \\ J_{21}^j & J_{22}^j \end{pmatrix},$$

where $A_{11}^i, J_{11}^j \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x \times n_x}$, and $A_{22}^i, A_{12}^i, A_{21}^i, J_{22}^j, J_{12}^j, J_{21}^j$ are of appropriate dimensions.

Let us impose the following standard assumption [5] in the singular perturbation theory framework:

Assumption 2: A_{22}^i is non-singular for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

Then, we perform the following time dependent change of variable:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P_{\sigma_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \quad (6)$$

where, for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$

$$P_i = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ (A_{22}^i)^{-1}A_{21}^i & \mathbf{I}_{n_z} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is worth noting that the matrix P_i is invertible and for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$

$$P_i^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n_x} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ -(A_{22}^i)^{-1}A_{21}^i & \mathbf{I}_{n_z} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Using (6), the continuous dynamics (4) in the variables x, y becomes:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \varepsilon \dot{y}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_0^{\sigma_k} & B_1^{\sigma_k} \\ \varepsilon B_2^{\sigma_k} & A_{22}^{\sigma_k} + \varepsilon B_3^{\sigma_k} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

$\forall t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}], k \in \mathbb{N}$

where for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} A_0^i &= A_{11}^i - A_{12}^i (A_{22}^i)^{-1} A_{21}^i, \quad B_1^i = A_{12}^i, \\ B_2^i &= (A_{22}^i)^{-1} A_{21}^i A_0^i, \quad B_3^i = (A_{22}^i)^{-1} A_{21}^i A_{12}^i. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the jump map (5) is rewritten in the x, y variables as:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t_k^+) \\ y(t_k^+) \end{pmatrix} = R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall k \geq 1 \quad (8)$$

where for all $i, i' \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{J}$,

$$R_{i \rightarrow i'}^j = P_{i'} J^j P_i^{-1}$$

Remark 2: It is worth emphasizing that the jump map $R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k}$ is uniquely defined *i.e.*, when a jump and a switch occur simultaneously we can either consider that the switch precedes the jump or the reverse.

IV. STABILITY ANALYSIS

We study the stability of system (7)-(8) by using Lyapunov function arguments. We state the following result which is a particular case of [15, Theorem 1].

Proposition 4: Consider the hybrid system (7)-(8) and a positive scalar ε_{max} . The equilibrium point $(x^*, y^*) = (0, 0)$ is globally asymptotically stable, for all $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_{max}]$ if there exists a function $t \mapsto V(x(t), y(t))$ such that $V(0, 0) = 0$, $V(x, y) > 0$, $\forall (x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ and the following hold for any $(x(0), y(0)) \neq (0, 0)$:

(i) for all $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_{max})$ and $t \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$

$$\dot{V}(x(t), y(t)) < 0,$$

(ii) for all $t_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$V(x(t_{k+1}), y(t_{k+1})) < V(x(t_k), y(t_k))$$

The stability analysis will be performed by considering the Lyapunov function defined by

$$V(x, y) = x^\top Q_s^{\sigma_k} x + y^\top Q_f^{\sigma_k} y,$$

and showing that under appropriate conditions V satisfies Proposition 4. In the rest of the paper, we assume the stability of each mode of the slow and fast dynamics. In other words the following holds.

Assumption 3: A_0^i and A_{22}^i are Hurwitz for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$.

From the previous assumption, we can deduce that there exist symmetric positive definite matrices $Q_s^i \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_x}$, $Q_f^i \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_z}$, for $i \in \mathcal{I}$ and a positive number λ such that

$$\begin{aligned} A_0^{i\top} Q_s^i + Q_s^i A_0^i &\leq -2\lambda Q_s^i \\ A_{22}^{i\top} Q_f^i + Q_f^i A_{22}^i &\leq -2\lambda Q_f^i \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3: Proposition 1 states that there exists $\varepsilon_1 > 0$ such that the linear dynamics (4) are all stable for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$.

In the sequel, the Lyapunov functions of the decoupled dynamics defined in section II become $W_s(t) = \sqrt{x(t)^\top Q_s^{\sigma_k} x(t)}$ and $W_f(t) = \sqrt{y(t)^\top Q_f^{\sigma_k} y(t)}$ where $\sigma_k \in \mathcal{I}$ is the corresponding mode over the time interval $(t_k, t_{k+1}]$. For each mode $i \in \mathcal{I}$, let $b_1^i = \|Q_s^i B_1^i\|$, $b_2^i = \|Q_f^i B_2^i\|$, $b_3^i = \|Q_f^i B_3^i\|$. Let $b_h = \max_{i \in \mathcal{I}} b_h^i$, $h \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and define

$$\beta_1 = \frac{\max(b_2, b_3)}{\lambda(1 - \varepsilon_1(1 - \theta))}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{b_1}{\lambda(1 - \varepsilon_2)}, \quad \beta_3 = \frac{b_1 \beta_1}{\lambda \theta}. \quad (9)$$

The next result characterizes the variation of W_s and W_f during continuous dynamics between two events.

Lemma 5: Under Assumption 3, let $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_2)$, and let $\tau_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$ for a sequence $(t_k)_{k \geq 0}$ of event times. Then for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} W_s(t_{k+1}) &\leq W_s(t_k^+) (1 + \varepsilon \beta_3) e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} \\ &\quad + W_f(t_k^+) \varepsilon (\beta_2 + \beta_3) e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_f(t_{k+1}) &\leq W_s(t_k^+) \varepsilon \beta_1 e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} \\ &\quad + W_f(t_k^+) (e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}\tau_k} + \varepsilon \beta_1 e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k}). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Proof: This is straightforward from Propositions 2 and 3 by remarking that $\sqrt{V} \leq W_s + W_f$ and $e^{-\lambda t} \leq e^{-(1-\theta)\lambda t}$. ■

In the following we complete the characterization of the variation of W_s and W_f by analyzing their behavior when an event occurs.

Remark 4: There exist a positive scalar $\alpha \geq 1$ such that, for all $i, i' \in \mathcal{I}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q_s^i & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^i \end{pmatrix} \leq \alpha^2 \begin{pmatrix} Q_s^{i'} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^{i'} \end{pmatrix} \quad (12)$$

and let $\gamma \geq 0$ such that

$$\gamma^2 = \max_{i, i' \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{J}} \left\| (R_{i \rightarrow i'}^j)^\top \begin{pmatrix} Q_s^i & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^i \end{pmatrix} R_{i \rightarrow i'}^j \right\| \quad (13)$$

Remark 5: In order to keep the notation simple, we introduce the matrix :

$$M_\tau = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + \varepsilon \beta_3) e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} & \varepsilon (\beta_2 + \beta_3) e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} \\ \varepsilon \beta_1 e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} & e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}\tau_k} + \varepsilon \beta_1 e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

Lemma 6: Let ε_1 as in Remark 3, $0 < \varepsilon_2 < \min(\varepsilon_1, 1)$ and let $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ be defined by (9). Let α and γ satisfying (12) and (13) respectively and let $\tau_k = t_{k+1} - t_k$ for a given sequence $(t_k)_{k \geq 0}$ of event times. Then, for all $k \in \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$V(t_{k+1}) \leq \zeta^2 \rho(M_\tau)^2 V(t_k) \quad (14)$$

where $\zeta = \sqrt{2} \alpha \gamma$ and $\rho(M_\tau)$ is the infinity norm of M_τ *i.e.* maximum absolute row sum of the matrix.

Proof: Lemma 5 and Remark 4 yield

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_s(t_{k+1}) \\ W_f(t_{k+1}) \end{pmatrix} \leq M_\tau \begin{pmatrix} W_s(t_k^+) \\ W_f(t_k^+) \end{pmatrix}$$

where the inequality is meant component-wise. Consequently, using that $V(t) = \|(W_s(t), W_f(t))^\top\|^2$ one obtains that

$$\begin{aligned} V(t_{k+1}) &= W_s(t_{k+1})^2 + W_f(t_{k+1})^2 \\ &\leq \rho(M_\tau)^2 (W_s(t_k) + W_f(t_k))^2 \\ &\leq 2\rho(M_\tau)^2 V(t_k^+) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} V(t_k^+) &= \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k^+) \\ y(t_k^+) \end{pmatrix}^\top \begin{pmatrix} Q_s^{\sigma_{k+1}} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^{\sigma_{k+1}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k^+) \\ y(t_k^+) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\leq \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix}^\top (R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k})^\top \begin{pmatrix} Q_s^{\sigma_{k+1}} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^{\sigma_{k+1}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\leq \alpha^2 \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix}^\top (R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k})^\top \begin{pmatrix} Q_s^{\sigma_k} & \mathbf{0}_{n_x, n_z} \\ \mathbf{0}_{n_z, n_x} & Q_f^{\sigma_k} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad R_{\sigma_k \rightarrow \sigma_{k+1}}^{\nu_k} \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\leq \alpha^2 \gamma^2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Using that, for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$ one has $Q_s^i \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_x}$ and $Q_f^i \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_z}$, it follows that

$$\left\| \begin{pmatrix} x(t_k) \\ y(t_k) \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 \leq V(t_k)$$

yielding that (14) holds. \blacksquare

We can now state the main result of this paper.

Theorem 7: Consider the singularly perturbed system (4)-(5). Suppose that Assumptions 3 hold and ε_1 such that $0 < \varepsilon_1 < \frac{1}{\frac{(b_1+b_2)^2}{4\theta\lambda^2} + \frac{b_3}{\lambda} + 1 - \theta}$. Let also consider α and γ such that (12) and (13) hold. Let $0 < \varepsilon_2 < \min(\varepsilon_1, 1)$ and let $0 < \varepsilon_3 < \min(\varepsilon_2, \frac{1}{\beta_2 + 2\beta_3}, \frac{1}{2\zeta\beta_1})$. Then, for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_3)$, the system is globally asymptotically stable if the inter-event time τ_k satisfies :

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_k &> \frac{1}{\lambda} \max \left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\theta)} \left(\ln(\zeta) + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3) \right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \varepsilon \ln \left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - 2\zeta\varepsilon\beta_1} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $\zeta = \alpha\gamma$ and $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ are given in Propositions 2-3.

Proof: In view of Assumptions 3 item (i) of Proposition 4 holds for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_1)$. To prove that inter-event time τ_k given by (15) guarantees the stability of the singularly perturbed system given by (4)-(5), we analyze the behavior of the Lyapunov function and prove that:

$$V(t_{k+1}) < V(t_k), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

From Lemma 6, this is the case if all row sums of ζM_τ are strictly smaller than 1. In other words, the system is globally asymptotically stable if the following inequalities hold

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(1 + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3))e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} &< 1 \\ \zeta(2\varepsilon\beta_1 e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} + e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}\tau_k}) &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since $e^{-(1-\theta)\lambda\tau_k} \leq 1$ for all $\theta \in (0, 1)$, it follows :

$$e^{-\lambda(1-\theta)\tau_k} (1 + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3)) < \frac{1}{\zeta} \quad (16)$$

$$2\varepsilon\beta_1 + e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\varepsilon}\tau_k} < \frac{1}{\zeta} \quad (17)$$

These are equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_k &> \frac{1}{\lambda(1-\theta)} \ln \left(\zeta(1 + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3)) \right) \\ \tau_k &> \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \ln \left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - 2\zeta\varepsilon\beta_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Using that $\ln(1 + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3)) \leq \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3)$ for all $\varepsilon \geq 0$, one gets that (16), (17) hold as far as:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_k &> \frac{1}{\lambda(1-\theta)} \left(\ln(\zeta) + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3) \right) \\ \tau_k &> \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \ln \left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - 2\zeta\varepsilon\beta_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

These inequalities are satisfied if (15) holds. \blacksquare

Remark 6: Let

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^* &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \max \left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\theta)} \left(\ln(\zeta) + \varepsilon(\beta_2 + 2\beta_3) \right), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \varepsilon \ln \left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - 2\zeta\varepsilon\beta_1} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 7 gives a lower bound on the dwell time between two consequent events ensuring the two time scale system (4)-(5) is globally asymptotically stable. However, this lower bound on the dwell time condition may be subject to some conservatism. This means that the overall system can be stable when the time interval between consecutive events is less than τ^* .

A closer look at τ^* reveals that:

$$\tau^* = \max(\mathcal{O}(1) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon), \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)) \quad (18)$$

In Corollary 1 we show that $\mathcal{O}(1)$ term vanishes when the stability of the slow dynamics is not affected by the discrete events. On the other hand we also show that the $\mathcal{O}(1)$ term is required for stability of linear impulsive and/or switched systems evolving on only one time-scale (see Proposition 8).

Corollary 1: Let us suppose that all the modes of the slow dynamics with jumps in (4) - (5) share a common Lyapunov function. Thus (12) can be reformulated as: there exist positive scalars $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 > 0$ such that

$$W_f(t_k^+) \leq \gamma_1 W_s(t_k) + \gamma_2 W_f(t_k) \text{ and } W_s(t_k^+) \leq W_s(t_k)$$

Consequently, the minimum dwell time in (15) guaranteeing the global asymptotic stability becomes

$$\tau^* = \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda} \max \left\{ \beta_3 + (\beta_2 + 2\beta_3)(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2), \ln \left(\frac{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2}{1 - \gamma\varepsilon\beta_1(1 + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2)} \right) \right\} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon).$$

Remark 7: • In Corollary 1 the dwell time is closely related to the singular perturbation parameter ε . The length of the time interval between two consecutive events is lower bounded by the time it takes for fast dynamics to compensate the potential increase of Lyapunov function at jumps or/and switchings.

- When $\mathcal{J} = \emptyset$, Corollary 1 improves the result [11], [3] by emphasizing that the dwell time is $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ if all the slow dynamics share a common Lyapunov function.

Let us now study the meaning of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ term in the expression of τ^* . To do that, we consider the following linear impulsive switched system

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A^{\sigma_k} x(t) & \forall t \in (t_k, t_{k+1}] \\ x(t_k^+) = J^{\nu_k} x(t_k) \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

where the state $x(t)$ belongs to \mathbb{R}^{n_x} .

Let us assume that the matrices A^i are all Hurwitz. We note again that there exist symmetric definite positive matrices $Q^i \geq \mathbf{I}_{n_x}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$ such that

$$(A^i)^\top Q^i + Q^i A^i \leq -2\lambda Q^i \quad (20)$$

Let $\hat{\alpha} \geq 1$ such that for all $i, j \in \mathcal{I}$ one has

$$Q^i \leq \hat{\alpha}^2 Q^j$$

and define $\hat{\zeta} = \hat{\alpha} \sqrt{\max_{i \in \mathcal{I}, j \in \mathcal{J}} \|(J^j)^\top Q^i J^j\|}$.

Remark 8: Notice that parameters $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\zeta}$ are equivalent to α , ζ respectively in the two-time scale case.

Proposition 8: System (19) is asymptotically stable if the following inequality holds

$$t_{k+1} - t_k \geq \frac{\ln(\hat{\zeta})}{\lambda}$$

V. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

In this section, three examples of hybrid systems are used to verify the performance of the proposed strategy. In the first example, we assume that discontinuities only occur due to the switching signals. The second example is given to demonstrate the validity of the results above for impulsive systems. In the last example, we suppose that both jumps and switchings may occur at the same time.

A. Switched system

Let us introduce the singularly perturbed system (4)-(5) with $J^{\nu_k} = \mathbf{I}_{n_x+n_z}$ and $\sigma_k \in \mathcal{I} = \{1, 2\}$. Let us consider a switched system having two modes defined by:

$$A_{11}^1 = -1, A_{12}^1 = 5, A_{21}^1 = 0, A_{22}^1 = -1. \quad (21)$$

$$A_{11}^2 = -1, A_{12}^2 = 0, A_{21}^2 = 5, A_{22}^2 = -1. \quad (22)$$

Straightforwardly one has $A_0^\sigma = -1$ and $A_{22}^\sigma = -1$ i.e., the reduced (slow) system and the boundary layer (fast) system are stable. Nevertheless, as shown in [12], for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a periodic switching signal that renders the overall system unstable. To illustrate this, we fix $\varepsilon = 0.003$ and let the initial condition $(x(0), z(0))^\top = (1, 1)^\top$. It can be seen in Figures 1 and 2 that the switched singularly perturbed system is unstable for a periodic switching signal σ of period 0.02 sec.

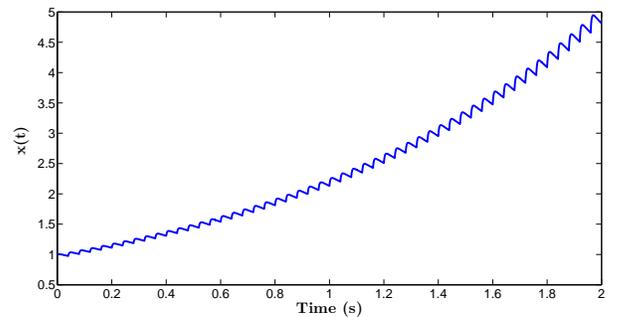


Fig. 1. State trajectories with $\tau_k = 0.02$ sec

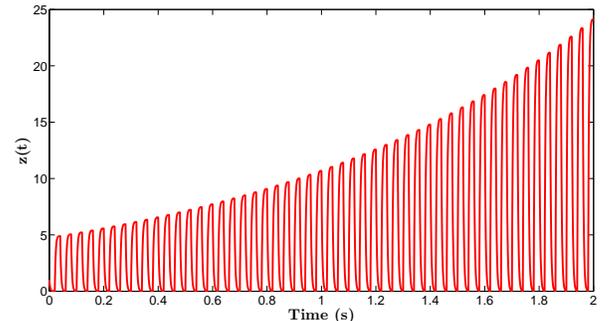


Fig. 2. State trajectories with $\tau_k = 0.02$ sec

It is noteworthy that, for $\varepsilon_3 = 0.0048$ and $\varepsilon = 0.003$, the dwell-time condition in Corollary 1 yields $\tau_k = 0.023$ sec. Indeed considering a dwell-time larger than 0.023 sec the system becomes stable.

B. Reset system

Consider now the singularly perturbed system (4)-(5) with a continuous dynamics defined by the matrix A^2 in (22). The reset map is described by a single matrix:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0.48 & 0.49 \\ 0.39 & 0.59 \end{pmatrix} \quad (23)$$

As in the previous example, the matrices A_0 and A_{22} are Hurwitz, *i.e.* Assumptions 3 hold. Choosing the same value of ε and starting with the same initial condition as in the previous example, the obtained value of the required inter-event period stabilizing the overall system is given by $\tau_k = 1.255 \text{ sec}$. Simulating the dynamics with periodic jumps of period 1.2 sec we noticed that the trajectories diverge. On the other hand, the simulation result in Figure 3 shows that the period of 1.255 sec between two consecutive resets is sufficiently large and the continuous dynamics last enough to compensate the increase of states during jumps, which render the system asymptotically stable.

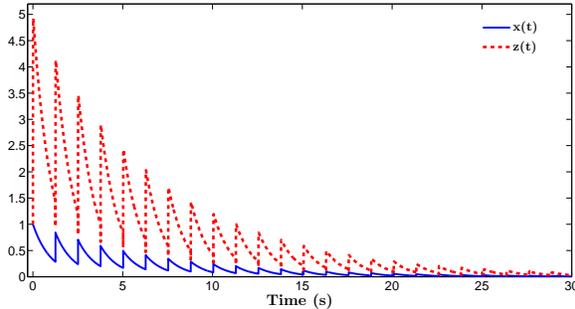


Fig. 3. State trajectories with $\tau_k = 1.255 \text{ sec}$

C. Hybrid system

Let us consider the system (4)-(5) with matrices (21)-(23). Setting again $\varepsilon = 0.003$ and applying Theorem 7 we obtain a period separating two consecutive events that has to be larger than $\tau_k = 1.95 \text{ sec}$. In this case the system is asymptotically stable for all time periods lower-bounded by τ_k . The trajectories of system (4)-(5) for $\tau_k = 1.95 \text{ sec}$ are shown in Figure 4.

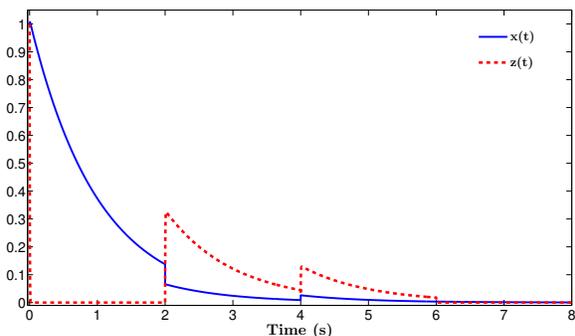


Fig. 4. State trajectories with $\tau_k = 2 \text{ sec}$

Notice that $A_{21}^1 = 0$ explaining the very fast convergence of z during the first period. At $t_1 = 2 \text{ s}$, both a switch and a jump occur simultaneously. We also note that $A_{21}^2 \neq 0$ meaning that the convergence speed of z is slower due to the influence of the slow variable x . At time $t_2 = 2t_1$ only a jump occurs meaning that the slow variable x continues to affect the dynamics of z .

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we proposed sufficient dwell-time condition for the stability of two-time scales switched impulsive systems. We emphasized that the required dwell-time consists of a sum of two terms. The first one corresponds to the stabilization of the slow dynamics while the second one is of order of the parameter characterizing the time-scale separation and is required for the stabilization of the dynamics on the slow manifold. The results have been illustrated by numerical simulation of linear systems affected by switches and/or state jumps.

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