

Addendum to “Feedback stability of negative imaginary systems”

Alexander Lanzon

Abstract—The statement of [1, Lemma 6] is perfectly correct. The proof is also perfectly fine when the kernel of A is non-trivial. However, the proof in [1, Lemma 6] is silent in the situation when the matrix A only has a trivial kernel. The purpose of this brief addendum is to fill the gap in the original published proof via very minor changes to the originally published proof.

Index Terms—Negative imaginary systems, robust control, feedback stability.

I. ADDENDUM

The following lemma statement is identical to [1, Lemma 6]. The following proof is nearly identical to the proof of [1, Lemma 6] with only very small changes so that the originally missed situation (i.e. when A only has a trivial kernel) is now also captured.

The notation is identical to [1].

Lemma 1: [1, Lemma 6]: Let $M(s)$ be a negative imaginary system and $N(s)$ be a strictly negative imaginary system. Assume $s = j\omega_0$ with $\omega_0 \in (0, \infty)$ is a simple pole of $M(s)$. Then $I - M(s)N(s)$ has no transmission zero at $s = j\omega_0$.

Proof: Since $s = j\omega_0$ with $\omega_0 \in (0, \infty)$ is a simple pole of $M(s)$, $M(s)$ can be factored as $M(s) = M_1(s) + \frac{-jA}{s-j\omega_0}$ where $A = A^* \geq 0$ and $M_1(s)$ is analytic in the neighborhood of $s = j\omega_0$.

Choose a sufficiently small $\delta > 0$.

Since $M(s)$ is a negative imaginary system,

$$\begin{aligned} j[M(j\omega) - M(j\omega)^*] &\geq 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \{0 < |\omega - \omega_0| < \delta\} \\ \Leftrightarrow [jM(j\omega)] + [jM(j\omega)]^* &\geq 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \{0 < |\omega - \omega_0| < \delta\} \\ \Leftrightarrow [jM_1(j\omega) + \frac{A}{j(\omega - \omega_0)}] + [jM_1(j\omega) + \frac{A}{j(\omega - \omega_0)}]^* &\geq 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \{0 < |\omega - \omega_0| < \delta\} \\ \Leftrightarrow [jM_1(j\omega)] + [jM_1(j\omega)]^* &\geq 0 \quad \forall \omega \in \{0 < |\omega - \omega_0| < \delta\} \\ \Rightarrow [jM_1(j\omega_0)] + [jM_1(j\omega_0)]^* &\geq 0 \text{ (by continuity of real rational functions and because } M_1(s) \text{ is analytic near } s = j\omega_0\text{).} \end{aligned}$$

Also, since $N(s)$ is a strictly negative imaginary system,

$$\begin{aligned} j[N(j\omega) - N(j\omega)^*] &> 0 \quad \forall \omega \in (0, \infty) \\ \Leftrightarrow [jN(j\omega)] + [jN(j\omega)]^* &> 0 \quad \forall \omega \in (0, \infty) \\ \Leftrightarrow [jN(j\omega)]^{-1} + [jN(j\omega)]^{-*} &> 0 \quad \forall \omega \in (0, \infty) \\ \text{(since } N(j\omega) \text{ has to be nonsingular } \forall \omega \in (0, \infty) \text{ to satisfy } [jN(j\omega)] + [jN(j\omega)]^* &> 0 \forall \omega \in (0, \infty)) \\ \Rightarrow [jN(j\omega_0)]^{-1} + [jN(j\omega_0)]^{-*} &> 0. \end{aligned}$$

From the above two conditions, we now have

$$\begin{aligned} &[[jN(j\omega_0)]^{-1} + [jM_1(j\omega_0)]] \\ &+ [[jN(j\omega_0)]^{-1} + [jM_1(j\omega_0)]]^* > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

However, we need to show that $I - M(s)N(s)$ has no transmission zero at $s = j\omega_0$, which is equivalent to $[jN(s)]^{-1} + [jM(s)]$ has no transmission zero at $s = j\omega_0$.

We show this via contradiction. Suppose $s = j\omega_0$ with $\omega_0 > 0$ is a transmission zero of $[jN(s)]^{-1} + [jM(s)]$. Then $\exists y \in \mathbb{C}^m$ with $y \neq 0$ such that $[[jN(s)]^{-1} + [jM(s)]]y = 0$ at $s = j\omega_0$. Expanding the above equation, we have that the given y must satisfy $[jN(s)]^{-1}y + [jM_1(s)]y = \frac{-Ay}{s-j\omega_0}$. But in the limit as $s \rightarrow j\omega_0$, the left-hand side is finite and the right-hand side is infinite when $y \notin \ker(A)$. Hence $y \in \ker(A)$ (which could be either a trivial kernel or a non-trivial kernel). Thus, $[[jN(s)]^{-1} + [jM(s)]]y = 0$ at $s = j\omega_0$ implies $[jN(j\omega_0)]^{-1}y + [jM_1(j\omega_0)]y = 0$ which in turn implies that $y = 0$ via (1). Hence, by contradiction, $I - M(s)N(s)$ has no transmission zero at $s = j\omega_0$. ■

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Lanzon and H. J. Chen, “Feedback stability of negative imaginary systems,” *IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control*, vol. 62, no. 11, pp. 5620–5633, Nov. 2017.