

$$\square p(s) = s^6 + s^5 + 4s^4 + 3s^3 + 2s^2 + s + 1$$

R-H table:

$s^6$ :	1	4	2	1
$s^5$ :	(1)	3	1	-
$s^4$ :	$\frac{1 \times 4 - 1 \times 3}{1} = (1)$	$\frac{1 \times 2 - 1 \times 1}{1} = 1$	$\frac{1 \times 1}{1} = 1$	✓
$s^3$ :	2	0	-	
$s^2$ :	1	1		
$s$ :	-2	-		
1 :	1			

Inference: 4 roots in  $\mathbb{C}^-$   
 2 roots in  $\mathbb{C}^+$  ← No of sign changes in the 1<sup>st</sup> col of the RH table.  
 0 roots in  $\mathbb{R}$

Singular cases:

- Case 1: 1<sup>st</sup> entry in a row = 0.

⇒ Proceed by replacing 0 by  $\epsilon$  and then take limits as  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ .

$$s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 66 = p(s)$$

$s^3$ :	1	11	
$s^2$ :	<del>6</del> 1	<del>66</del> 11	← $(s^2 + 11)$ is a factor of $p(s)$
$s^1$ :	<del>0</del> $\epsilon$		$\epsilon \downarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ No sign change
$s^0$ :	11		$\epsilon \uparrow 0 \Rightarrow$ <u>2 sign changes</u>

Case 2: Entire row = 0.

$$p(s) = s^5 + s^4 + s^3 + s^2 + s + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 s^5: 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
 s^4: 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \rightarrow (s^4 + s^2 + 1) \\
 s^3: 0 \quad 0 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (s+1) \\
 \hline
 s^4 + s^2 + 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} s^5 + s^4 + s^2 + s + 1 \\ s^5 \qquad \qquad + s^3 \qquad \qquad + s \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 s^4 + s^2 + 1 \\
 s^4 + s^2 + 1 \\
 \hline
 \times
 \end{array}$$

$$s^4 + s^2 + 1 \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{ds}} 4s^3 + 2s + 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 s^4: 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
 s^3: 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\
 s^2: 4 \quad 2 \\
 s^1: 1/2 \quad 1 \\
 s^0: -6 \\
 s^0: 1
 \end{array}$$

What if  $\epsilon$  method does not work.

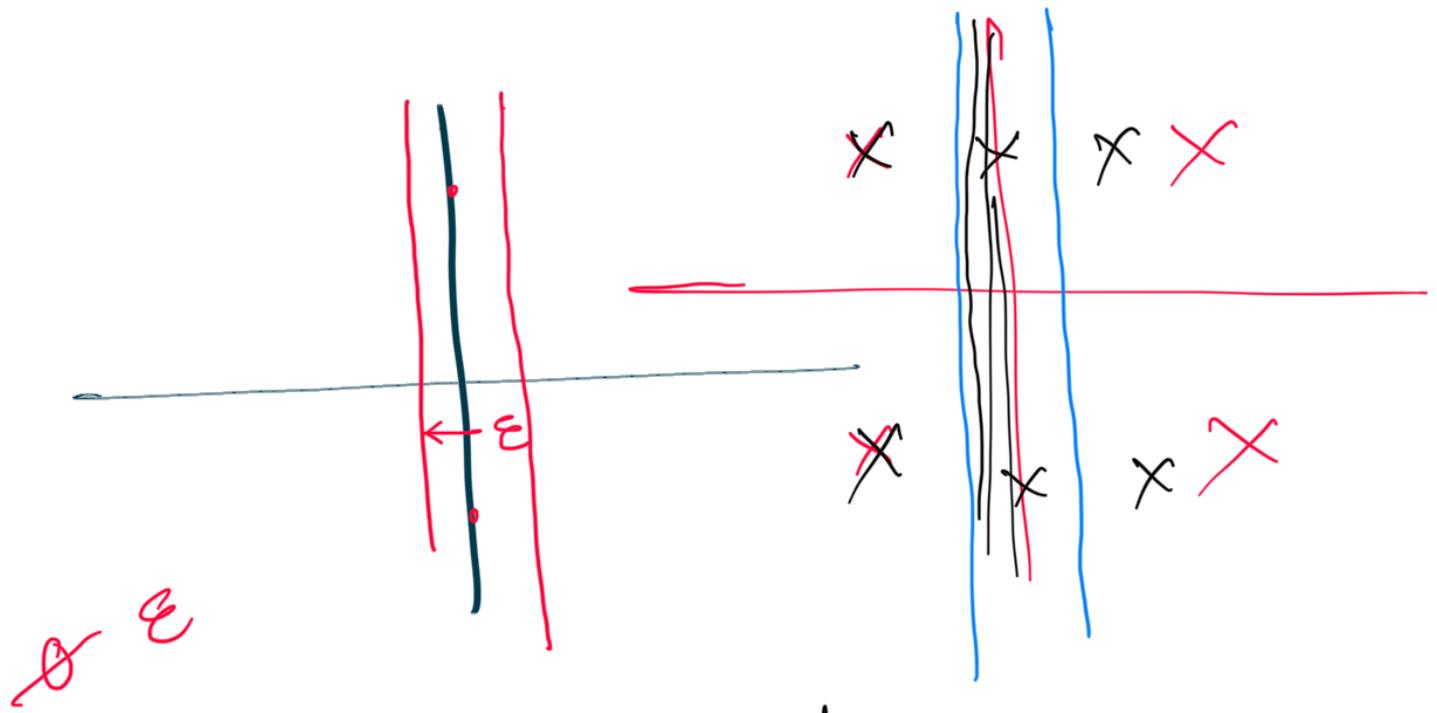
$$p(s) = s^2 + s + 1 \leftarrow \lambda$$

$$p_\epsilon(s) := p(s - \epsilon) = (s - \epsilon)^2 + (s - \epsilon) + 1$$

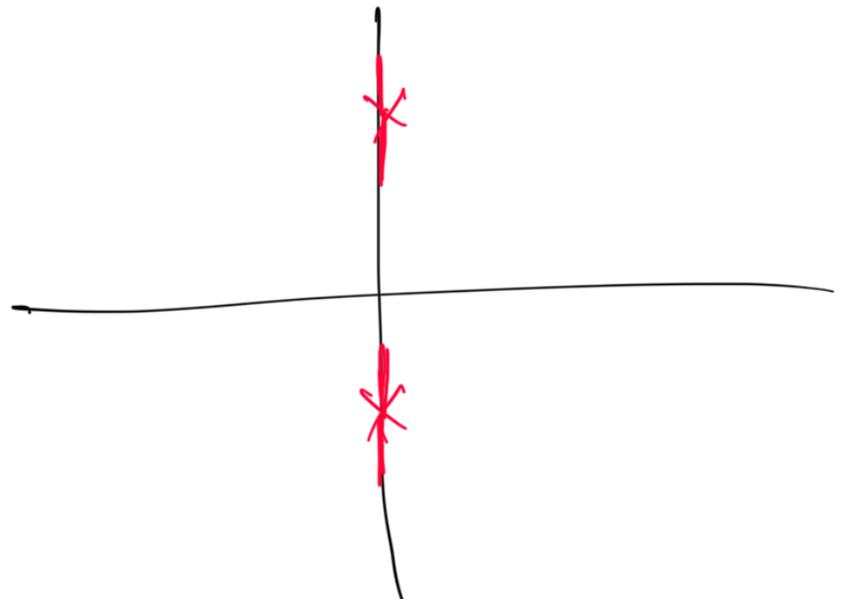
$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda + \epsilon &= s^2 - 2\epsilon s + \epsilon^2 + s - \epsilon + 1 \\
 &= s^2 + (1 - 2\epsilon)s + (\epsilon^2 - \epsilon + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2: 1 \quad \epsilon^2 - \epsilon + 1$$

$$s^1: 1 - 2\epsilon$$



$\delta = \epsilon$



$p(s)$   
 $q(s) = \min p(\frac{1}{s})$

$$s^2 + s + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} + 1$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + s + 1}{s^3}$$