

מערכת קורס"ה / אוניברסיטת תל אביב

$\deg \sigma > 0$ $p = -q$ $\deg t = p \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\deg \tilde{\sigma} = \deg \sigma - \deg t = \deg \sigma - p$
 $\deg \sigma^{(k)} = \deg \sigma - kp = \deg \sigma + kq, k=0, \dots, r$
 $\deg \sigma^{(r)} = \deg \sigma + rq \geq 0$

AS: $\sigma^{(k)} + \varphi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) = 0, 1 \leq k \leq r-1$
 $\varphi_{k+1}: \mathbb{R}^{k+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \varphi_{k+1} \in C(\mathbb{R}^k)$
 $\sigma^{(k)} + \varphi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) - \delta$ קודם סימן $\tilde{\varphi}_{k+1} \in \mathcal{QC}$
 $\deg \tilde{\varphi}_{k+1} = \deg \sigma^{(k+1)}$

AS $\sigma^{(k+1)} + \varphi_{k+1}(\vec{\sigma}_k) = 0, \varphi_{k+1} = \beta \tilde{\varphi}_k$
 אם $\delta > \alpha$ מספיק

$u_{k+1} = -\alpha \tilde{\varphi}_k(\vec{\sigma}_k)$
 $u_{k+1} = -\alpha \|\vec{\sigma}_k\|_h^{\deg \sigma^{(k+1)}} \text{sign} \tilde{\varphi}_k(\vec{\sigma}_k)$

$\sigma^{(k+1)} \in [c, c] \|\vec{\sigma}_k\|_h^{\deg \sigma^{(k+1)}} + [k_m, k_M] u_{k+1}$

$\delta > 0$
 $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R} \cdot A + B \sim [A]^\delta + [B]^\delta$ *sign equivalent*

$r=1, q > -1$ $\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{1+q} = 0$ AS

$\forall a > 0$ $[\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} + \beta_0^{\frac{a}{1+q}} [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}}$ *sign equivalent*

$r=2, q > -\frac{1}{2}$ $\ddot{\sigma} + \beta_1 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} = 0$ *sign equivalent*
 AS β_1 *fix* β_0 *don't*

$r=3, q > -\frac{1}{3}$ $\dddot{\sigma} + \beta_2 [\ddot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+2q}} + \beta_1 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} = 0$ *sign equivalent*
 β_0, β_1 *fix* β_2 *don't* AS

$[\ddot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+2q}} + \beta_2 [\ddot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+2q}} + \beta_1 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}}$ *sign equivalent*
 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$ *fix*

$q > -\frac{1}{r-1}$, $a > 0$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$
 קיבלנו פתרון $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots$ *fix*

$u_r = -\alpha \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|_h^{1+rq} \left([\sigma^{(r-1)}]^{\frac{a}{1+(r-1)q}} + \beta_{r-2} [\sigma^{(r-2)}]^{\frac{a}{1+(r-2)q}} + \dots + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}} \right)$

$\deg u_r = \deg \sigma^{(r)} = 1 + rq$

$q = -\frac{1}{r}$, $1 + rq = 0$, קיבלנו פתרון r -SMC

$\deg u_r = 0$, $u_r = -\alpha \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|_h^{-a} (\dots)$

$u_r = -\alpha \frac{[\sigma^{(r-1)}]^{\frac{a}{1+(r-1)q}} + \beta_{r-2} [\sigma^{(r-2)}]^{\frac{a}{1+(r-2)q}} + \dots + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{a}{1+q}}}{|\sigma^{(r-1)}|^{\frac{a}{1+(r-1)q}} + \dots + \beta_0 |\sigma|^{\frac{a}{1+q}}}$ *send*

$$, q = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|_h = \left(|\sigma^{(r-1)}|^{\frac{a}{1+(r-1)q}} + \beta_{r-2} |\sigma^{(r-2)}|^{\frac{a}{1+(r-2)q}} + \dots + \beta_0 |\sigma|^{\frac{a}{1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$\sqrt[2]{2p} \quad q = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \text{and } \beta$

$$U_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) = -\alpha \frac{[\sigma^{(r-1)}]^{ar} + \beta_{r-2} [\sigma^{(r-2)}]^{ar} + \dots + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{ar}}{|\sigma^{(r-1)}|^{ar} + \beta_{r-2} |\sigma^{(r-2)}|^{ar} + \dots + \beta_0 |\sigma|^{ar}}$$

QC $\rightarrow p \rightarrow$

$ar = b \quad |w|$

$$U_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) = -\alpha \frac{[\sigma^{(r-1)}]^{\frac{b}{r}} + \beta_{r-2} [\sigma^{(r-2)}]^{\frac{b}{r}} + \dots + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{b}{r}}}{|\sigma^{(r-1)}|^{\frac{b}{r}} + \beta_{r-2} |\sigma^{(r-2)}|^{\frac{b}{r}} + \dots + \beta_0 |\sigma|^{\frac{b}{r}}}$$

"Simple" r -SMC, Dang, Levant, Li 2015
 $b > 0 \quad b > \sigma \quad |1|$

$(\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{N}, \epsilon \wedge \epsilon > 1, \epsilon)$
 $\frac{1}{\epsilon} \in \mathbb{N}$

$\deg \varphi_1 = \deg \varphi_2 = 0, \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \wedge \epsilon > 1$

$\varphi_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi_2 = 0$

$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \varphi_1(x) \leq \delta \right\} \subset \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \varphi_2(x) \leq \epsilon \right\}$

$\forall x > 0 \quad \varphi_1(x) = \text{const}$

$\forall x < 0 \quad \varphi_1(x) = \text{const}$

$\varphi_2(x) \leq \delta \quad \delta > 0$

$\text{sk } |h=1| \quad \text{sk } \varphi_1 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \varphi_1 \in \mathbb{N}$

$\text{sk } |\delta| < \delta \quad \text{sk } \varphi_2 \in \mathbb{N} \quad \varphi_2 \in \mathbb{N}$

$|n \geq 2|$

$\exists \delta : \varphi_1 \leq \delta \Rightarrow \varphi_2 \leq \epsilon$

$S = \{x \mid \|x\|_h = 1\}$

$\exists \delta > 0 \exists \epsilon > 0 \exists x \in S : \varphi_1(x) \leq \delta \wedge \varphi_2(x) \geq \epsilon$
 $\text{sk } \varphi_1(x) \leq \delta \Rightarrow \varphi_2(x) \leq \epsilon$
 $\text{sk } \varphi_2(x) \geq \epsilon \Rightarrow \varphi_1(x) \geq \delta$

$\theta, A, B \in \mathbb{R}, |\theta| \leq 1, 0 \leq \xi < 1$
 $B \geq 0, (A, B) \neq (0, 0)$

SK

$\frac{|A+B\theta|}{|A|+B} \leq \xi \Rightarrow |A+B\theta| \leq \frac{2\xi}{1-\xi} B$

$\Rightarrow \text{if } B=0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{|A|}{|A|} \leq \xi < 1$ / $\theta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 1$
 $\tilde{\theta} = \theta \cdot \text{sgn} A, \tilde{A} = \frac{|A|}{B}$ / $\text{if } B=0, \tilde{A} \rightarrow \infty$

$\frac{|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}|}{\tilde{A} + 1} \leq \xi, \tilde{A} \geq 0, |\tilde{\theta}| \leq 1$

$|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}| \leq \frac{2\xi}{1-\xi}$

ידידות

① $0 \leq \tilde{A} \leq \frac{1+\xi}{1-\xi}$

$|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}| \leq \xi(\tilde{A} + 1) \leq \xi \left(\frac{1+\xi}{1-\xi} + 1 \right) = \frac{2\xi}{1-\xi}$

② $\tilde{A} > \frac{1+\xi}{1-\xi}$

$|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}| \leq \xi(\tilde{A} + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}|}{\tilde{A} + 1} \leq \xi$
 $\frac{|\tilde{A} + \tilde{\theta}|}{\tilde{A} + 1} = \frac{|\tilde{A} + 1 + \tilde{\theta} - 1|}{\tilde{A} + 1} \geq 1 - \frac{2}{\tilde{A} + 1}$
 $> 1 - \frac{2}{\frac{1+\xi}{1-\xi} + 1} = 1 - (1-\xi) = \xi$

$u = \alpha \|\vec{w}_r\| = -\alpha \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|^{1+q_r} \left(\varphi_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|^{-dq_r} \right)$ / $\text{if } r=1$

$\Psi \in QC, \text{deg } \Psi = 0, \Psi(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1})$ / $\text{if } r=1$

$\vec{\sigma}_{r-1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\sigma}^{(r-1)} + \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) \cdot \delta$ / $S_{K,1}$

$\|\alpha\|_{K,1}$ / $\text{if } r=1$

$\exists M > 0 \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 :$

$$|\Psi(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1})| \leq \delta \Rightarrow |\sigma^{(r-1)} + \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2})| \leq M \frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}$$

($\|\cdot\|_{h_1}$ נורמה) $\delta > 0$ נבחר

$$\frac{|\varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2})|}{\|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}} \leq M$$

($\delta > 0$ נבחר) $\varphi_{r-1} \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$, $\deg \varphi_{r-1} = 1+(r-1)q$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : \Psi \leq \delta \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sigma^{(r-1)} + \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2})}{|\sigma^{(r-1)}| + \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}} \right| \leq \epsilon$$

$$\varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) = \theta M \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}$$

$$(*) \quad |\sigma^{(r-1)} + \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2})| \leq M \frac{2\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q} \Leftarrow \delta > 0$$

δ, ϵ, N

(*) משקולת הכסף איננה (צ'י) הולמברג

היא $AS > \epsilon = 0$ אכן ϵ נבחר

R_n^r δ כן δ -עקבן מספיק נכחה, (*) AS

$\{\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\} \subseteq \Omega_\epsilon$ נבחר ϵ ככה, (*) משקולת Ω_ϵ

נסתקם במשאלה

$$\sigma^{(r)} \neq \alpha V_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) = 0$$

משקולת

AS α ציטוט מסקנה, הולמברג

α גזאל מספיק כן כהולמברג

אם Ω_ϵ ככה, Ω_ϵ איננו ישרה משקולת Ω_ϵ איננו ישרה

מספרים קטנים מ-1, כלומר $\delta < 1$

הקשר בין σ_{r-1} ל- σ_{r-2} (כאשר $\sigma_{r-1} \neq 0$)

$$\Omega_\varepsilon = \left\{ \vec{\sigma}_{r-1} \mid \varphi_-(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) \leq \sigma^{(r-1)} \leq \varphi_+(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) \right\}$$

$$\varphi_\pm = \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) \pm M \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}$$

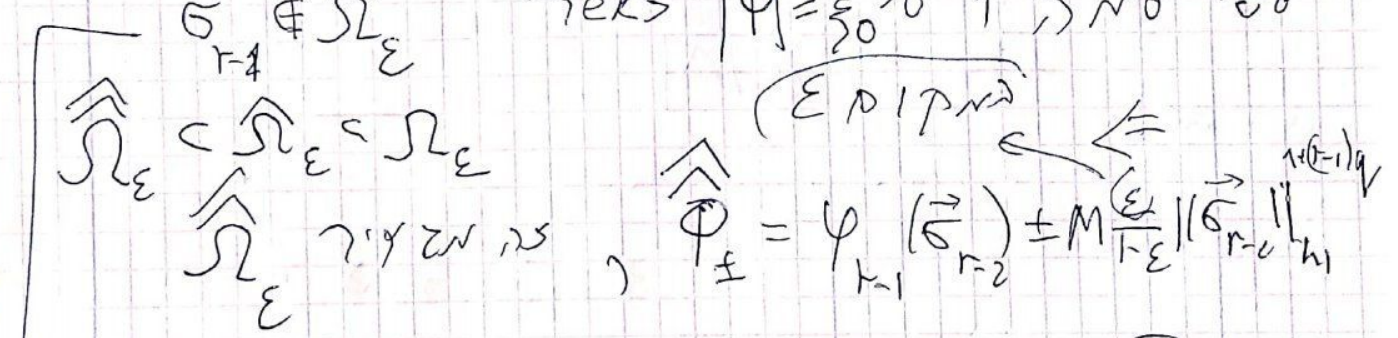
הקשר בין $\hat{\varphi}_+$ ל- $\hat{\varphi}_-$ (כאשר $\vec{\sigma}_{r-2} \neq 0$)

$$\varphi_{r-1} \leq \hat{\varphi}_+(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) < \varphi_{r-1} + M \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q}$$

$$\varphi_{r-1} - M \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q} < \hat{\varphi}_-(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}) \leq \varphi_{r-1}(\vec{\sigma}_{r-2})$$

$$\hat{\Omega}_\varepsilon = \left\{ \vec{\sigma}_{r-1} \mid \hat{\varphi}_- \leq \sigma^{(r-1)} \leq \hat{\varphi}_+ \right\} \subset \Omega_\varepsilon$$

הקשר בין $\hat{\sigma}_{r-1}$ ל- $\hat{\sigma}_{r-2}$ (כאשר $\hat{\sigma}_{r-1} \neq 0$)



$$\left(\sigma^{(r-1)} \neq \hat{\varphi}_\pm \right) \Rightarrow \sigma^{(r-1)} \pm \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} M \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-2}\|_{h_1}^{1+(r-1)q} > \delta$$

$$\sigma^{(r)} = \alpha U_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) = \alpha \psi(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}) \cdot \|\vec{\sigma}_{r-1}\|_{h_1}^{1+rq}$$

הקשר בין $\sigma^{(r)}$ ל- $\sigma^{(r-1)}$ (כאשר $\sigma^{(r-1)} \neq 0$)

$$\Delta_{\pm} = \sigma^{(r-1)} \frac{\hat{\phi}}{1 \pm \hat{\phi}} (\sigma_{r-2}^0)$$

(N0)

$$\deg \Delta_{\pm} = 1 + r q \geq 0$$

~~$$|\Delta_{\pm}| \leq C_1 \|\sigma_{r-1}\|$$~~

$$|\Delta_{\pm}| \leq C_1 \|\sigma_{r-1}\|^{1+(r-1)q}$$

$$\Delta_{\pm} \in d\psi_r \cdot \|\sigma_{r-1}\|^{1+rq} + [-C_0, C_0] \|\sigma_{r-1}\|^{1+rq}$$

$\Delta_{+} > 0$ (1))

$$= (\alpha \psi_r + [-C_0, C_0]) \|\sigma_{r-1}\|^{1+rq}$$

$$\delta < 0$$

$$\Delta_{+} \leq \delta \Delta_{+}^{\frac{1+rq}{1+(r-1)q}} = \delta \Delta_{+}$$

$\Delta_{+} \rightarrow 0 \iff \|\sigma_{r-1}\| \rightarrow 0$ (1))
 $\|\sigma_{r-1}\| \rightarrow 0 \iff \|\sigma_{r-1}\| \geq \epsilon$
 $\Delta_{+} \leq \delta \Delta_{+}^{\frac{1+rq}{1+(r-1)q}} \iff \Delta_{+} > \delta$
 FT $\Delta_{+} \in$

כא $q < 0 \iff 0 < \lambda < 1 \iff \Delta \leq 0$ (כא $\Delta \leq 0$)

כא $q \geq 0 \iff \lambda \geq 1 \iff \Delta \rightarrow 0$ (כא $\Delta \rightarrow 0$)
 כא $\Delta < 0$ (כא $\Delta < 0$)

$\Delta < 0$

$$\Delta_{-} \geq \delta |\Delta|$$

d.e.N

מקרה של בקר ע"י - δ ו- δ
 δ בקר δ ו- δ

$$\sigma^{(r)} \in [-C, C] \cdot \|\sigma_{r-1}\|^{1+rq} \in [K_m, K_M] \cdot dU_r(\sigma_{r-1})$$

כא
 ! נ"ו
 ! $\psi > \text{const}$

~~$$|\Delta_{\pm}| \leq \delta \|\sigma_{r-1}\|$$~~

$$\Delta_{+} \leq \delta \Delta_{+}^{\frac{1+rq}{1+(r-1)q}}$$

נ"ו δ ו- δ

d.e.N

$\deg t = \frac{1}{r}$, $\deg \sigma^{(r)} = 1 + r q = 0$, $q = -\frac{1}{r}$, r -SMC $\frac{KN \geq 1q}{}$
 $\deg \sigma = 1$, $\deg \dot{\sigma} = 1 + q$, ..., $\deg \sigma^{(r-1)} = 1 + (r-1)q = \frac{1}{r}$

$\deg \sigma = r$, $\deg \dot{\sigma} = r-1$, ..., $\deg \sigma^{(r-1)} = 1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow q = -1 \\ \text{size } \gg \end{array} \right.$

$k=1, \dots, r$ $u_k = -\alpha_k \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1})$ controllers $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \dots$

$AS \quad \sigma^{(k)} + \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) = 0$, $\deg \Psi_k = r-k$ SK

$\sigma^{(k)} \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) = 0$, $\deg \Psi_k = 0$ $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \dots$ $k=r$

$u_r = -\alpha_r \Psi_r(\vec{\sigma}_{r-1})$ - r -SMC

$\rightarrow r$ -SM homogeneity (Levant 2005) $k \rightarrow p, \gg$

$k=1 \quad \dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}} = 0$ $\frac{\text{Levant (2005)} \quad \sigma \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \dots \quad r \rightarrow 1q}{}$
 $\Psi_1 = \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}$, $\beta_0 > 0$
 $N_1 = \beta_0 |\sigma|^{\frac{r-1}{r}}$

$k=2 \quad \ddot{\sigma} + \beta_1 \left(\frac{\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{|\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}|} \right) \left(|\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}| \right)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}} = 0$

$\Psi_2 = \frac{\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}}{|\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}|}$, $\Psi_2 = \beta_1 \left(|\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}| \right)^{\frac{r-2}{r-1}}$ Ψ_2
 $|\Psi_2| \leq 1$, $\deg \Psi_2 = 0$ N_2

$k \quad \sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) (|\dot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{r-1}{r}}| - N_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1})) = 0$
 $k \leq r-1$

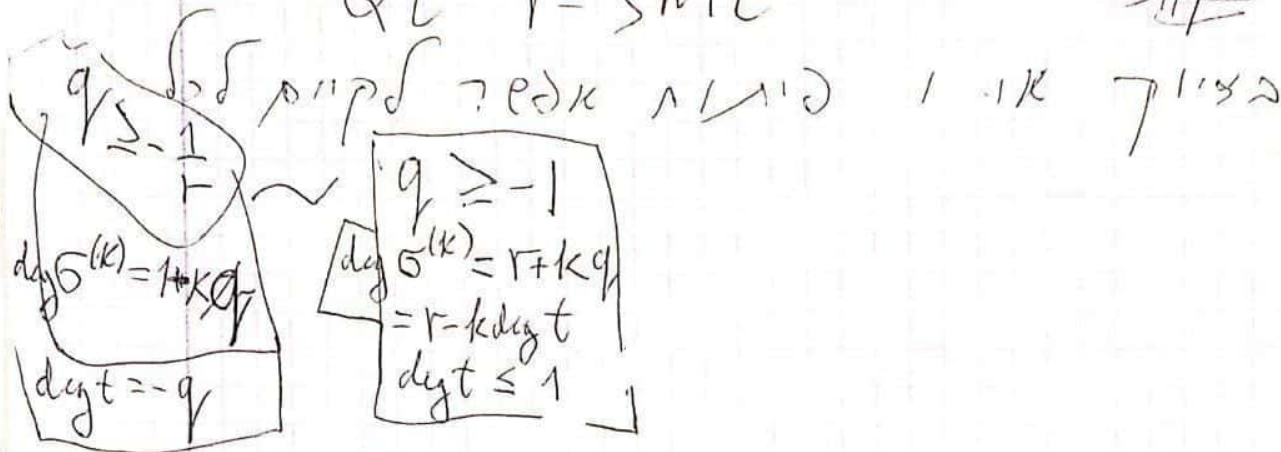
$\deg N_k = r-k$, N_k

$\deg \Psi_k = 0$, $|\Psi_k| \leq 1$, $\Psi_k = \frac{\sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k N_k}{|\sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k N_k|}$

$k+1 \quad \sigma^{(k+1)} + \beta_{k+1} \Psi_{k+1}(\vec{\sigma}_k) N_{k+1}(\vec{\sigma}_k) = 0$

$\Psi_{k+1} = \frac{\sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) N_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1})}{|\sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1}) N_k(\vec{\sigma}_{k-1})|}$, $N_{k+1} = \left(|\sigma^{(k)} + \beta_k \Psi_k N_k| \right)^{\frac{r-k-1}{r-k}}$

$\varphi_r = \beta_r \Psi_r, N_r = 1$ (רק) $k=r$
 (כנ"ג) שינוי שרשרת קצרה
 QC r-SMC שינוי



$q \geq -\frac{1}{3}, r = 3 - \delta$ control $\wedge \delta \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$

$\Rightarrow \deg \sigma = 1, \deg \dot{\sigma} = 1+q, \deg \ddot{\sigma} = 1+2q, \deg \overset{\text{III}}{\sigma} = 1+3q \geq 0$

$r=1: \ddot{\sigma} + \beta_0 [\dot{\sigma}]^{1+q} = 0 \quad \text{AS } \beta_0 > 0$

$r=2: \overset{\text{III}}{\sigma} + \beta_1 [\dot{\sigma}]^2 + \beta_2 [\sigma]^{2(1+q)} = 0, \beta_i > 0$
 $\Psi_2(\vec{\sigma}_1)$

$r=3: \overset{\text{III}}{\sigma} + \beta_2 (\ddot{\sigma} + \Psi_2(\sigma, \dot{\sigma})) \|\vec{\sigma}_2\|_h^q = 0$
 Ψ_3

$u = -\alpha \tilde{\Psi}_3(\vec{\sigma}_2) = -\alpha (\overset{\text{III}}{\sigma} + \beta_1 [\dot{\sigma}]^2 + \beta_2 [\sigma]^{2(1+q)})$

$\|(\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \overset{\text{III}}{\sigma})\|_h = \max(|\sigma|, |\dot{\sigma}|^{1/q}, |\overset{\text{III}}{\sigma}|^{1/(1+q)})$

$\|\vec{\sigma}_2\|_h = \left(|\sigma|^2 + 2|\dot{\sigma}|^{2/q} + |\overset{\text{III}}{\sigma}|^{2/(1+q)} \right)^{1/2}$
 $\tilde{u} = u \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\Psi_3}{\|\vec{\sigma}_2\|_h^{1+3q}}\right)$

הנעשה: נמצא פונקציה

$$f(t) = f_0(t) + g(t), t \in [0, \infty)$$

$f_0, f_0', \dots, f_0^{(k)}$ והערך $f_0^{(k)}$ $f(t) \in C^{n-k}$

הנאם האם זה נאם אחר

אי-שוויון של Landau-Kolmogorov

$$g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, I \subset \mathbb{R}$$

קטע, אוסף אינסופי

היה g שטירה, הרציונל n פעמים

$g^{(k)}$ כצורה נהמט $|g^{(n+1)}|$ מונה

$$M_k = \sup_{t \in I} |g^{(k)}|$$

אם M_0, M_{n+1} קיימים

M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n אז

$$M_k \leq \gamma_{n,k} M_0^{\frac{n+1-k}{n+1}} M_{n+1}^{\frac{k}{n+1}}$$

$I = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow I = \mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$ הן נכונה

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}, I = [a, b]$ הן נכונה

צורה זכורה

Ditzian, Uchen 1993
! זכור

$$g^{(n+1)} = 0 \Rightarrow g = \alpha t, t \in [0, 1]$$

$$\gamma_{n,0} = 1$$

$$\gamma_{n,n+1} = 1$$

$$\sup |g| = \alpha \leq \gamma_{n,0} \alpha^{\frac{n+1-0}{n+1}} \alpha^{\frac{0}{n+1}} = 1$$

$$\sup |g| = \alpha \leq \gamma_{n,1} \alpha^{\frac{n}{n+1}} \alpha^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = 0$$

טובה

$$g(t) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{n+1}t\right) \Rightarrow M_0 = 1, M_k = L^{\frac{k}{n+1}}, M_{n+1} = L$$

$$\delta_{n,k} \geq 1 \quad - e \quad \rho' \kappa \rightarrow |k| > n$$

$$\delta_{1,0} = \delta_{1,2} = 1, \delta_{1,1} = 2, I = \mathbb{R}_+, n=1$$

$$\delta_{1,1} = \sqrt{2} \leftarrow I = \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Landau 1913}$$

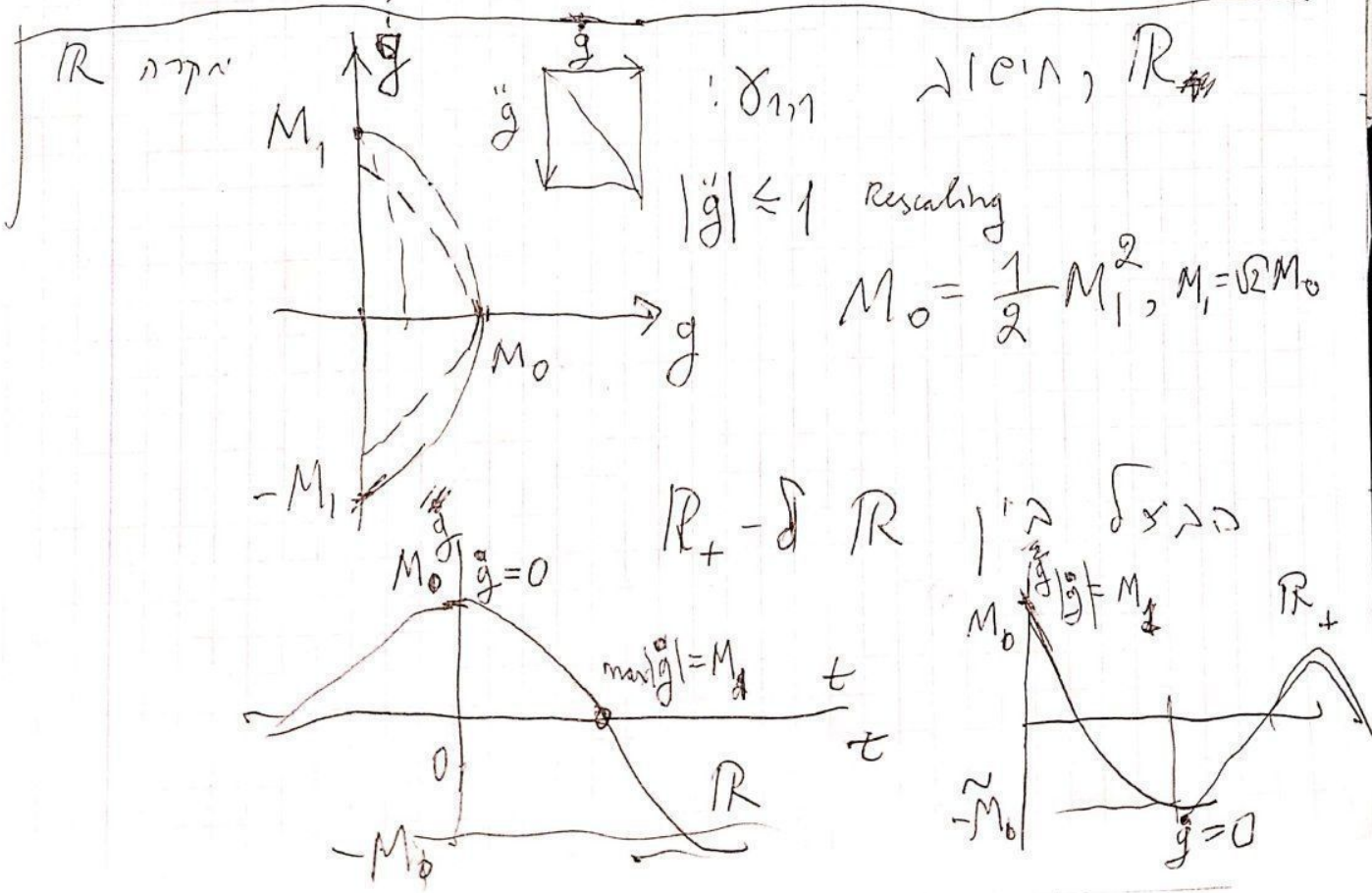
$$I = \mathbb{R} \quad \int \delta_{n,k} \quad k \leq n \quad \text{Kolmogorov 1939}$$

$$K_{n,k} = \delta_{n,k} \in [1, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad (\text{כנסו יחד})$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_{n,k} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{נשקף}$$

$$n-k = \text{const}$$

$n > 1$, $\delta_{n,k}$ $\in \mathbb{R}_+$ $\delta_{n,k}$ $\in \mathbb{R}_+$ $\delta_{n,k}$ $\in \mathbb{R}_+$



Levant, Birne, Yu, 2017

גבע

$$M_0 \leq \varepsilon, M_{n+1} \leq L, I = [a, b], \Delta > 0$$

$$M_0 = \sup_{[a-\Delta, b+\Delta]} |g|, M_{n+1} = \sup_{[a-\Delta, b+\Delta]} |g^{(n+1)}| \quad b = \infty \text{ מותר}$$

$\Delta = \Delta(\varepsilon, L)$ ק' δ של ε מסוים ק' δ של ε מסוים

$$\sup_{[a, b]} |g^{(k)}| \leq K_{n,k} L^{\frac{k}{n+1}} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+1-k}{n+1}}$$

(Kolmogorov - נ' ממוסר - נ' ממוסר)

המשפט הדרוש: $\delta > \varepsilon$ (אולי 167)

$$\mathcal{D}_n: f \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{f} \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{f}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \in \text{Lip}_n(L)$$

$$L \text{ קבוע } f_0^{(n)} \text{ אם } f_0: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

משפט \mathcal{D}_n מלא "ק" $\text{Lip}_n(L)$

$[a, b]$ $\delta \geq a - \Delta$ (גבע קובע)

$$|f_1 - f_2| \leq \varepsilon, f_1, f_2 \in \text{Lip}_n(L)$$

$[a, b]$ δ ק' δ של ε מסוים

$$|\widehat{f_1}^{(k)} - \widehat{f_2}^{(k)}| \leq K_{n,k} L^{\frac{k}{n+1}} \varepsilon^{\frac{n+1-k}{n+1}}$$

sharp inequality

אסימפטוטית אופטימלית

אסימפטוטית אופטימלית $f_0 \in Lip_n(L)$
 $|\xi| \leq \epsilon, f = f_0 + \xi$ $\delta > \delta$
 נ"ק $\delta > \delta$ $\delta > \delta$

$$|f_0^{(k)}(t) - \hat{f}_0^{(k)}(t)| \leq \delta_{n,k} L^{\frac{k}{n+1}} \epsilon^{\frac{n+1-k}{n+1}}$$

$L > 0, \epsilon \geq 0 \Rightarrow \delta > \delta$

אי-רציפותיות אופטימליות במערכת

$Lip_n \subset C[\mathbb{R}_+]$ אופטימליות במערכת
 locally compact \mathbb{R}_+ אופטימליות במערכת
 \mathbb{R}_+ אופטימליות במערכת

$D_{n,k}$: $\arg \min_{\substack{g \in Lip_n(L) \\ t \in [a,b]}} \|f - g\|_C$ אופטימליות
 $t \in [a,b]$ אופטימליות

High Gain Observer (Khalil)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_0 = -\tilde{\lambda}_n \mu (z_0 - f(t)) + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 = -\tilde{\lambda}_{n-1} \mu^2 (z_0 - f(t)) + z_2 \\ \dots \\ \dot{z}_n = -\tilde{\lambda}_0 \mu^{n+1} (z_0 - f(t)) \end{cases}$$

$f = f_0, z = 0$
 $f_0 \in Lip_n(L)$
 $|z_i - f_0^{(i)}| = O(\mu^{-(n+1-i)})$

$P_\mu = s^{n+1} + \tilde{\lambda}_n \mu s^n + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_0 \mu^{n+1}$

$P_i = (s + \xi_1) \dots (s + \xi_n)$, $\xi_k = \alpha_k + \beta_k i$, $\alpha_k > 0$

$P_\mu = (s + \mu \xi_1) \dots (s + \mu \xi_n)$ $\mu \gg 1$ High Gain

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{z}_0 &= -\sum_n \lambda_n L^{\frac{1}{n+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &= -\sum_{n+1} \lambda_{n+1} L^{\frac{2}{n+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{n+1}{n+1}} + z_2 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{z}_{n-1} &= -\sum_1 \lambda_1 L^{\frac{n-1}{n+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + z_n \\ \dot{z}_n &= -\sum_0 \lambda_0 L [z_0 - f]^0 = -\sum_0 \lambda_0 \text{sign}(z_0 - f) \end{aligned} \right.$$

דפוק \rightarrow $\lambda_0 \text{sign}(z_0 - f)$ \rightarrow λ_0

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{z}_0 &= -\lambda_n L^{\frac{1}{n+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &= -\lambda_{n-1} L^{\frac{1}{n}} [z_1 - z_0]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + z_2 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{z}_{n-1} &= -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{1}{2}} [z_{n-1} - z_{n-2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} + z_n \\ \dot{z}_n &= -\lambda_0 L [z_n - z_{n-1}] = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_n - z_{n-1}) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$a_i = \frac{z_i - f^{(i)}}{L} \quad (f = f_0 \text{ or } \text{const})$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{\sigma}_0 &= -\lambda_n [\sigma_0]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \sigma_1 \\ &= -\lambda_{n-1} [\sigma_1 - \sigma_0]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \sigma_2 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{\sigma}_{n-1} &= -\lambda_1 [\sigma_{n-1} - \sigma_{n-2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sigma_n \\ \dot{\sigma}_n &= -\lambda_0 [\sigma_n - \sigma_{n-1}]^0 = -\lambda_0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\sigma_{i+1} - \sigma_i = \lambda_{n-i} [\sigma_i - \sigma_{i-1}] \frac{n-i}{n+1}$$

$\lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \quad |k \gg n$

142b

$$\sigma_{i+1} - \sigma_i \approx \lambda_{n-i} [\sigma_0]$$

$\lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \approx k \delta$

$$\sigma_i - \sigma_{i-1} \approx \lambda_{n-i+1} [\sigma_0]$$

$\lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i}$

$$\lambda_{n-i} \approx \lambda_{n-i} \lambda_{n-i+1} \frac{n-i}{n+1-i}$$

$$\lambda_j \approx \lambda_j \lambda_{j+1} \quad j = n-1, \dots, 1, \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_0$$

$$\lambda_n = \lambda_n$$

An infinite sequence of parameters $\vec{\lambda} = \{\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots\}$ is proved to exist for any $\lambda_0 > 1$ [32], which is valid for any $n + n_f = 0, 1, \dots$. In particular, $\vec{\lambda} = \{1.1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 26, 32, \dots\}$ suffice for $n + n_f \leq 12$ (up to 7 [43, 45]).

Table 1: Parameters $\tilde{\lambda}_0, \tilde{\lambda}_1, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_{n+n_f}$ of differentiator (9), (10) for $n + n_f = 0, 1, \dots, 12$

0	1.1												
1	1.1	1.5											
2	1.1	2.12	2										
3	1.1	3.06	4.16	3									
4	1.1	4.57	9.30	10.03	5								
5	1.1	6.75	20.26	32.24	23.72	7							
6	1.1	9.91	43.65	101.96	110.08	47.69	10						
7	1.1	14.13	88.78	295.74	455.40	281.37	84.14	12					
8	1.1	19.66	171.73	795.63	1703.9	1464.2	608.99	120.79	14				
9	1.1	26.93	322.31	2045.8	6002.3	7066.2	4026.3	1094.1	173.72	17			
10	1.1	36.34	586.78	5025.4	19895	31601	24296	8908	1908.5	251.99	20		
11	1.1	48.86	1061.1	12220	65053	138954	143658	70830	20406	3623.1	386.7	26	
12	1.1	65.22	1890.6	29064	206531	588869	812652	534837	205679	48747	6944.8	623.30	32

Successively substituting the derivative \dot{w}_1 from the first equation into the equation for \dot{w}_2 , then \dot{w}_2 into the equation for \dot{w}_3 , etc., obtain that $\tilde{\lambda}_0 = \lambda_0$, $\tilde{\lambda}_n = \lambda_n$, and $\tilde{\lambda}_j = \lambda_j \tilde{\lambda}_{j+1}^{j/(j+1)}$, $j = n - 1, n - 2, \dots, 1$. The corresponding parameters $\tilde{\lambda}_i$ are listed in Table 1.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\sigma}_0 = -\lambda_n [\sigma_0]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \sigma_1 \\ \dot{\sigma}_1 = -\lambda_{n-1} [\sigma_1 - \sigma_0]^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + \sigma_2 \\ \dots \\ \dot{\sigma}_n = -\lambda_0 [\sigma_n - \sigma_{n-1}]^0 + [-1, 1] \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{deg } t = 1 \\ \text{deg } \sigma_0 = n+1 \end{matrix}$$

∴ צריך קונטרול

n=0

$$\dot{\sigma}_0 = -\lambda_0 [\sigma_0]^0 + [-1, 1] = -\lambda_0 \sigma_0 + [-1, 1]$$

רוצים $\lambda_0 > 1$

∴ צריך קונטרול

$\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 1$

$$\dot{z} = \mathcal{D}_n(z - f_0, z, L, \vec{\lambda}_n)$$

$f_0 \in \text{Lip}_n(L)$ $z \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

$\vec{\lambda}_n = (\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n)$

$$\dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_{n+1} L^{\frac{1}{n+2}} [z_0 - f_0]^{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} + z_1$$

$$\dot{z}_{1,n} = \mathcal{D}_n(z_1 - z_0, \vec{z}_{1,n}, L, \vec{\lambda}_n)$$

רוצים $\lambda_{n+1} > 0$, $f_0 \in \text{Lip}_{n+1}(L)$

קונטרול

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\sigma}_0 = -\lambda_{n+1} [\sigma_0]^{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} + \sigma_1 & \text{A. Lewant} \\ & \text{K. Jbara} \\ \dot{\sigma}_1 = -\lambda_n [\sigma_1 - \sigma_0]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \sigma_2 \\ \dots \\ \dot{\sigma}_n = -\lambda_0 [\sigma_n - \sigma_{n-1}]^0 + [1, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_0 = c \sigma_0 \quad \text{71822}$$

$$c = \lambda_{n+1}^{\frac{n+2}{n+1}}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\sigma}}_0 = -c ([\tilde{\sigma}_0]^{\frac{n+1}{n+2}} - \sigma_1) \quad \text{sk}$$

ns ...

ides a > 2(n+2)

deg V_n = a, $\tilde{\sigma}_0 = D(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$...

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\sigma}_1 = -\lambda_n [\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{c} \tilde{\sigma}_0]^{\frac{n}{n+1}} + \sigma_1 \\ \dots \\ \dot{\sigma}_{n+1} = -\lambda_0 [\sigma_{n+1} - \sigma_n] + [1, 1] \end{cases}$$

$\frac{\partial V_n}{\partial \sigma_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{L}$

$$\sup \dot{V}_n(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}) \leq \dot{V}_n \Big|_{L=0} + \left| \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial \sigma_{n+1}} \right| \cdot 1 < 0$$

73127

$$\tilde{\sigma}_0 = \tilde{\sigma}_0 = 0$$

$$(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}) \neq 0$$

$$V_{n+1} = W_{n+1}(\tilde{\sigma}_0, \sigma_1) + V_n(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1})$$

$$W_{n+1} = \int_{\frac{n+2}{n+1}}^{\tilde{\sigma}_0} ([\sigma]^{\frac{a-(n+2)}{n+2}} - [\sigma_1]^{\frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1}}) d\sigma \geq 0 \quad \text{Rob}$$

$$\dot{W}_{n+1} = \left([\tilde{\sigma}_0] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+2} - [\sigma_1] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} \right) \tilde{\sigma}_0 \quad \leq K$$

$$- \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} \int_{[\sigma_1] \frac{n+2}{n+1}}^{\tilde{\sigma}_0} [\sigma_1] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} ds =$$

$$= -C \left([\tilde{\sigma}_0] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+2} - [\sigma_1] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} \right) \left([\tilde{\sigma}_0] \frac{n+1}{n+2} - \sigma_1 \right) \quad \leq 0 \text{ n.d.}$$

$$- \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} [\sigma_1] \frac{a-(n+2)}{n+1} \left(\tilde{\sigma}_0 - [\sigma_1] \frac{n+2}{n+1} \right)$$

$$\dot{V}_{n+1} = -C H_1 + \tilde{G} + \dot{V}_n$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_0 - [\sigma_1] \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dot{\tilde{\sigma}}_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\sigma}_0 = 0 \quad \text{weil } \dot{V}_n \leq 0$$

$$(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}) \neq 0 \quad \tilde{G} = 0$$

(Andrieu, ^{Astolfi} Praly, 2008) p. 20

$$\varphi_1(x) + \lambda \varphi_2(x), \quad \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathcal{QC}$$

$$\varphi_2 \geq 0, \quad \varphi_2 \not\equiv 0, \quad \deg \varphi_1 = \deg \varphi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \lambda \geq 0 \quad 0 \leq \varphi_1 + \lambda \varphi_2$$

$$\varphi_1(x) + \lambda \varphi_2(x)$$

(N.B. $\varphi_2 = 0$)

(S.B.V)

$$B_i = \{x \mid \|x\| \leq 1\}$$

$$S_{h1} = \{x \mid \|x\|_h = 1\}, \quad \|x\|_h = \left(|x_1|^{\frac{d}{m_1}} + \dots + |x_n|^{\frac{d}{m_n}} \right)^{\frac{1}{d}} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$$

$$h=1; \quad S_{h1} \text{ --- } \ominus \text{ --- } \ominus \text{ --- } x$$

-1 0 1

דיון נפרד דיון נפרד

$$d > \max(m_1, \dots, m_n), \quad n > 1$$

$$\left\{ \varphi_2 = 0 \right\} \cap S_{h1} = \emptyset \quad \rho \kappa$$

$$\varphi_1|_{\Omega} > 0, \quad \text{טרנסקור} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \varphi_2 = 0 \right\}|_{S_{h1}} \neq \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0: \varphi_1|_{(\Omega + \varepsilon B_1) \cap S_{h1}} > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_2|_{S_{h1} \cap \Omega_1} \geq \delta_1 > 0$$

טרנסקור Ω_1 $S_{h1} \cap \Omega_1$

$$\varphi_1|_{S_{h1} \cap \Omega_1} \leq \delta_2 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\varphi_1 + \lambda \varphi_2 > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \left(\varphi_1 + \lambda \varphi_2 \right)|_{S_{h1}} > 0 \quad \Leftarrow$$

$x \neq 0$ דיון נפרד $\lambda = \delta_2 / \delta_1 + 1$

Filtering Differentiator

$$N = n_d + n_f$$

$$n_d, n_f \geq 0$$

$$n_f \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{w}_1 &= -\tilde{\lambda}_N L^{\frac{1}{N}} [w_1]^{\frac{N}{N+1}} + w_2 \\ \dot{w}_{n_f} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_{n_d+1} L^{\frac{n_f}{n_d+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+2}{n_d+1}} + w_{n_f+1} \\ w_{n_f+1} &= z_0 - f \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$n_d+1 \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{z}_0 &= -\tilde{\lambda}_{n_d} L^{\frac{n_f-1}{n_d+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+1}} + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_{n_d-1} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_1 L^{\frac{N}{n_d+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}} + z_{n_d} \\ \dot{z}_{n_d} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_0 L [w_1]^0 = -\tilde{\lambda}_0 \text{sign } w_1 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$N = n_d + n_f$$

$$n_f \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{w}_1 &= -\lambda_N L^{\frac{1}{N+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{N}{N+1}} + w_2 \\ \dot{w}_2 &= -\lambda_{N-1} L^{\frac{1}{N}} [w_2 - w_1]^{\frac{N-1}{N}} + w_3 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{w}_{n_f} &= -\lambda_{n_d+1} L^{\frac{1}{n_d+2}} [w_{n_f} - w_{n_f-1}]^{\frac{n_d+1}{n_d+2}} + w_{n_f+1} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$w_{n_f+1} = z_0 - f, \quad n_f = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{w}_{n_f} \triangleq 0$$

נעו
ב'ג'ג'ג'
-f_0

$$n_{d+1} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{z}_0 &= -\lambda_{n_d} L^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}} [w_{n_f+1} - \dot{w}_{n_f}]^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+1}} + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &= -\lambda_{n_d-1} L^{\frac{1}{n_d}} [z_1 - \dot{z}_0]^{\frac{n_d-1}{n_d}} + z_2 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{z}_{n_d-1} &= -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{1}{2}} [z_{n_d-1} - \dot{z}_{n_d-2}]^{\frac{1}{2}} + z_{n_d} \\ \dot{z}_{n_d} &= -\lambda_0 L [z_{n_d} - \dot{z}_{n_d-1}]^0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

(n_d+1)
-f_0

f=f_0

עונו וקטורים מספרים

$$L \rightarrow \omega_j = w_j / L, \quad \sigma_i = (z_i - f_0^{(i)}) / L \quad i=0, \dots, n_d$$

n_f \ge 1

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \dot{\omega}_1 &= -\tilde{\lambda}_N [w_1]^{\frac{N}{N+1}} + \omega_2 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{\omega}_{n_f} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_{n_d+1} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+1}{N+1}} + \sigma_0 \\ \dot{\sigma}_0 &= -\tilde{\lambda}_{n_d} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d}{N+1}} + \sigma_1 \\ &\dots \\ \dot{\sigma}_{n_d-1} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_1 [w_1]^{\frac{1}{N+1}} + \sigma_{n_d} \\ \dot{\sigma}_{n_d} &= -\tilde{\lambda}_0 [w_1]^0 - \frac{f_0^{(n_d+1)}}{L} \in -\tilde{\lambda}_0 [w_1]^0 + [-1, 1] \end{aligned} \right.$$

מספרים וקטורים
מספרים וקטורים
מספרים וקטורים

$$n_f \geq 1$$

$$|z| \leq \epsilon$$

מיון עקב $\rightarrow 1 \wedge > 0 \wedge$

דגל

$$\deg \omega_j = N+2-j$$

$$\deg z_i = n_d+1-i$$

$$\deg t = -1$$

$$\dot{\omega}_1 = -\tilde{\chi}_{n_d} [\omega_1]^{n_d} + \omega_2$$

...

$$\dot{\omega}_{n_f} \in -\tilde{\chi}_{n_d+1} [\omega_1]^{n_d+1} + \sigma_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{L} [-1,1]$$

$$\dot{\sigma}_0 = -\tilde{\chi}_{n_d} [\omega_1]^{n_d} + \sigma_1$$

...

$$\dot{\sigma}_{n_d} \in -\tilde{\chi}_0 [\omega_1]^0 + [-1,1]$$

$$n_f = 0$$

$$\dot{\sigma}_0 \in -\tilde{\chi}_{n_d} [\sigma_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{L} [-1,1]]^{n_d} + \sigma_1$$

...

$$\dot{\sigma}_{n_d} \in -\tilde{\chi}_0 [\sigma_0 + \frac{\epsilon}{L} [-1,1]]^0 + [-1,1]$$

$n_d \neq 1 \times 1 \gg \frac{\epsilon}{L}$ $\leq \delta \epsilon v$ $\rho \tau \eta \delta \eta \gamma \delta$

$$\deg \sigma_0 = \deg \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L} \right) = n_d+1$$

$$|\omega_j| \leq \gamma \omega_j \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L} \right)^{\frac{n_d+n_f+2-j}{n_d+1}}$$

$\tau \rho \delta \eta \Leftarrow$

$$|\sigma_i| = \left| \frac{z_i - f_0^{(i)}}{L} \right| \leq \gamma z_i \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L} \right)^{\frac{n_d+n_f+1-i}{n_d+1}}$$

$$|\omega_j| \leq \gamma \omega_j L \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L} \right)^{n_d+n_f+2-j} = \gamma \omega_j L \overset{-n_f-1+i}{n_d+n_f+1} \epsilon^{\frac{n_d+n_f+2-i}{n_d+1}}$$

$$\left| \frac{z_i - f_0^{(i)}}{L} \right| \leq \gamma z_i L \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L} \right)^{n_d+1-i} = \gamma z_i L^{\frac{i}{n_d+1}} \epsilon^{\frac{n_d+1-i}{n_d+1}}$$

asymptotically optimal $\eta \tau \delta \eta \Leftarrow$

$\eta = \eta_0(t) + \eta_1(t) + \dots + \eta_{n_f}(t)$ ← (144) η_j (17) η_j)

$|\eta_0(t)| \leq \epsilon_0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=3}^{n_f} \dots = \dots = \sum_{j=j-1}^{n_f} \dots = \sum_{j=j}^{n_f} \eta_j$
 $|\eta_j| \leq \epsilon_j \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n_f$

$|\omega_1| \leq \gamma_{\omega_1} L \rho^{n_d + n_f + 1}$ $\kappa, \gamma, \rho \in \mathbb{N}$

$|z_i - f_0^{(i)}| \leq \gamma_{z_i} L \rho^{n_d + 1 - i}$

$\rho = \max \left[\left(\frac{\epsilon_0}{L} \right)^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}}, \dots, \left(\frac{\epsilon_{n_f}}{L} \right)^{\frac{1}{n_d+n_f+1}} \right]$

$\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=3}^{n_f} \dots = \dots = \sum_{j=j-1}^{n_f} \dots = \sum_{j=j}^{n_f} \eta_j$ $n_f = 2$ η_j $\eta_j > 17$

$|\eta_1| \leq \epsilon_1, |\eta_2| \leq \epsilon_2$ $\eta_2 = \eta_2, |\eta_2| \leq \epsilon_2$ $\eta_1 = \eta_1, |\eta_1| \leq \epsilon_1$

$\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j = \dots = \sum_{j=3}^{n_f} \dots = \dots = \sum_{j=j-1}^{n_f} \dots = \sum_{j=j}^{n_f} \eta_j$ $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_f$ $|\eta_j| \leq \epsilon_j$ $\eta_j = \eta_j - \eta_j$ $\eta_j = \eta_j - \eta_j$

$\dot{\omega}_1 = -\tilde{\chi}_{N+1} [\omega_1]^{\frac{N}{N+1}} + \omega_2$
 $\dot{\omega}_2 = -\tilde{\chi}_N [\omega_1]^{\frac{N-1}{N+1}} + \sigma_0 + \frac{\eta_0}{L} + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} + \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L}$
 ...

$\Rightarrow \left(\omega_1 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} \right) = -\tilde{\chi}_{N+1} \left[\omega_1 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} + \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} \right] + \omega_2 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L}$

$\left(\omega_2 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} \right) = -\tilde{\chi}_N \left[\omega_1 - \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} + \frac{\sum_{j=2}^{n_f} \eta_j}{L} \right] + \sigma_0 + \frac{\eta_0}{L}$

...

$$\tilde{\omega}_1 = \omega_1 - \frac{\sum_{2\Phi} \epsilon_2}{L}, \quad \left| \frac{\sum_{2\Phi} \epsilon_2}{L} \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon_2}{L}, \quad \sum_{2\Phi} = \eta_2$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_2 = \omega_2 - \frac{\sum_{2\Phi} \epsilon_1}{L} - \frac{\sum_{1\Phi} \epsilon_1}{L}, \quad \left| \frac{\sum_{1\Phi} \epsilon_1}{L} \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon_1}{L}, \quad \sum_{1\Phi} = \eta_1$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\omega}}_1 \in -\tilde{\lambda}_{N+1} \left[\tilde{\omega}_1 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{L} [-1, 1] \right] + \tilde{\omega}_2 + \frac{\epsilon_1}{L} [-1, 1]$$

$$\dot{\tilde{\omega}}_2 \in -\tilde{\lambda}_N \left[\tilde{\omega}_2 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{L} [-1, 1] \right] + \sigma_0 + \frac{\epsilon_0}{L} [-1, 1]$$

...

$$\Rightarrow \deg \frac{\epsilon_2}{L} = \deg \tilde{\omega}_1 = \deg \omega_1 = N+1 = n_d + 2$$

$$\deg \frac{\epsilon_1}{L} = \deg \tilde{\omega}_2 = N, \quad \deg \frac{\epsilon_0}{L} = \deg \sigma_0 = N-1$$

$= n_d + 2$ $= n_d + 1$

s.o.n

$$\nu: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

~~SAC de הקדמ~~

Lebesgue ν $\nu(t) = \dots$

(filtering order) \dots

$$\xi: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

\dots

$$\xi(k) = \nu(t)$$

\dots

$$\xi = \xi_0 + \xi_1 + \dots + \xi_{k\Phi}$$

$$\xi_k - k \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\omega} = \Sigma \sum_{n_d, n_f} (z_0, \omega, L) \\ \dot{z} = \mathcal{D}_{n_d, n_f}(\omega, z, L) \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \{ \lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots \}$$

\dots

$$\tilde{\omega} = \Sigma_{n_d, n_f} \left(\sigma_0 - \frac{\xi_0}{L}, \tilde{\omega}, 1 \right)$$

$$h = - \left(\frac{\xi_{1\Phi}}{L}, \dots, \frac{\xi_{2\Phi}}{L} \right)^T$$

$$\dot{\tilde{z}} = \mathcal{D}_{n_d, n_f} \left(\tilde{\omega}_1 + \frac{\xi_{1\Phi}}{L}, z, 1 \right)$$

$$\sum_k \xi(k) = \xi_k, \quad \left| \sum_k \xi(k) \right| \leq \epsilon_k$$