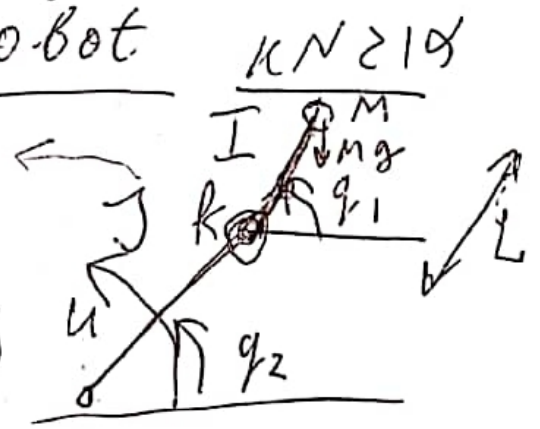


הרצאה 3

Single-link flexible-joint robot

קדם עם מקדם משורר K



q2 - זווית
J, I - מומנט אינרציה

u - מומנט פיקוד
x = (q2, q2-dot, q1, q1-dot)

$$\begin{cases} I \ddot{q}_1 + Mgl \cos q_1 + k(q_1 - q_2) = 0 \\ J \ddot{q}_2 - k(q_1 - q_2) = u \end{cases}, \quad h = x_1 = q_1$$



1700

$z_1 = h, z_2 = \dot{h}, \dots$
 $z_2 = \dot{h} = \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \neq z_1$

$z_3 = \ddot{h} = \ddot{x}_1 = \frac{Mg l}{I} \cos x_1 - \frac{k}{I} (x_1 x_3) = z_3 = \dot{u} + \frac{k}{I} q_2$

$z_4 = \dddot{h} = \dddot{x}_1 = \ddot{q}_1 = \dot{u} + \frac{k}{I} \dot{q}_2$

$\dot{z}_4 = q_1^{IV} = \dots + \frac{k}{I} \ddot{q}_2 = \dots + \left(\frac{k}{IJ}\right) u$ r=4

$r \leq n$ 'SK - rel. degree ρ " $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \in \mathbb{N}$

$\rho \geq 1, \rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$

$z_1 = h, z_2 = \dot{h}, \dots, z_r = h^{(r-1)} = L_f^{r-1} h$

$\dot{z}_1 = z_2$
 $\dot{z}_2 = z_3$
 \vdots
 $\dot{z}_{r-1} = z_r$

$h^{(r)} = \dot{z}_r = L_f^r h + L_g L_f^{r-1} h u$

$\nabla z_1, \dots, \nabla z_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ z_1, \dots, z_r

ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-m} $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$

$(\nabla t), \nabla \xi_1, \dots, \nabla \xi_{n-m}, \nabla z_1, \dots, \nabla z_r$ $\rho \leq n$

$\dot{\xi} = \Psi_1(z, \xi, t) + \Psi_2(z, \xi, t) u$

$\dot{\xi} = \Psi_1(z, \xi) + \Psi_2(z, \xi) u$ $\rho \leq n$

$\Psi_2 \equiv 0$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$
 (SISO $\rho \leq n$ $\rho \leq n$)

transfer function

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0y = b_m u^{(m)} + \dots + b_0u$$

$a(d/dt)y = b(d/dt)u$ $b_m \neq 0, m \leq n$

$$G(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} = \frac{b(s)}{a(s)}$$

transform Laplace $s \sim \frac{d}{dt}$

$$Y = G(s)U(s)$$

$$y(t) \leftarrow a(D)^{-1}u \quad a(d/dt)y = u$$

$$Y(s) = a(s)^{-1}U(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} = \frac{1}{a(s)}$$

$y = x_0$

$$\dot{x}_0 = x_1 = \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 = \ddot{y}$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dot{x}_{n-2} = x_{n-1} = y^{(n-1)}$$

$$\dot{x}_{n-1} = -a_0 x_{n-1} - \dots - a_{n-1} x_{n-1} + u$$

$$G = \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} \Rightarrow y = b_m x_{m+n} + \dots + b_0 x_0$$

$$y = b \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) x_0$$

$$y = b_m x_0^{(m)} + \dots$$

$$y = b_m x_0^{(m+1)} + \dots$$

$\Gamma = n - m$

$$y^{(n-m)} = b_m x_0^{(n)} + \dots = b_m (\dots + u) + \dots$$

הגורם $\epsilon M \cos(\omega t)$ הוא יסודי

$$u = u_*(t) + \underbrace{\epsilon \cos(\omega t)}_{\text{ערך}}$$

$$y = y_* + y_{\text{ערך}}$$

מכאן נלכיד אלו

$$y_{\text{ערך}} = \epsilon e^{i\omega t}$$

זהו הפתרון הכללי של המשוואה $y'' + \omega^2 y = \epsilon e^{i\omega t}$

$$y = c e^{st}$$

נניח $s = i\omega$, $u = \epsilon e^{st}$

$$y^{(k)} = c s^k e^{st}, \quad u^{(k)} = \epsilon s^k e^{st} \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$C(s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0) e^{st} = \epsilon (s^m + \dots + b_0) e^{st}$$

נניח $m > n$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon (s^m + \dots + b_0)}{s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$$

כמוכן אין רזוננס

$$\lim_{|s| \rightarrow \infty} C = \infty, \quad |s| = \omega$$

לכן הגזומה, ערש קטן אינפיניטסימלי
היא בעלת עוצמה אינסופית
הערש גומיז קיים \Leftarrow המערכת לא יציאה

מקרה פרטי: שורש אי-יציאה מקיים משוואה

$$y = \dot{u}, \quad \sigma(s) = s$$

המערכת כזו לא יציאה
אבל אפשר ע"ש פונקציה גמורה

$$\frac{s}{1 + \epsilon_0 s^2}, \quad 0 < \epsilon_0 < 1$$

כשהמערכת ג"כ קרוג של נזכר
זמן תבטן רעשים ϵ אפריס לבואים

אנחנו נבנה שורש מצוייך וזם רוב/אפטי
אבל הוא לא יהיה מצוייך לכל קדם

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2^3 - x_3 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2 + x_3^2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = u \\ y = x_1^3 \end{cases}$$

מדרגה 2, $\delta \rightarrow \gamma$

לדוגמה $f = \begin{pmatrix} x_2^3 - x_3 \\ x_2 + x_3^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $h = x_1^3$

~~לדוגמה~~

$$\dot{y} = 2x_1^2(x_2^3 - x_3) = u - 2x_1^2 x_3$$

$$\ddot{y} = \underbrace{u}_{L_f^2 y} - \underbrace{2x_1^2}_{L_g L_f y} u$$

לדוגמה $L_f^2 y \neq 0$ $L_g L_f y \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow \delta$
 הדרגה (rel degree) היא 2

בנקודה $(0, x_2, x_3)$ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ
 $\hat{y} = y^{\frac{1}{3}} = x_1$ \Rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ

$$\hat{y} = u - x_3, \quad \ddot{\hat{y}} = u - u, \quad L_g L_f \hat{y} = -1, \quad \boxed{r=2}$$

Zero dynamics: $z_1 = x_1 = 0, \dot{x}_1 = 0$
 $\dot{z}_2 = \dot{x}_2 = x_2^3 - x_3, \quad x_3 = x_2^3$
 $\ddot{x}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 3x_2^2(x_2 + x_3^2) - u = 0$
 $\Rightarrow u = 3x_2^2(x_2 + x_3^2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2^3 - x_3 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

קואורדינטות צימוד \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ
 $z_1 = 0, \quad \dot{z}_1 = \dot{z}_2 = 0, \quad \dot{z}_2 = \dot{z}_1 = 0$
 $x_1 = 0, \quad x_3 = x_2^3, \quad u = 3x_2^2(x_2 + x_3^2)$

zero dynamics:

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_2 + x_3^2 = x_2 + x_2^6$$

non-minimum phase: δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ \rightarrow δ

אפשר להוכיח

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \tan x_2 - u \\ \dot{x}_2 = u \\ y = x_1 \end{cases}$$

x_1 is the output
rel. degree $r=1$

Zero dynamics: $x_1=0, \dot{x}_1=0 \Rightarrow \tan x_2 - u = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = \tan x_2$

~~...~~
 $x_2 \equiv 0$

$$z_1 = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \tan x_2 - u + u = \tan x_2 = z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x_2} \dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x_2} u = \tilde{u}$$

Feedback linearization

controllable form

$$\tilde{u} = -z_1 - z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_2 + z_1 + z_2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ddot{z}_1 + \dot{z}_1 + z_1 = 0 \Rightarrow z_1, \dot{z}_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$[x_1 + x_2 \Rightarrow 0, \tan x_2 \rightarrow 0] \Rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow 0, x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$u = \cos^2 x_2 \cdot \tilde{u} = \cos^2 x_2 (-x_1 - x_2 - \tan x_2)$$

Vector relative degree

(27827)

Slotine
P. 266

MIMO

Multi Input Multi Output

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$$\dot{x} = f(x) + g(x)u = f(x) + g_1(x)u_1 + \dots + g_m(x)u_m$$

$$g(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad x = (\bar{x}, t)^T$$

$$y = h(x), \quad h: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad x = \bar{x} \quad \text{ik}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{ik}$$

$$\dot{h}_i = \nabla h_i (f + g u) = L_f h_i + L_{g_1} h_i u_1 + \dots + L_{g_m} h_i u_m$$

$$\forall i \exists r_i: L_{g_j} L_f^{r_i} h_i = 0 \quad k=0, 1, \dots, r_i-1, \quad j=1, \dots, m \quad \text{ik}$$

$$\exists j: L_{g_j} L_f^{r_i-1} h_i \neq 0$$

$$r = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m)$$

total rel. degree
 $|r| = r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_m$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_1^{(r_1)} \\ h_2^{(r_2)} \\ \vdots \\ h_m^{(r_m)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_f^{r_1} h_1 \\ L_f^{r_2} h_2 \\ \vdots \\ L_f^{r_m} h_m \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} L_{g_1} L_f^{r_1-1} h_1, \dots, L_{g_m} L_f^{r_1-1} h_1 \\ L_{g_1} L_f^{r_2-1} h_2, \dots, L_{g_m} L_f^{r_2-1} h_2 \\ \vdots \\ L_{g_1} L_f^{r_m-1} h_m, \dots, L_{g_m} L_f^{r_m-1} h_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix}$$

High-Frequency Gain Matrix G

$$\det G = \det \left[L_{g_j} L_f^{r_i-1} h_i \right] \neq 0 \quad \text{ik}$$

מכאן נובע כי G אינו מתאפס

$$z_{11}, z_{12}, \dots, z_{1r_1}, \dots, z_{m1}, \dots, z_{mr_m}$$

$$\dot{z} = \Psi(z, \xi, t) + \Psi_1(z, \xi, t) u, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^{n-r_1-\dots-r_m}$$

מכאן נובע כי \dot{z} אינו מתאפס

SISO - Single Input Single Output 35a
 MIMO - Multi Input Multi Output

Linear MIMO canonical controllability form

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu = Ax + b_1 u_1 + \dots + b_m u_m$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $b_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u_j \in \mathbb{R}$, $b_j \neq 0$

Controllability matrix, criterion: rank B = n

$$\text{rank} [B \ AB \ A^2 B \ \dots \ A^{n-1} B] = n$$

$$b_1 \ A b_1 \ \dots \ A^{\mu_1-1} b_1 \quad b_2 \ A b_2 \ \dots \ A^{\mu_2-1} b_2 \quad \dots \quad b_m \ A b_m \ \dots \ A^{\mu_m-1} b_m$$

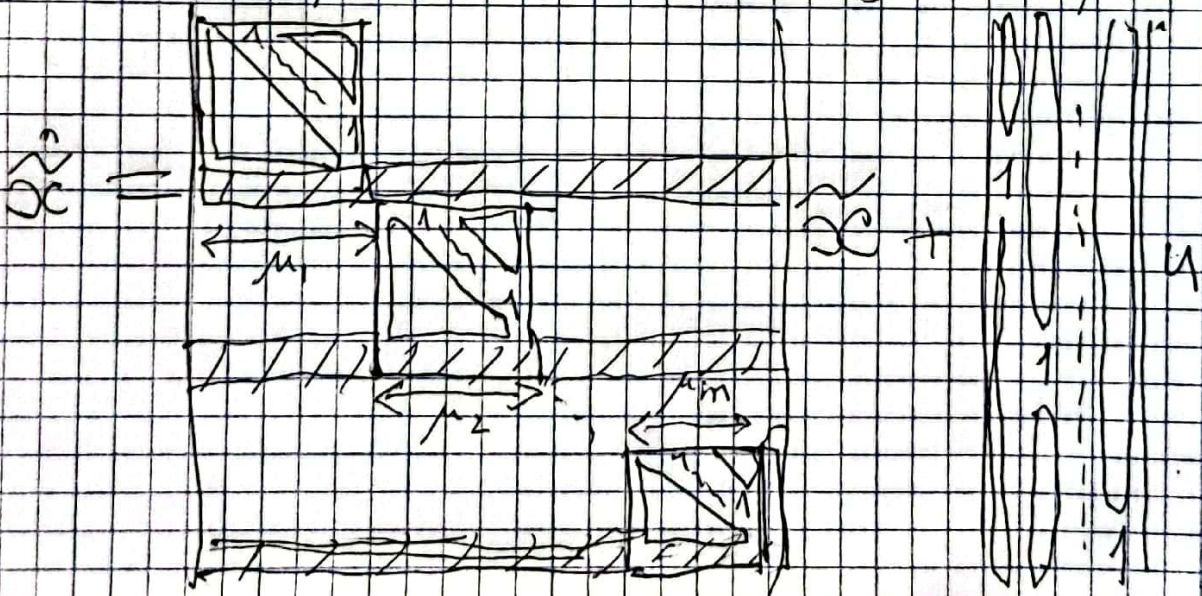
$$A^{\mu_1-1} b_1 \in \text{Span} \{b_1, \dots, A b_1\} \quad \dots \quad j=1$$

$$A^{\mu_j-1} b_j \in \text{Span} \{b_1, \dots, A^{\mu_1-1} b_1, \dots, b_j, \dots, A^{\mu_j-1} b_j\}, \quad j=2, \dots, m$$

$$\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_m = n \quad \text{controllability indices nonnegative}$$

$$e_{\mu_1} = \tilde{b}_1, \quad e_{\mu_1+\mu_2} = \tilde{b}_2, \quad \dots, \quad e_n = \tilde{b}_m$$

$\mu_1 > \mu_2 > \dots > \mu_m > 0$



3/27/03

35b

% Example of deriving the canonical form for a MIMO system.

% ME 6210 - Spring 2003 - Mark Minor

A=[1 0 1 0 2 3;0 1 3 1 2 0;0 0 2 3 1 0; 0 0 0 1 4 1; 3 2 1 0 3 2;
1 0 2 1 1 1]

```

1 0 1 0 2 3
0 1 3 1 2 0
0 0 2 3 1 0
0 0 0 1 4 1
3 2 1 0 3 2
1 0 2 1 1 1

```

B=[1 0 0 2 0 0;0 1 0 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0 0 1]'

```

1 0 0 2 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
2 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 0

```

C=[1 0 2 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0 1]

```

1 0 2 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1

```

W=ctrb(A,B)

Columns 1 through 6

```

1 0 0 1 0 3
0 1 0 2 1 0
0 0 0 6 0 0
2 0 0 2 0 1
0 0 0 3 2 2
0 0 0 1 3 0 1

```

Columns 7 through 12

```

22 4 10 162 28 70
28 5 5 164 35 64
21 2 5 121 36 57
17 8 10 150 42 85
28 8 17 269 52 110
21 2 7 130 26 54

```

Columns 13 through 18

```

1211 246 509 9035 1952 3953
1215 289 540 9458 2111 4222
961 250 479 7992 1726 3528
1356 276 579 10317 2088 4344
2002 398 833 14936 3200 6451
953 220 433 7444 1640 3312

```

rank(W)

6

for i=1:18

WR(i)=rank(W(:,1:i));

end;

WR

WR =

Columns 1 through 13

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 6

6

Columns 14 through 18

6 6 6 6 6

% The controllability index is determined by inspection of WR

rho=[2 2 2]

rho =

2 2 2

% Since the first six columns of W are independent, we select these for WA

WA=[W(:,1)'; W(:,4)'; W(:,2)'; W(:,5)'; W(:,3)'; W(:,6)']'

```

1 1 0 0 0 3
0 2 1 1 0 0
0 6 0 0 0 0
2 2 0 0 0 1
0 3 0 2 0 2
0 3 0 0 1 1

```

% Now for M...

M=inv(WA)

M =

```

-0.2000 0 -0.1667 0.6000 0 0
0 0 0.1667 0 0 0
0.4000 1.0000 -0.0833 -0.2000 -0.5000 0
-0.4000 0 -0.2500 0.2000 0.5000 0
-0.4000 0 -0.5000 0.2000 0 1.0000
0.4000 0 0 -0.2000 0 0

```

% Picking the rows out of M...

M1=M(rho(1),:)

M1 =

0 0 0.1667 0 0 0

M2=M(rho(1)+rho(2),:)

M2 =

-0.4000 0 -0.2500 0.2000 0.5000 0

M3=M(rho(1)+rho(2)+rho(3),:)

M3 =

0.4000 0 0 -0.2000 0 0

3/27/03

% Now to form P inverse:

PI=[M1; M1*A; M2; M2*A; M3; M3*A]

PI =

```

0 0 0.1667 0 0 0
0 0 0.3333 0.5000 0.1667 0
-0.4000 0 -0.2500 0.2000 0.5000 0
1.1000 1.0000 -0.4000 -0.5500 1.2500 -0.0000
0.4000 0 0 -0.2000 0 0
0.4000 0 0.4000 -0.2000 0 1.0000

```

F=inv(PI)

F =

```

-2.5000 1.0000 -0.3333 0 2.1667 0
-1.3500 0.0000 -2.5000 1.0000 -5.2500 0.0000
6.0000 0 0 0 0 0
-5.0000 2.0000 -0.6667 -0.0000 -0.6667 -0.0000
3.0000 0 2.0000 0 2.0000 0
-2.4000 0 -0.0000 0 -1.0000 1.0000

```

% Now the controllable system matrices...

Ac=PI*A*F

Ac =

```

0.0000 1.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 0.0000 -0.0000
2.3000 3.5000 3.6667 0.3333 3.1667 0.8333
-0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1.0000 0.0000
17.6500 3.3500 0.8333 3.5000 -1.9167 5.2500
0 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0 1.0000
5.1000 5.4000 1.0000 -0.0000 2.5000 2.0000

```

Bc=PI*B

Bc =

```

0 0 0
1.0000 0 0
0 0 0
0 1.0000 -0.0000
0 0 0
0 0 1.0000

```

Cc=C*F

Cc =

```

9.5000 1.0000 -0.3333 0 2.1667 0
-2.4000 0 -0.0000 0 -1.0000 1.0000

```

```

% Example of deriving the canonical form for a MIMO system.
% ME 6210 - Spring 2003 - Mark Minor
A=[1 0 1 0 2 3;0 1 3 1 2 0;0 0 2 3 1 0; 0 0 0 1 4 1; 3 2 1 0 3 2;
1 0 2 1 1 1]
    1    0    1    0    2    3
    0    1    3    1    2    0
    0    0    2    3    1    0
    0    0    0    1    4    1
    3    2    1    0    3    2
    1    0    2    1    1    1
B=[1 0 0 2 0 0;0 1 0 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0 1]'
    1    0    0
    0    1    0
    0    0    0
    2    0    0
    0    0    0
    0    0    1
C=[1 0 2 0 0 0;0 0 0 0 0 1]
    1    0    2    0    0    0
    0    0    0    0    0    1

W=ctrb(A,B)
Columns 1 through 6
    1    0    0    1    0    3
    0    1    0    2    1    0
    0    0    0    6    0    0
    2    0    0    2    0    1
    0    0    0    3    2    2
    0    0    1    3    0    1
Columns 7 through 12
    22    4    10    162    28    70
    28    5    5    164    35    64
    21    2    5    121    36    57
    17    8    10    150    42    85
    28    8    17    269    52    110
    21    2    7    130    26    54
Columns 13 through 18
    1211    246    509    9035    1952    3953
    1215    289    540    9458    2111    4222
    961    250    479    7992    1726    3528
    1356    276    579    10317    2088    4344
    2002    398    833    14936    3200    6451
    953    220    433    7444    1640    3312
rank(W)
6

```

```

for i=1:18
    WR(i)=rank(W(:,1:i));
end;
WR
WR =
    Columns 1 through 13
         1     2     3     4     5     6     6     6     6     6
6         6     6
    Columns 14 through 18
         6     6     6     6     6

% The controllability index is determined by inspection of WR
rho=[2 2 2]
rho =
     2     2     2

% Since the first six columns of W are independent, we select
these for WA
WA=[W(:,1)'; W(:,4)'; W(:,2)'; W(:,5)'; W(:,3)'; W(:,6)']'
     1     1     0     0     0     3
     0     2     1     1     0     0
     0     6     0     0     0     0
     2     2     0     0     0     1
     0     3     0     2     0     2
     0     3     0     0     1     1

% Now for M...
M=inv(WA)
M =
   -0.2000         0   -0.1667    0.6000         0         0
         0         0    0.1667         0         0         0
    0.4000    1.0000  -0.0833   -0.2000   -0.5000         0
   -0.4000         0   -0.2500    0.2000    0.5000         0
   -0.4000         0   -0.5000    0.2000         0    1.0000
    0.4000         0         0   -0.2000         0         0

% Picking the rows out of M...
M1=M(rho(1),:)
M1 =
         0         0    0.1667         0         0         0
M2=M(rho(1)+rho(2),:)
M2 =
   -0.4000         0   -0.2500    0.2000    0.5000         0
M3=M(rho(1)+rho(2)+rho(3),:)
M3 =
    0.4000         0         0   -0.2000         0         0

```

% Now to form P inverse:

PI=[M1; M1*A; M2; M2*A; M3; M3*A]

PI =

0	0	0.1667	0	0	0
0	0	0.3333	0.5000	0.1667	0
-0.4000	0	-0.2500	0.2000	0.5000	0
1.1000	1.0000	-0.4000	-0.5500	1.2500	-0.0000
0.4000	0	0	-0.2000	0	0
0.4000	0	0.4000	-0.2000	0	1.0000

P=inv(PI)

P =

-2.5000	1.0000	-0.3333	0	2.1667	0
-1.3500	0.0000	-2.5000	1.0000	-5.2500	0.0000
6.0000	0	0	0	0	0
-5.0000	2.0000	-0.6667	-0.0000	-0.6667	-0.0000
3.0000	0	2.0000	0	2.0000	0
-2.4000	0	-0.0000	0	-1.0000	1.0000

% Now the controllable system matrices...

Ac=PI*A*P

Ac =

0.0000	1.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
2.3000	3.5000	3.6667	0.3333	3.1667	0.8333
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.6500	3.3500	0.8333	3.5000	-1.9167	5.2500
0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0	1.0000
5.1000	5.4000	1.0000	-0.0000	2.5000	2.0000

Bc=PI*B

Bc =

0	0	0
1.0000	0	0
0	0	0
0	1.0000	-0.0000
0	0	0
0	0	1.0000

Cc=C*P

Cc =

9.5000	1.0000	-0.3333	0	2.1667	0
-2.4000	0	-0.0000	0	-1.0000	1.0000

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + u_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1 \\ \dot{x}_3 = u_2 + t \\ \dot{t} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \sin x_2 + x_3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, t)^T, \dot{t} = 1$$

relative degree \Rightarrow 1'k

$$y^{(1,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ \sin x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix}}_{L_{f^2} y} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_G \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

$\det G = 0, G \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha(x) \Rightarrow u_1, \exists \beta \Rightarrow \beta(x) \Rightarrow \dot{u}_1, 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\dot{u}_1 = \tilde{u}_1$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + u_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1 \\ \dot{x}_3 = u_2 + t \\ \dot{u}_1 = \tilde{u}_1 \\ \dot{t} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{f} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 + u_1 \\ \sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1 \\ t \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{g} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, u_1, t)^T$$

(*)

$$y^{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1 + \dot{u}_1 \\ \cos x_2 (\sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1) + u_2 + t - \dot{u}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y^{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1 \\ \cos x_2 (\sin x_2 + x_3 - u_1) + t \end{pmatrix}}_{L_{\tilde{f}} h} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{G}} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{u}_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L_{\tilde{f}} h = L_{f^2} h$

$\tilde{r} = (2, 2), (\tilde{r}_1 = \tilde{r}_2 \Rightarrow \text{rank}) \Rightarrow \det \tilde{G} \neq 0$

Feed Back Back-Stepping

Chapter 14.3, Khalil Fe 200

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = f(\xi) + g(\xi)z \\ \dot{z} = u \end{cases} \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, z, u \in \mathbb{R}$$

Assume $f(0) = 0, g(0) \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists V(\xi), \omega(\xi) > 0, \forall \xi \neq 0$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi}(\xi) \cdot f(\xi) \leq -\omega(\xi) \leq 0$$

Choose $z=0$ as a Lyapunov function
 for ξ, z near $(0,0)$

$$V_1 = V(\xi) + \frac{1}{2}z^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}_1 &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} \cdot f + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} g z + z u \\ &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} \cdot f + z \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} g + u \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} g - z$$

$$\dot{V}_1 \leq -\omega(\xi) - z^2 \leq 0$$

Lyapunov function

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = f(\xi) + g(\xi)z \\ \dot{z} = f_1(\xi, z) + g_1(\xi, z)u \end{cases}, \quad \begin{aligned} z &= z_*(\xi), g(0) \neq 0 \\ \xi & \text{ near } 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi \equiv 0 \Rightarrow z = z_*(0) = 0$$

Lyapunov function

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$$V(\xi) = \underbrace{f(\xi) + g(\xi)z_*(\xi)}_{f_0} + \underbrace{y(\xi)(z - z_*(\xi))}_{z_1}$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = (z - z_*(\xi))' = f_1(\xi, z) + g_1(\xi, z) u \quad \left[\frac{\partial z_*(\xi)}{\partial \xi} (f(\xi) + g(\xi)z) \right]$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \tilde{f}_1(\xi, z_1) + \tilde{g}_1(\xi, z_1) u$$

$$V_1 = V(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} z_1^2 \quad \tilde{g}_1(\xi, z_1 + z_*(\xi))$$

$$V_1 = V(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} (z - z_*(\xi))^2$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi} = f_0(\xi) + g_0(\xi)z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 = \tilde{f}_1(\xi, z_1) + \tilde{g}_1(\xi, z_1 + z_*(\xi))u = \tilde{u} \end{cases}$$

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Strict Feedback form

$$\dot{x}_0 = f_0(x) + g_0(x)z_1$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = f_1(x, z_1) + g_1(x, z_1)z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = f_2(x, z_1, z_2) + g_2(x, z_1, z_2)z_3$$

...

$$\dot{z}_k = f_k(x, \underbrace{z_1, \dots, z_k}_z) + g_k(x, z)u$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, g_0(0) \neq 0$
 $z_1 \in \mathbb{R}, z_{1*}(\xi)$
 $z \in \mathbb{R}^k, z_1 \neq 0$
 $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k \neq 0$

Kokotovic, Freeman, Krstic 1990s
 Khalil

Kokotovic: Joy of feedback, 1990