

$$\dot{x} = V(x), \quad x = (\epsilon, \bar{x})$$

אומרים שישו SM order r עבור $\sigma=0$ constraint

$$r = (r_1, \dots, r_m) \in \mathbb{N}^m, \quad \sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m)$$

$\sigma_k: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \sigma_k \in C^{r_k-1}$

$$\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, \sigma_m, \dots, \sigma_m^{(r_m-1)} \in C$$

rth order sliding set

$$\emptyset \neq L_r = \{x : \sigma_1 = \dots = \sigma_1^{(r_1-1)} = \dots = \sigma_m = \dots = \sigma_m^{(r_m-1)} = 0\}$$

צריך שיהיה יקראו L_r σ פיליפאר
 כותבים (עם קטיו) $\sigma_1 = \dots = \sigma_m^{(r_m-1)} = 0$ אג
 (optional) 3

$$K_F(V) \Big|_{L_r}$$

אולי

הכיצור r -SM נקרא regular

$$\nabla \sigma_1, \dots, \nabla \sigma_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, \nabla \sigma_m, \dots, \nabla \sigma_m^{(r_m-1)}$$

אם קיימים r ז'בים ונחט ג'וים
 (אז L_r ירעו חסדו)

L_r נקרא rth order sliding manifold

$$r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_m \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |r| \leq n \iff \text{ז'בים ר'א}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x^{(r)} = -\text{sign } x, \text{ אולען}$$

$$\sigma = x, \quad x, \dot{x}, \dots, x^{(r-1)}$$

נרנון r -SM $x \equiv 0, x^{(r)} = 0 \in [-1, 1], K_F \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(r)} \\ \text{rest of } x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & x > 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & x = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$K_F(V) \Big|_{L_r} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (אין ז'בים)

Twisting $\int p \delta q \nu$ KNZ19

$$\begin{cases} \dot{t} = 1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \sigma = x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 2 \operatorname{sign} x_1 - \operatorname{sign} x_2 + \sin 3t \end{cases}$$

$$L_2 = \{x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0\}$$

$$K[V] \Big|_{L_2} = \left. \begin{cases} \dot{t} = 1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 \in [-2, 2] + [-1, 1] + \sin 3t \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$= \left. \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ [-3, 3] + \sin 3t \end{pmatrix} \right\} \ni \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

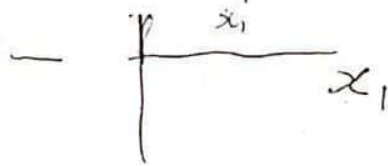
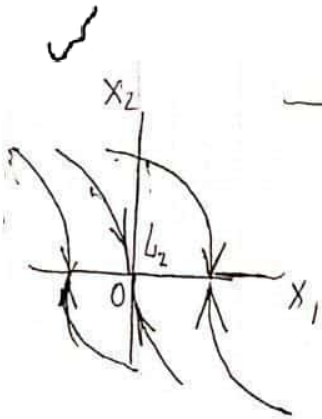
$x_2 = \dot{x}_1$ ניסוף δ 2-SM e'

$$t \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right) \Rightarrow \sin 3t > 0$$

$$\nabla X_1 = (0, 1, 0) \quad \text{: ניסוף}$$

$$\nabla \dot{X}_1 = \nabla X_2 = (0, 0, 1)$$

ע' ניסוף KNZ19



$$\begin{cases} \dot{t} = 1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -3 \operatorname{sign} x_2 + \sin 3t \end{cases}$$

ניסוף $\dot{x}_1 = 0$ 2-SM e'

אם δ ניסוף

ע' 1-SM $x_2 = 0$ ניסוף גוף δ ניסוף

$x_2 \equiv 0, x_1 = \text{const}$: ניסוף

$$\dot{x}_2 = 0 \in [-3, 3] + \sin 3t = [-3, 3 + \sin 3t]$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{t} = 1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \sigma = x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -3 \operatorname{sign} x_1 - \operatorname{sign} x_2 + \sin 3t \end{cases} \quad \text{KNZ19}$$

Twisting
Lewent 1985

ע' 2-SM $x_1 = 0$ ניסוף גוף δ ניסוף

Classical SMC theory

1-SMC

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\dot{x} = a(t, x) + b(t, x)u, \quad r=1$$

$$\dot{\sigma} = h(t, x) + g(t, x)u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^m, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\sigma = \sigma(t, x)$$

$\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^m, m=1, \dots, n$

$$|h| \leq c, \quad 0 < k_m \leq g \leq k_M$$

$$\sigma \rightarrow 0 \iff u = -\alpha \text{sign } \sigma, \quad \alpha > c/k_m$$

Matching condition

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \dot{x} = a(t, x) + b(t, x)u + \xi(t, x)$$

$\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, u, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^m, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^m, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$

rel. degree: $r = (1, 1, \dots, 1), a, b = \dots$

$$\dot{\sigma} = \sigma'_t + \nabla \sigma a + \nabla \sigma b u$$

$$\nabla \sigma = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla \sigma_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla \sigma_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \sigma_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \sigma_m}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \vdots \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} m \\ \vdots \\ m \end{matrix}$$

$$r = (1, \dots, 1) \iff \det(\nabla \sigma b) \neq 0, \quad \nabla \sigma b \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\dot{\sigma} = 0 \implies u = u_{eq} = -(\nabla \sigma b)^{-1} (\sigma'_t + \nabla \sigma a)$$

Zero dynamics $\iff (1, \dots, 1)$ -SM motion, $\sigma = V(t, x)$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a(t, x) + b(t, x)u_{eq}(t, x) \\ \sigma = 0 \end{cases} \quad u_{eq} \in K_F^v[0] \Big|_{\sigma=0}$$

zero dynamics (\Rightarrow) SM motion

$$\xi=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = a + b u_{eq} |_{\xi=0} \\ \sigma = 0 \end{cases} \quad u_{eq} = u_{eq} |_{\xi=0}$$

Matching condition

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \neq 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 = u \end{cases} \quad \text{const}$$

linearization feedback

$$\ddot{x}_1 = u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\varepsilon$$

(1980) Utkin

$$\dot{x} = a(t,x) + b(t,x)u, \quad \sigma(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$r = (1, 1, \dots, 1), \quad r \in \mathbb{N}^m$$

$$\sigma^{(r)} = h(t,x) + g(t,x)u = g(t,x)(u - u_{eq}(t,x))$$

$$r = (1, 1, \dots, 1), \quad g = \nabla \sigma b, \quad \det g \neq 0, \quad u_{eq} = -g^{-1}h$$

$$\|u\|, \|u_{eq}\| \leq U_m, \quad \dot{g} = g'_t + g'_x(a+bu), \quad \|g\| \leq D$$

$$\|u_{eq}(t, x(t), u(t))\| \leq L, \quad \|g^{-1}\| \leq C$$

$$\sigma^{(r-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^{(r-1)} \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_m^{(r-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\sigma^{(r-1)}\| \leq \varepsilon$$

Utkin's filter

: Utkin

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \dot{z} + z = u(t), \quad z(0) = 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

 $\alpha \gg 1$ Carathéodory $\int_0^1 \dots$
(Filippov's condition)

$$\|z - u_{eq}(t, x(t))\| = o(1) + O\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) + O(\varepsilon) + O(\alpha\varepsilon)$$

 $\varphi''(t), \varphi(t) \rightarrow 0$
 $t \rightarrow \infty$ $u_{eq}(t, x(t)) \rightarrow k$
? N/A \rightarrow N/D $f \in C, f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(t) \rightarrow 3p \dots$ $\sigma = x - f, \dot{x} = u$

$$\dot{\sigma} = -2c \operatorname{sign}(\sigma - f(t)), \quad u = -2c \operatorname{sign} \sigma$$

$$\dot{\sigma} = \overset{u}{x} - \dot{f} \in [-2c \operatorname{sign} \sigma] + [-c, c]$$

1-SM $\sigma = 0 \Leftarrow$

$$\dot{\sigma} = 0 = u - \dot{f} \Rightarrow u_{eq} = \dot{f}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \dot{z} + z = u(t) \quad z(t) \approx u_{eq} = \dot{f}$$

(Bolembo 1976) \rightarrow $5/2$ $1) \dots$

~~מ = 1 → ...~~
~~decoupled~~
~~...~~

$$u = u_{eq} + u - u_{eq}$$

$$\dot{z} + \alpha z = \alpha u = \alpha u_{eq} + \alpha(u - u_{eq})$$

$$(z - u_{eq})' + \alpha(z - u_{eq}) = -\dot{u}_{eq} + \alpha(u - u_{eq})$$

we define $w = z - u_{eq}$

$$\dot{w} + \alpha w = -\dot{u}_{eq} + \alpha(u - u_{eq})$$

$$w(t) = e^{-\alpha t} w(0) + w_a(t) + w_b(t)$$

$$\|w_a\| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}} \frac{L}{\alpha} = \frac{2L}{\alpha \sqrt{m}}$$

$$\dot{w}_a + \alpha w_a = -\dot{u}_{eq}(t), w_a(0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |w_{ai}| \leq \frac{L}{\alpha}, \|w_a\| \leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{L}{\alpha}\right)^2 + m \left(\frac{L}{\alpha}\right)^2} \leq \sqrt{m} \frac{L}{\alpha}$$

$$\dot{w}_b + \alpha w_b = \alpha(u(t) - u_{eq}(t)), w_b(0) = 0$$

$$w_b(t) = \alpha \int_0^t e^{-\alpha(t-s)} (u(s) - u_{eq}(s)) ds =$$

$$= \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha s} \overbrace{g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r)}(s)} ds =$$

$$= \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \left[e^{\alpha s} g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) \right]_0^t - \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t \frac{d}{ds} (e^{\alpha s} g^{-1}(s)) \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) ds$$

$$= \alpha (g^{-1}(t) \sigma^{(r-1)}(t) - e^{-\alpha t} g^{-1}(0) \sigma^{(r-1)}(0))$$

$$- \alpha^2 e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha s} g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) ds$$

$$+ \alpha e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha s} g^{-1}(s) \dot{g}(s) g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) ds$$

האם g^{-1} קרוב ל- I ?

$$gg^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \dot{g}g^{-1} + g(\dot{g}^{-1}) = 0$$

$$(\dot{g}^{-1}) = -g^{-1}\dot{g}g^{-1}$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$

המשפט

$$\|w_B\| \leq \alpha C \epsilon + e^{-\alpha t} C \epsilon +$$

$$+ \underbrace{\alpha C \epsilon e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha s} ds}_{\text{אינטגרל}} + \underbrace{\epsilon C^2 \mathcal{D} e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha s} ds}_{\text{אינטגרל}}$$

$$= 2C\alpha\epsilon + e^{-\alpha t} C \epsilon - \alpha C \epsilon e^{-\alpha t} + C^2 \mathcal{D} \epsilon - C^2 \mathcal{D} \epsilon e^{-\alpha t}$$

המשפט

$$\Rightarrow \|w\| \leq e^{-\alpha t} \|w(0)\| + \frac{\sqrt{m} L}{\alpha} + C^2 \mathcal{D} \epsilon + 2C\alpha\epsilon + e^{-\alpha t} C \epsilon$$

$$\|w\| \leq \|w_{hom}\| + \|w_{all}\| + \|w_B\|$$

$$\frac{A}{2\sqrt{m}VM}$$

המשפט

$$\|w\| \leq e^{-\alpha t} (\frac{\sqrt{m} L}{2\sqrt{m}VM} + C\epsilon)$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{m} L}{\alpha} + C^2 \mathcal{D} \epsilon + 2C\alpha\epsilon$$

המשפט

$$\alpha \epsilon \ll 1 \quad \frac{L}{\alpha} \ll 1 \quad \epsilon \ll 1$$

המשפט

המשפט

$$\alpha = k \sqrt{\epsilon^{-1}} = k \epsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \alpha \epsilon = k \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \ll 1$$

המשפט

מקרה קצוץ קצוץ $\delta \epsilon$ τ ϵ

$$z_\epsilon = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{t-\tau}^t u(s) ds$$

הצורה הזו
היא

$$z_\epsilon(t) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{t-\tau}^t [u(s) - u_{eq}(s) + u_{eq}(s)] ds =$$

$\int_{t-\tau}^t (u(s) - u_{eq}(s)) ds$
 Lagrange μ
 $\int_{t-\tau}^t u_{eq}(s) ds = \tau u_{eq}(s) + L \mathcal{O}(\tau) \cdot \tau$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{t-\tau}^t g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r)}(s) ds + L \mathcal{O}(\tau) + u_{eq}(t)$$

$$\|z_\epsilon(t) - u_{eq}(t)\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left\| \int_{t-\tau}^t g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r)}(s) ds \right\| + L\tau$$

$\|g^{-1}\| \leq C$ (אפשר)

$$\leq \left\| \frac{1}{\epsilon} g^{-1}(s) \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) \right\| \tau + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{t-\tau}^t (g^{-1}(s))' \sigma^{(r-1)}(s) ds \right\| + L\tau$$

$= g^{-1}(s) g'(s) g^{-1}(s)$

$$\leq C \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} + C^2 D \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} + L\tau$$

מקרה קצוץ

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\tau}, \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \tau = k\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

SISO HOSM control

Single-input single-output High-order SM control

$$\dot{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \dot{x}^{(r)} = a(t, x) + b(t, x)u, \quad \sigma: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$a, b, \sigma \in C^\infty$
 $u \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\sigma(t, x) = 0$
 rel. degree $r \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sigma^{(r)} = h(t, x) + g(t, x)u, \quad g(t, x) \neq 0$$

הצורה הזו היא סדרה של

$$\sigma^{(r)} = h(t, x) + g(t, x) u, \quad \sigma, u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$|h| \leq C, \quad 0 < k_m \leq g \leq k_M$$

Lebesgue מדידת h, g מדידת σ

אם $\sigma > 0$ נקיים x ככה, g (צ'יאר) מדידת σ

$$\sigma^{(r)} \in [-C, C] + [k_m, k_M] u, \quad u = u(\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)})$$

לפי σ \rightarrow u \rightarrow $\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \ddot{\sigma}, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)}$ הקואורדינטות

$$y_0 = \sigma, y_1 = \dot{\sigma}, \dots, y_{r-1} = \sigma^{(r-1)} \quad ; \quad \text{אנדר y }$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \dot{y}_{r-2} = \dot{\sigma}^{(r-1)}$$

$$\dot{y}_{r-1} \in [-C, C] + [k_m, k_M] K_F[u](\sigma, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)})$$

$$r = 0 \dots M \rightarrow \text{כזה } \sigma \equiv 0$$

$$\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)}$$

$$(\nabla \sigma, \nabla \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \nabla \sigma^{(r-1)})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \nabla \sigma \\ \vdots \\ \nabla \sigma^{(r-1)} \end{matrix}$$

$$L_r = \begin{cases} \sigma = \dot{\sigma} = \dots = \sigma^{(r-1)} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{אם $\sigma > 0$ }$$

L_r \rightarrow קיום u \rightarrow $\sigma > 0$

$$0 \in [-C, C] + [k_m, k_M] K_F[u](0) \Leftrightarrow \sigma \equiv 0 \quad \text{אם $\sigma < 0$ }$$

$$[k_m, k_M] K_F[u](0)$$

$$(\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)}) = \vec{0} = 0 \quad \text{אם $\sigma < 0$ }$$

$$g(t), h(t)$$

$$\sigma > 0 \rightarrow \text{אם $\sigma > 0$ }, \quad u = -\frac{(C+\epsilon)}{k_m} \text{sign} \sigma \quad ; \quad k_M \geq 19'$$

$$\Rightarrow [-\epsilon, \epsilon] \subset [-C, C] + [k_m, k_M] K_F[u](0)$$

$$\frac{1}{k_m} [-C+\epsilon, C+\epsilon]$$

$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, u \in \mathbb{R}^2 \iff \text{א'ב'ג' } g(t), h(t), c > 0 \text{ (1) } \delta \in \mathbb{R}$

$0 = \sigma(r) \in h(t) + g(t)u(0) \iff f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ א'ב'ג'}$

$h \neq \int_c^{c+K_m} g(t) dt, g = K_m \text{ א'ב'ג'}$

$\int_{-c}^c \kappa dt \geq 0 \iff \text{א'ב'ג'}$

$u = \alpha \text{ sign } \sigma \text{ א'ב'ג' } | > \delta$

$r = SM \text{ א'ב'ג' } \int_{-c}^c \kappa dt$

(Anosov, 1958) $c \in \mathbb{N}$

$\ddot{\sigma} + \beta \dot{\sigma} + \alpha \text{ sign } \sigma = 0 \text{ א'ב'ג' } \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$

$\sigma(r) + \beta_1 \sigma^{(r-1)} + \dots + \beta_{r-2} \dot{\sigma} + \alpha \text{ sign } \sigma = 0, r > 2$

$\alpha \neq 0 \text{ א'ב'ג' } \int_{-c}^c \kappa dt \in [-c, c], K_m, K_n = 1$