

10 ד' 377

ה' ד' ד' ד' : ה' ג' ח' ה'

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 \in F_1(x) \subset \mathbb{R} \\ \dot{x}_2 \in F_2(x) \\ \dot{x}_n \in F_n(x) \end{cases}$$

ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה'

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$$\dot{x} \in F_1(x) \times F_2(x) \times \dots \times F_n(x)$$

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ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה'

$$|\dot{x}_1 x_2 + \dot{x}_2 x_3 + \dot{x}_3 x_3| \leq 1$$

(? ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה')

Lyapunov

Kurzweil (1956)

$$\dot{x} = f(x), f \in C, f(0) = 0$$

$$\exists V \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

AS

$$V(0) = 0, V(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0, \dot{V}(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$

radially unbounded
 $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V(x_n) \rightarrow \infty$

Clarke, Ledyer, Stern (1998)

$$0 \in F(0), \dot{x} \in F(x) \text{ Filippov } \text{ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה'}$$

ה' ג' ח' ה' ע' ה' ג' ח' ה'

$$\exists V \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

AS

$$\exists W \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}), W \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\forall x \neq 0: V(x), W(x) > 0 \text{ Positive Definiteness } 1$$

$$V(0) = 0$$

$$a \geq 0 \text{ } \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid V(x) \leq a\} \text{ radially bounded } 2$$

$$\max_{\vartheta \in F(x)} \nabla V(x) \vartheta \leq -W(x) \forall x \neq 0 \text{ } (\Rightarrow W(0) = 0) \text{ } 3$$

הערה: הפונקציה f היא פונקציה רגולרית

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$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (1)

הפונקציה f היא פונקציה רגולרית

1. האם $S_1 = \{x \mid \|x\| = 1\}$ (extension) היא עובי? (Euclidean)

$f_h(x) = \alpha_1^q f(d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x)$, $\|d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x\| = 1$

הפונקציה f_h היא פונקציה רגולרית

$d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x = d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x$ ~~$\|d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x\|$~~

$\|d_{\alpha_1} x\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \alpha_1^2 x_i^2 + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} \alpha_n^2 x_n^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$d_{\alpha_1} d_{\alpha_2} = d_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2}$

הפונקציה f_h היא פונקציה רגולרית

$f_h(d_{\alpha_1} x) = \alpha_1^q f(d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} d_{\alpha_1} x)$, $\|d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} d_{\alpha_1} x\| = 1$

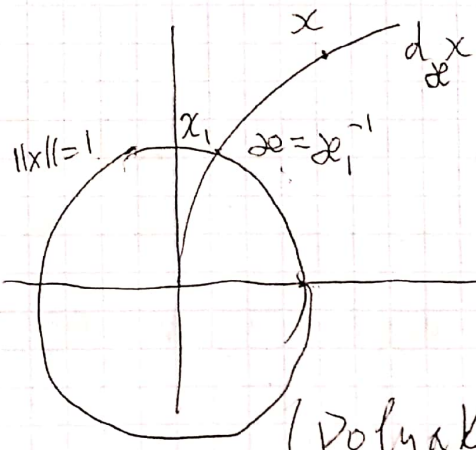
$\|d_{\alpha/\alpha_*} x\| = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha/\alpha_* = \alpha_1^{-1}$

הפונקציה

$\alpha_* = \alpha/\alpha_1$

~~$f_h(d_{\alpha} x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha_1}\right)^q f(d_{\alpha/\alpha_1}^{-1} d_{\alpha} x) =$~~

$f_h(d_{\alpha} x) = (\alpha \alpha_1)^q f(d_{\alpha \alpha_1}^{-1} d_{\alpha} x) = \alpha^q \alpha_1^q f(d_{\alpha_1}^{-1} x) = \alpha^q f_h(x)$



$f_h(x) = \alpha_1^q f(x_1)$

כך אפשר לראות

הפונקציה f_h היא פונקציה רגולרית

היא פונקציה רגולרית (Polyakov) "canonical"

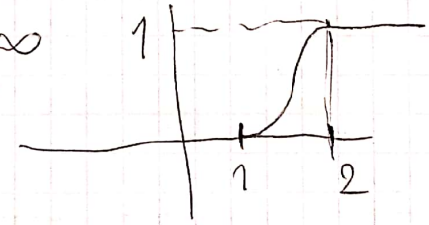
$$f_h(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x_1^{q+1}} f(d_{x_1} x) dx_1 \quad (97)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_h(dx) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x_1^{q+1}} f(d_{x_1} dx) dx_1 = \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{x_1^{q+1}}{(xx_1)^{q+1}} f(d_{x_1} x) \frac{d(xx_1)}{x} = \\ &= x^q \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(xx_1)^{q+1}} f(d_{x_1} x) d(xx_1) = x^q f_h(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\exists \epsilon > 0: \begin{cases} |f| \leq \epsilon & \|x\| \leq r \\ |f| = 0 & \|x\| \geq r \end{cases}$

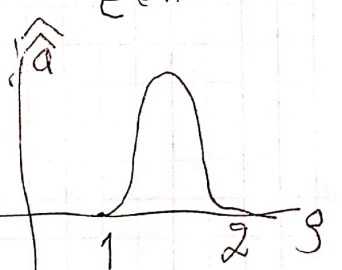
$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \max_{\|x\| \leq R} V = \infty$, radially unbounded
 $(x_n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow V(x_n) \rightarrow \infty)$ $\Rightarrow V < 1 \quad V > 2$

$a > 0, a(s) \in C^\infty$



$V(x) = a(V(x))_h = (a \circ V)_h(x)$

$a(s) = \frac{1}{a(2)} \hat{a}(s)$
 $\hat{a}(s) = \int_s^\infty \hat{\hat{a}}(s) ds, \hat{\hat{a}}(s) = \begin{cases} 0 & s \leq 1 \\ e^{\frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)}} & 1 < s < 2 \\ 0 & s \geq 2 \end{cases}$



$\int_{-\infty}^\infty \hat{\hat{a}}(s) ds = 1$

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(Rosier 1992, Polyakov 2013, Berman, Efimov, Perruquetti, Polyaakov 2015)

Berman, Efimov, Perruquetti, Polyaakov

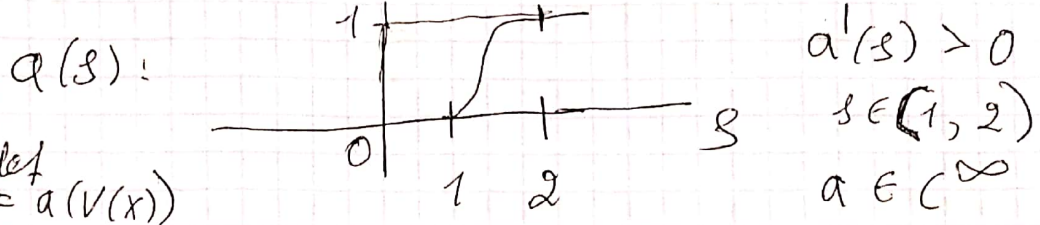
$\mathcal{D}E$ $\mathcal{D}I$ $\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{N}$
 $\mathcal{D}C \in F(x)$ Homogeneous Filippov $\mathcal{D}I$

$\mathcal{D}V$ $\mathcal{D}W$ $\mathcal{D}S$ $\mathcal{D}A$

$\deg \tilde{V} = k, k+q > 0$
 $k > 0$ $\mathcal{D}W$ $\mathcal{D}S$ $\mathcal{D}A$

$\tilde{V} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ $\deg \tilde{W} = k+q, k > 0$
 $\tilde{W} \in C(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ $\mathcal{D} \max m_i$

Rosier $\mathcal{D}S$ $\mathcal{D}A$



$a \circ V(x) = a(V(x))$

$\tilde{V}(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\xi_1^{k+1}} (a \circ V)(\xi_1^{m_1} x_1, \dots, \xi_1^{m_n} x_n) d\xi_1$

$\mathcal{D} \tilde{V} = k$

$x \neq 0$
 $x=0$

$\forall \delta > 0 \exists \delta_m, \delta_M: V(d_{\delta_m} x) \geq 2 \quad \|x\| \in [1, 2] \mathbb{R}$
 $x > \delta_M$

\tilde{V} $\mathcal{D} \tilde{V}$
 + homogeneity \Rightarrow $\mathcal{D} \tilde{V}$ unbounded

$V(d_{\delta_M} x) \leq 1 \quad \|x\| \in [1, 2] \mathbb{R}$
 $x < \delta_m$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{V}(x) = \int_{\delta_m}^{\delta_M} \frac{1}{\xi_1^{k+1}} (a \circ V)(d_{\xi_1} x) d\xi_1 + \int_{\delta_M}^\infty \frac{1}{\xi_1^{k+1}} d\xi_1$
 $\tilde{V} \in C^\infty \Leftarrow \frac{1}{k \delta_M^k}$

$\frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial x_i} = \int_{\delta_m}^{\delta_M} \frac{\xi_1^{m_i}}{\xi_1^{k+1}} a'(V(d_{\xi_1} x)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i}(d_{\xi_1} x) d\xi_1$
 $\deg \frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial x_i} = k - m_i$
 $= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\xi_1^{k-m_i+1}} a'(V(d_{\xi_1} x)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i}(d_{\xi_1} x) d\xi_1$

deg V =

$$\tilde{V}(d_{x_1} x) = \int_{d_{x_1} x} \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} a(V(d_{x_1} x)) dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} a(V(d_{x_1} x)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} a(V(d_{x_1} x)) \frac{d(x_1)}{\lambda} =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda^k}{(\lambda x)^{k+1}} a(V(d_{x_1} x)) d(x_1) = \lambda^k \tilde{V}(x)$$

$\frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial x}(x) = \nabla \tilde{V}(x)$

$\tilde{V}(x) = \frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial x}(x) F(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} a'(V(d_{x_1} x)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(d_{x_1} x) d_{x_1} d_{x_1} F(x)$

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(d_{x_1} x) d_{x_1} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_n} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{m_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & x_n^{m_n} \end{pmatrix}$

$\left(x_1^{m_1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1}, \dots, x_n^{m_n} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_n} \right) \Big|_{d_{x_1} x}, F(x) = x_1^{-q} d_{x_1}^{-1} F(d_{x_1} x)$

$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x_1^{k+1}} a'(V(d_{x_1} x)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(d_{x_1} x) d_{x_1} d_{x_1}^{-1} x_1^{-q} F(d_{x_1} x) dx_1 =$

$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x_1^{k+q+1}} a'(V(d_{x_1} x)) \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(d_{x_1} x) F(d_{x_1} x) dx_1$

deg $\tilde{V} = k+q = k - \text{deg } t = \text{deg } \tilde{V} - \text{deg } t$

$\tilde{V}(x) = \{ \nabla \tilde{V}(x) \cdot z \mid z \in F(x) \}, z = x_1^{-q} d_{x_1}^{-1} z_1, z_1 \in F(d_{x_1} x)$

(100)

$$\nabla \tilde{V}(x) \cdot z = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t^{k+q+1}} a'(V(d_{x_1} x)) \nabla V(d_{x_1} x) \cdot z_{1x_1} dx_1$$

$$z_{1x_1} = x_1^q d_{x_1} z \in F(d_{x_1} x)$$

$\hookrightarrow F(d_{x_1} x) = x_1^q d_{x_1} F(x)$ \hookrightarrow Clarke, Ledyer, Sturm

de (denn)

$$\max_{z_1 \in F(d_{x_1} x_1)} \nabla V(d_{x_1} x) \cdot z_1 \leq -W(d_{x_1} x)$$

$W \in C(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$

$$\max_{z \in F(x)} \nabla \tilde{V}(x) \cdot z \leq -\tilde{W}(x)$$

$$\tilde{W}(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t^{k+q+1}} a'(V(d_{x_1} x)) W(d_{x_1} x) dx_1$$

$$\deg \tilde{W} = k+q = \deg \tilde{V} - \deg t$$

d.e.N

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{W}(x) dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{V}(x) dx$

$$j = i_1 + \dots + i_m \leq l$$

$$\tilde{W} \in C, \tilde{W} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$$

$$\deg \frac{\partial^j}{\partial x_1^{i_1} \dots \partial x_n^{i_n}} \tilde{V}(x) = k - j_1 m_1 - \dots - j_n m_n > 0, \tilde{V} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \Rightarrow \lim_{|x| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^j}{\partial x_1^{i_1} \dots \partial x_n^{i_n}} \tilde{V}(x) = 0$$

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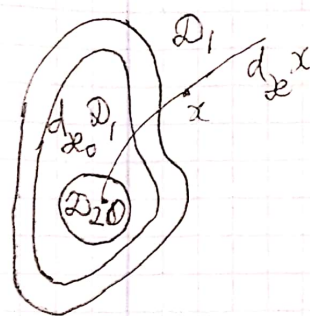
$$\text{deg } t = p = -q$$

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$$(t, x(t)) \mapsto (e^{pt}, d_x x(t))$$

|| $d_x x(t)$ || $\rightarrow 0$ \Rightarrow $x(t) \rightarrow 0$
 $d_x \mathcal{D}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{D}_1$ \Rightarrow $x(t) \rightarrow 0$
קוץ מרמק מניח

~~$\rho = \min_{z \in \mathcal{D}_2} \min \|z_1 - z_2\| > 0$~~
 ~~$\forall x_0 \in \mathcal{D}_2, \exists \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \exists x_0 < 1: x_0 \in \mathcal{D}_2 \subset d_{x_0} \mathcal{D}_1$~~
 ~~$\rho = \max_{z \in \mathcal{D}_2} \min \|z_1 - z_2\| < \rho_m$~~
 ~~$\mathcal{D}_2 \subset d_{x_0} \mathcal{D}_1 \subset \mathcal{D}_1$~~
 ~~$\rho_m(x_0) = \rho_m(0) > 0$~~
 ~~$\rho_m(x_0) = \rho_m(0) > 0$~~
 ~~$\rho_m(x_0) = \rho_m(0) > 0$~~



$\mathcal{D}_1 \supset d_{x_0} \mathcal{D}_1 \supset \mathcal{D}_2, x(0) \in \mathcal{D}_1 \Rightarrow x(T) \in d_{x_0} \mathcal{D}_1$

$\mathbb{R}^n \ni \mathcal{D}_1 \xrightarrow{x_0^p T} \mathcal{D}_1 \xrightarrow{T} d_{x_0} \mathcal{D}_1 \xrightarrow{x_0^p T} d^2 \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x(t) \rightarrow 0$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}, d_{x_0}^{k+1} \mathcal{D}_1 - \delta d_{x_0}^k \mathcal{D}_1 \supset \mathcal{N}$

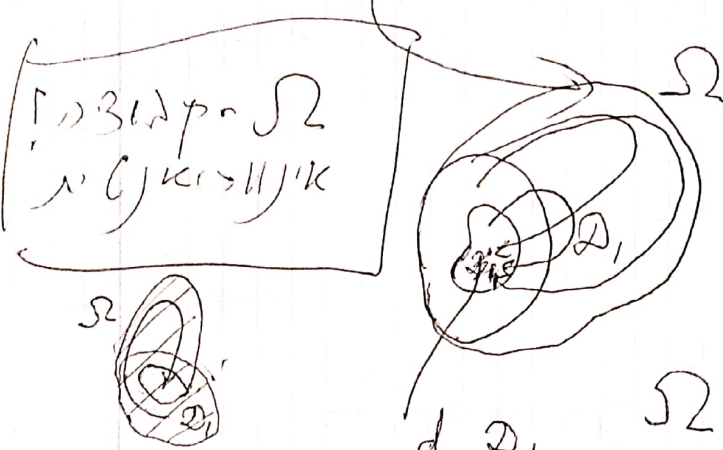
$d_x x = (x^{m_1} x_1, \dots, x^{m_n} x_n)$ \rightarrow δ

$k \geq 0, \rho_m(d_{x_0}^k \mathcal{D}_1, 0) \leq x_0^{km}$ ρ_m

$\rho_0 = \rho_m(\mathcal{D}_1, 0)$

$$T_{convergence} \leq T(\alpha_0^{k_0} + \alpha_0^{k_0+1} + \dots) = \frac{T \alpha_0^{k_0}}{1 - \alpha_0^p}$$

הוכחה (1) כי $\forall \epsilon > 0$ קיים N כזה שכל $n > N$ מתקיים $\|x_n - x^*\| < \epsilon$



ישו כי $p \geq 0$, $\alpha_0 < 1$
 נקרא α_0 המספר הנמוך ביותר של D_1 ונראה כי T הוא פונקציה קונקבה (Filippov)
 נראה כי T הוא פונקציה קונקבה

$$\forall k > 0: 0 \in \Omega \xrightarrow{d_{\alpha_0}^{kp} T} d_{\alpha_0}^{k+1} \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$$

הוכחה כי $\|x_k - x^*\| < \epsilon$
 $0.5 \cdot \epsilon < \epsilon$

$$m = \max m_i$$

$$\underline{m} = \min m_i$$

$$\forall k \quad d_{\alpha_0}^k D_1 \xrightarrow{T} d_{\alpha_0}^{k+1} D_1 \quad (\Leftarrow p=0, 2)$$

$$B_r = \{ \|x\| < r \} \subset D_1 \quad \forall R \quad B_R = \{ \|x\| \leq R \}$$

$\alpha_0 \notin D_1$ - δ נמוך יותר מ- α_0

$$T \cdot \log_{\alpha_0} \frac{\|x\|}{R} \geq k \quad \forall$$

$$\alpha_0^{-p} < 1, \quad \alpha_0^{kp} T < T$$

$$q > 0, p < 0 \Rightarrow k < 0$$

$$\dots + \alpha_0^{(k-2)p} T + \alpha_0^{(k-1)p} T =$$

$$T \alpha_0^{(k-1)p} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_0^{-p}}$$

לפינת נקודת קצה

(Levant 2005) (ד"ר עמר)

פיליפ

$\dot{x} \in F(x) \quad \delta \in \Lambda'$

$\dot{x} \in \tilde{F}(x)$

d_x מרחק מרחבי $\delta \in \Lambda'$ ו- $\delta > 0$

q מרחק מרחבי $\delta > 0$ $\forall x \in B_\delta(x)$ AS

$B_\delta = \{x \mid \|x\| \leq \delta\} \quad \delta > 0 \quad \delta \in \Lambda'$

$\forall x \quad \tilde{F}(x) \subset \overset{AS}{F}(x) + B_\varepsilon (= F(x)^\varepsilon)$

$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$
 AS אז $\delta > 0 \quad \dot{x} \in \tilde{F}(x) \Rightarrow \delta > 0$

$\tilde{F}(x) \cap F(x) \quad \delta \in \Lambda' \Rightarrow \delta > 0$
 '6 קדמית מרחב $\delta > 0$ מרחב $\delta > 0$
 $\tilde{F}(d_x x) = \alpha^q d_x \tilde{F}(x)$

$\delta > 0$ מרחב $\delta > 0$ מרחב $\delta > 0$
 מרחב $\delta > 0$ מרחב $\delta > 0$



מרחב $\delta > 0$

$\dot{x} = f(x) = A x + R(x), \quad R = o(\|x\|)$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad A = f'(0), \quad \dot{x} = Ax \quad \deg x_i = 1, \deg t = -q = 0$

$\dot{x} = f(x) \in Ax + B_\varepsilon \quad 0 < \delta < \varepsilon$
 AS $\dot{x} \in Ax + B_\varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \text{Spec } A \subset \mathbb{C}_-$ מרחב

AS אז $\dot{x} \in Ax + B_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \delta > 0 \quad \varepsilon - \delta \leq$
 (מרחב $\delta > 0$) AS $\dot{x} = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$