

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 + \varepsilon \\ \dot{x}_3 = u \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = u \end{cases} \quad \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \varepsilon \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ unmatched} \\ \varepsilon = \text{const.} \\ (x=0) \quad \text{red } K=K$$

SM-2 $\delta, \delta \rightarrow \lambda \delta(t) \rightarrow N$ matched disturbance KNZ13

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = x_3, \quad \dot{x}_3 = u + \tilde{\xi}(t) = v$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = v = -(\underbrace{x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3}_{\tilde{x}_1 + 3\dot{x}_1 + 3\ddot{x}_1}) \leftarrow \text{red } \tilde{\xi} \text{ red } K$$

$$|\tilde{\xi}| \leq 1, \quad \text{red } \tilde{\xi} \text{ red } K$$

$$u = -\cancel{K}(K+1) \text{ sign}(\underbrace{x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3}_{\tilde{\Sigma}}) \leftarrow \text{red } \tilde{\Sigma}$$

$$\tilde{\Sigma} = x_2 + 2x_3 + u + \tilde{\xi}, \quad K = |x_2| + 2|x_3| + 1 \leftarrow \text{red } \tilde{\Sigma} \text{ red } K$$

$$\ddot{x} + a(t)\dot{x}^2 \cos 3x = u \quad \text{Slotine, p. 294} \\ 1 \leq a \leq 2 \quad x = x_c(t) \quad \text{red } \tilde{\Sigma}$$

$$\sigma = (x - x_c) + \lambda(x - x_c) \quad \text{red } \tilde{\Sigma} \\ \dot{\sigma} = -a\dot{x}^2 \cos 3x + u - \ddot{x}_c + \lambda\dot{x} - \lambda\ddot{x}_c$$

$$a = 1.5 + \Delta a, \quad |\Delta a| \leq 0.5$$

$$u := \underbrace{1.5\dot{x}^2 \cos(3x) + \ddot{x}_c - \lambda(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_c)}_{u_{eq} \text{ red } \tilde{\Sigma} \text{ red } K} + u_1$$

$$\dot{\sigma} = -\Delta a \dot{x}^2 \cos 3x + u_1$$

$$\dot{\sigma} < 0, \quad |\dot{\sigma}| > K \leftarrow \text{red } \tilde{\Sigma} \text{ red } K$$

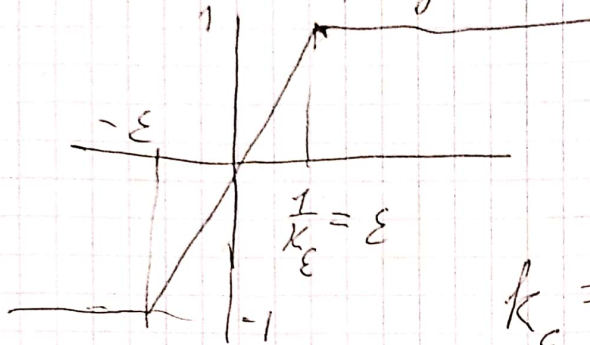
$$u_1 = -(0.5 \dot{x}^2 / |\cos 3x| + k) \text{sign } \sigma$$

$\lambda = 3 \text{ s/m}^2$

$$x_c = \sin(\pi t / 2)$$

$$a(t) = |\sin t| + 1$$

$$\lambda = 20, k = 0.1, \text{sign } \sigma = \text{sat} \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} = \text{sat}(k_\epsilon \sigma)$$



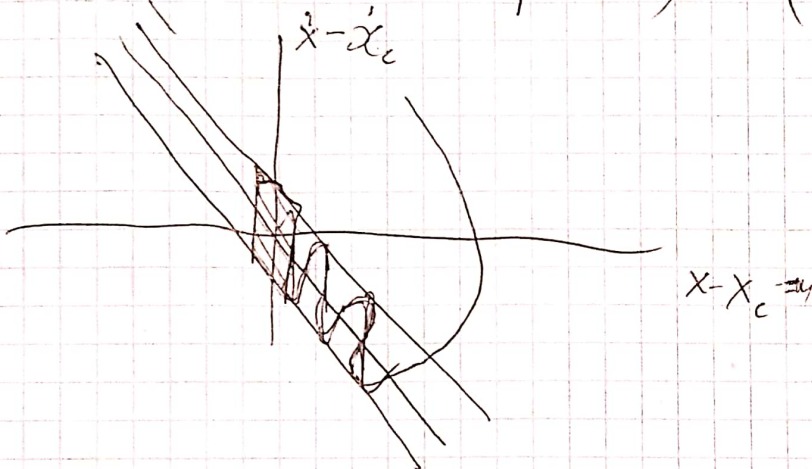
$$\text{sat } \sigma = \begin{cases} 1 & \sigma > 1 \\ \sigma & |\sigma| \leq 1 \\ -1 & \sigma < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$k_\epsilon = 10$$

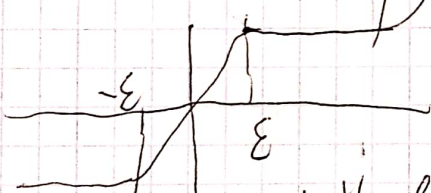
$$\text{sign } \sigma \approx \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon + |\sigma|}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\sigma| \leq \epsilon = \frac{1}{k_\epsilon} = 0.1$$

$$u_1 = -(0.5 \dot{x}^2 / |\cos 3x| + 0.1) \text{sat}(10\sigma)$$



sign σ →



"sigmoid" function

slowing down →

chattering →

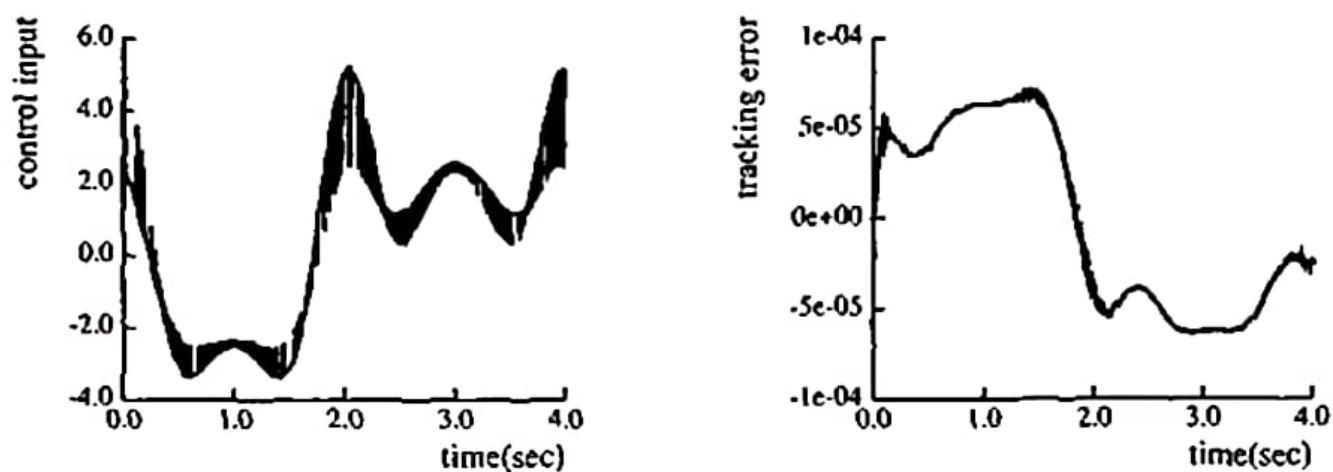


Figure 7.7 : Switched control input and resulting tracking performance

Sect. 7.2

Continuous Approximations of Switching Control Laws 293

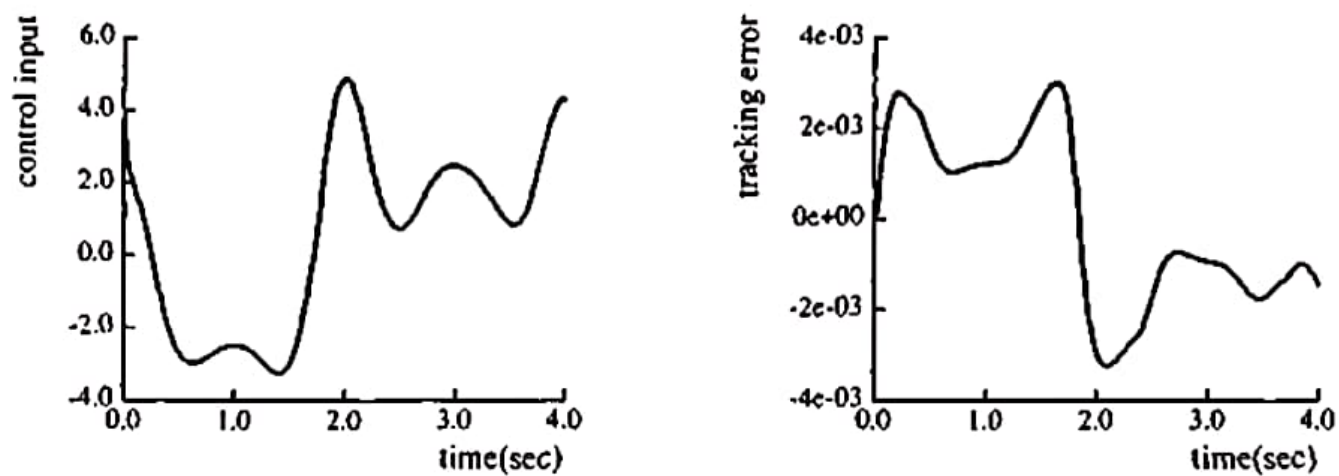


Figure 7.8 : Smooth control input and resulting tracking performance

High-Order Sliding Mode

Suppose $\dot{x} = a(t,x) + b(t,x)u$, $b = b(t,x)$
 $b, u \in \mathbb{R}$, $b \equiv 0$: $\exists \delta > 0$

rel. degree = 1 $\rightarrow \epsilon > 0$
 $\sigma = h(t,x) + g(t,x)u$, $g \in [k_m, k_M]$, $k \in [-\epsilon, \epsilon]$
 $0 < k_m \leq k_M$

$u = -\alpha \text{sign } \sigma$ $k > 1$
 $k_m \alpha > \epsilon$

$r > 1$ rel. degree δ

$\sigma^{(r)} = h(t,x) + g(t,x)u$, h, g
 (לעצמם) זרקה (אסטרטגיה)

$u = -\alpha \text{sign } \Sigma(x)$ $\alpha > 0$ $\Sigma(x)$
 $\Sigma = \sigma^{(r-1)} + \lambda_1 \sigma^{(r-2)} + \dots + \lambda_{r-1} \sigma$

אם σ קטן אז Σ קטן
 (אסטרטגיה) \rightarrow σ קטן

קיים אפשר לעשות אחרת? r σ
 קיים אפשר לעשות אחרת? r σ

קיים אפשר לעשות אחרת? r σ

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

$u^{(k)} = v$, $v(t)$ - σ קטן

קטן σ קטן v קטן v קטן v קטן

קטן σ קטן v קטן v קטן v קטן

Lebesgue σ קטן f , $x = f(x)$ $x = (x, t)$
 $\sigma \in C^{r-1}$ σ קטן σ קטן σ קטן

משוואות דיפרנציאליות $\dot{x} = f(x), x = (x, t)$ הצגה

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ f - משוואה דיפרנציאלית, Lebesgue, מידות

$\sigma: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ או $\sigma: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ (1) $\sigma \in C^{r-1}$ (זכור, הרצף)

$\dot{\sigma} = L_f \sigma, \ddot{\sigma} = L_f^2 \sigma, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)} = L_f^{r-1} \sigma$ (2) $(\dot{\sigma} = D\sigma \cdot f, \dots)$

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

2. $L_r = \{x \mid \sigma = \dot{\sigma} = \dots = \sigma^{(r-1)} = 0\}$ L_r הוא

אם היקף, וצדק בה נק' של L_r L_r הוא r -th order SM

\Leftarrow אם ההגיון כזה, נקרה r -th order SM

3. אם L_r r -th order SM, אז L_r הוא r -th order SM

$k_F[\mathbb{R}](x), x \in L_r$

כאשר L_r r -th order SM "strictly r -th order" r -th order SM

כבר, מודלים מקרים של invariant manifold

מקרה $\sigma: \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ $r = (r_1, \dots, r_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$

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

$$a, b, \sigma \in C^\infty$$

$$\sigma(t) = h(t, x) + g(t, x) u, \quad \text{rel. degree } r$$

$$h \in [-1, 1], \quad g \in [K_m, K_M], \quad 0 < K_m < K_M$$

אם $g < 0$ אז

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

$$u = \alpha \operatorname{sign} \sigma, \quad K_m \alpha > c, \quad \alpha > 0$$

(רשימה) רשימה $u \in \dots$

$$\sigma^{(r)} \in h(t, x) + g(t, x) K_F [\operatorname{sign}(\cdot)](\sigma) \geq 0$$

$$\sigma = \dot{\sigma} = \dots = \sigma^{(r-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^{(r)} \in h(t, x) \in [-1, 1]$$

$$(\sigma^{(r)} = 0 \Leftrightarrow) u = -h/g$$

רשימה \Rightarrow σ אינו יכול להיות 0

2. σ אינו יכול להיות 0

$$|\sigma^{(r)}| \leq K_M \alpha + c \Rightarrow \sigma \in \dots$$

K_M אינו יכול להיות 0

Twisting Controller (Levant 1985)

$$\ddot{\sigma} = h(t, x) + g(t, x)u$$

$$\ddot{\sigma} \in [-c, c] + [k_m, k_M]u$$

$$u = -\alpha_1 \text{sign } \sigma - \alpha_2 \text{sign } \dot{\sigma}, \quad \alpha_1 > \alpha_2$$

$c = 0.5 \dots$

$\therefore \dot{\sigma} > 0 \dots$

$$K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) > c$$

$$\frac{K_M(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) - c}{K_m(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + c} > 1$$

islo μ $\sigma, \dot{\sigma} \rightarrow 0$ den

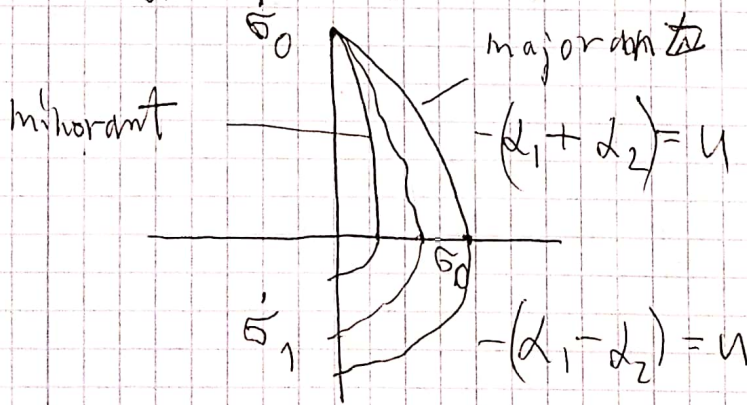
(\dots) \dots

$$\ddot{\sigma} = -\alpha \text{sign } \dot{\sigma}$$

$\sigma > 0, \dot{\sigma} > 0 \implies \ddot{\sigma} = -\alpha$

$$\frac{1}{2} \dot{\sigma}^2 + \alpha \sigma = \text{const} = \tilde{c}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\tilde{c} - \frac{1}{2} \dot{\sigma}^2 \right), \quad \dot{\sigma} = \pm \sqrt{2(\tilde{c} - \alpha \sigma)}$$

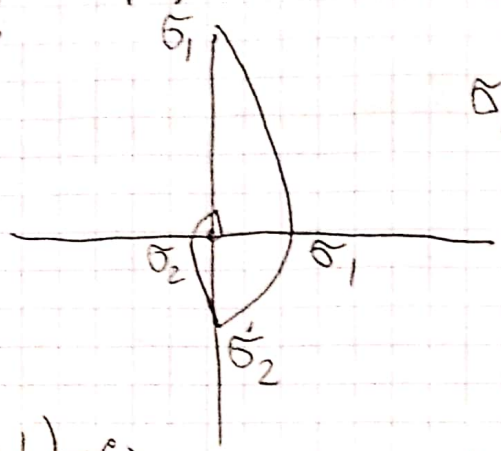


$$\sigma_0 \in \left[\frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)K_m + c}, \frac{1}{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)K_M - c} \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\sigma}_1 \\ \dot{\sigma}_2 \\ \sigma_0 \end{bmatrix} \in \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)K_m - c & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)K_M + c \\ (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)K_M + c & (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)K_m - c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{\sigma} \in [-c, c] - (\alpha_1 \pm \alpha_2) [K_m, K_M] \text{sign } \dot{\sigma}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) - C}{K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + C}} \leq \left| \frac{\dot{\sigma}_1}{\dot{\sigma}_2} \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + C}{K_m(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - C}} < 1$$



$$\sigma_k \dot{\sigma}_k \rightarrow 0$$

$$|\ddot{\sigma}| \geq K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) - C > 0$$

$$T \leq \frac{1}{K_m(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) - C} (|\dot{\sigma}_1| + |\dot{\sigma}_2| + \dots) < \infty$$

ד.ע.נ

$t_0, t_1, t_2, \dots \rightarrow \infty$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $e \in \mathbb{N}$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\delta \sigma_j = \sigma(t_{j+1}) - \sigma(t_j) \quad (1.0) \text{ דא עס}$$

$$u = -\alpha_1 \sum_{j=0}^n \sigma(t_j) - \alpha_2 \sum_{j=0}^n \delta \sigma_{j-1}, \quad t \in [t_j, t_{j+1}]$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{j+1} = \sigma(t_j) + \eta(t_j)$$

$$|\sigma| \leq \mu_0 \tau^2, \quad |\dot{\sigma}| \leq \mu_1 \tau$$

$$|\eta| \leq \varepsilon \leq \gamma \tau^2, \quad \delta t_j = t_j - t_{j-1} = \tau > \delta$$

f(t) → rise (Levant 1990, 1993, 1998) → סי 2 (103)

f(t) = f_0(t) + z(t), |f_0| ≤ 1/2 L

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{1}{2}} |z_0 - f(t)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sign}(z_0 - f(t)) + z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_0 - f(t)) \end{cases}$$

λ₁ > 0 וייתר λ₀ > 1 δ > δ 6) EN
 z = 0 וייתר δ > (ת' ד' ON δ' > λ₁ δ >)

z₀(t) → f₀(t), z₁(t) → f₁(t)
 ו' 10 נ' > 2

λ₀ = 1.1, λ₁ = 1.5 δ' 3N ו' >

z = 0 (1998) → ו' 2 ו' 7N → 7 > 1 >

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_0 - \dot{f}_0 = -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{1}{2}} |z_0 - f_0|^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{sign}(z_0 - f_0) + z_1 - \dot{f}_0 \\ \dot{z}_1 - \dot{f}_0 = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_0 - f_0) - \ddot{f}_0 \end{cases}$$

σ₀ = (z₀ - f₀(t)) / L

σ₁ = (z₁ - f₀(t)) / L

נ' 10

σ̇₀ = -λ₁ |σ₀|^{1/2} sign σ₀ + σ₁

σ̇₁ ∈ -λ₀ sign σ₀ + [-1, 1], (|ḟ₀/L| ≤ 1 →)

ו' δ > 7N

σ₀, σ̇₀ → 0 ; σ₀ → 2-SM ו' δ e' ו' 2) δ >

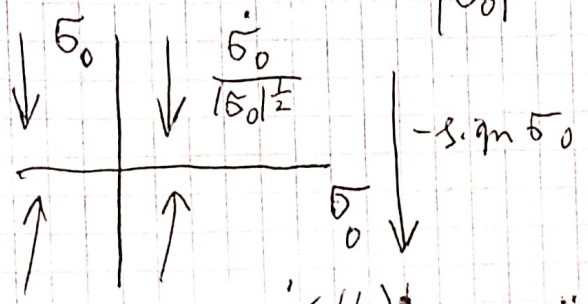
⇒ σ₁ → 0 | > 20

$$\ddot{\sigma}_0 = - \frac{\lambda_0 + 1}{2|\sigma_0|^{1/2}} \dot{\sigma}_0 + \dot{\sigma}_1$$

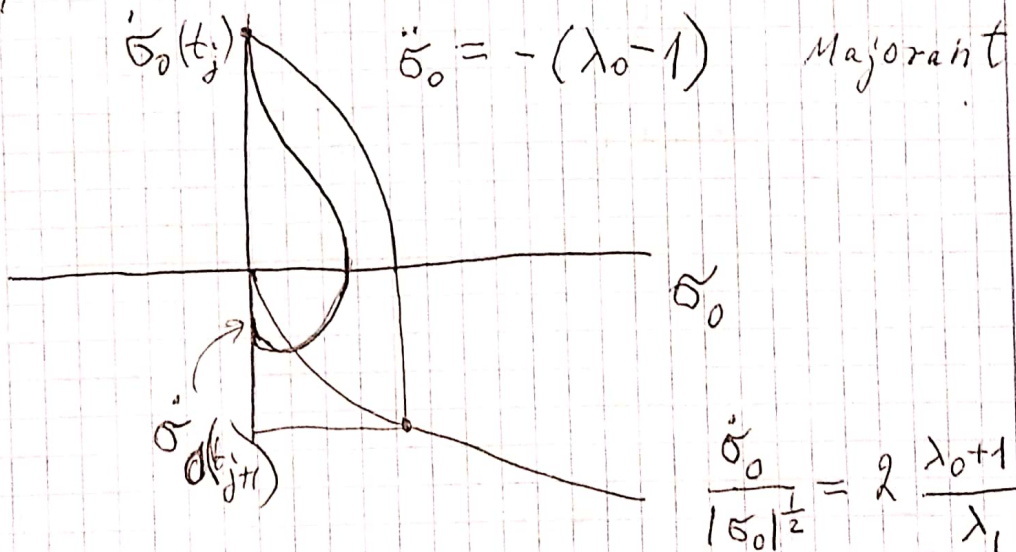
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(|\sigma_0|^{1/2} \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\left(|\sigma_0| \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \right)^{1/2} \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \right) \frac{1}{|\sigma_0|^{1/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left(|\sigma_0| \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \right)^{1/2}} \dot{\sigma}_0 \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \cdot \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0, \quad \left(\operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0 \right)' = 0$$

$$\ddot{\sigma}_0 \in - \frac{\lambda_0}{2} \frac{\dot{\sigma}_0}{|\sigma_0|^{1/2}} - [\lambda_0 - 1, \lambda_0 + 1] \operatorname{sign} \dot{\sigma}_0$$



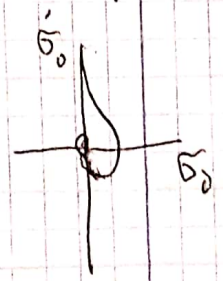
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_0 > 0, & \quad \frac{\dot{\sigma}_0}{|\sigma_0|^{1/2}} \geq 2 \frac{\lambda_0 + 1}{\lambda_1} \\ \sigma_0 < 0, & \quad \frac{\dot{\sigma}_0}{|\sigma_0|^{1/2}} \leq -2 \frac{\lambda_0 + 1}{\lambda_1} \\ \Rightarrow & \quad \dot{\sigma}_0 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\dot{\sigma}_0}{|\sigma_0|^{1/2}} = 2 \frac{\lambda_0 + 1}{\lambda_1}$$

אם $\delta < \lambda_1$ אז $\delta > \lambda_1$ ו- $\delta < \lambda_1$

$$\left| \frac{\dot{\sigma}_0(t_{j+1})}{\sigma_0(t_j)} \right| < 1 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{\sigma}_0 &\rightarrow 0 \\ \sigma_0 &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$



אם $\delta < \lambda_1$ אז $\delta > \lambda_1$ ו- $\delta < \lambda_1$
 אם $\delta < \lambda_1$ אז $\delta > \lambda_1$ ו- $\delta < \lambda_1$

Output feedback:

(105)

$$\ddot{\sigma} \in [-c, c] + [k_m, k_M] u, \quad [s] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |s| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{sign } s$$

$$u = -\alpha_1 \text{sign } z_0 - \alpha_2 \text{sign } z_1$$

$$\dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} [z_0 - \sigma] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + z_1$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_0 - \sigma) = -\lambda_0 L [z_0 - \sigma]^0$$

$$\lambda_0 = 1, \lambda_1 = 1.5, \quad L \geq K_M(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + c$$

1) > e >

$$\mu_0, \mu_1 > 0 \text{ and } \forall p \Leftrightarrow |z| \leq \varepsilon, \delta t_j \leq \tau \quad \underline{\text{CJEN}}$$

$$|\sigma| \leq \mu_0 \varrho^2, \quad |\dot{\sigma}| \leq \mu_1 \varrho,$$

$$\varrho = \max(\tau, \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

$$\mu_0, \mu_1 : L, k_m, k_M, c, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rightarrow \mu_0, \mu_1$$

$$\varrho \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \varepsilon$$

$$|z_0 - f_0| \leq \mu_0 L \varrho^2$$

$$|z_1 - \dot{f}_0| \leq \mu_1 L \varrho$$

$$\varrho = \max\left(\tau, \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$\mu_0 > 1, \mu_1 > 2, \quad \lambda_0, \lambda_1 \rightarrow \mu_0, \mu_1$$

(Levant, ^{g'ns} 2017)

למשל $\sigma_k(t)$ ו- $\tau_k \rightarrow 0$

אם $\sigma_k(t) \leq C \tau_k^r$ ו- $r > 0$, $l = [r]$
אז $|\sigma_k^{(l)}(t)| \geq \delta$ - e ו- σ_k ו- τ_k

$l \leq p \iff$

$l > p \in \mathbb{N}$ - e ו- l ו- p

אם τ_k ו- $|\sigma_k^{(l)}(\tau_k)| \leq \tau_k^{l-p} \rightarrow 0$
אז $l > p$

$|\sigma| = O(\tau^l)$ ו- l ו- σ ו- τ
 $|\sigma^{(i)}| = O(\tau^{l-i})$ ו- $i = 1, 2, \dots, l-1$

$|\sigma| = O(\tau^l)$ ו- l ו- σ ו- τ
אם $l > p$ ו- σ ו- τ