

17/06-2021

12 ד'קצ"ד

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קריטריון

דילטציה -  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$   $\delta > 0$   $\delta < 0$   
דילטציה  $\delta > 0$   $\delta < 0$

$$\delta \in F(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

דילטציה

$$\delta > 0, \quad d_\delta x = (\delta^{m_1} x_1, \dots, \delta^{m_n} x_n) \quad \text{dilatation}$$

$$\deg x_i = m_i > 0$$

$$\forall \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad F(d_\delta x) = d_\delta \cdot \delta^q F(x) \quad \text{דילטציה}$$

$$d_\delta: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad T_x \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow T_x \mathbb{R}^n$$

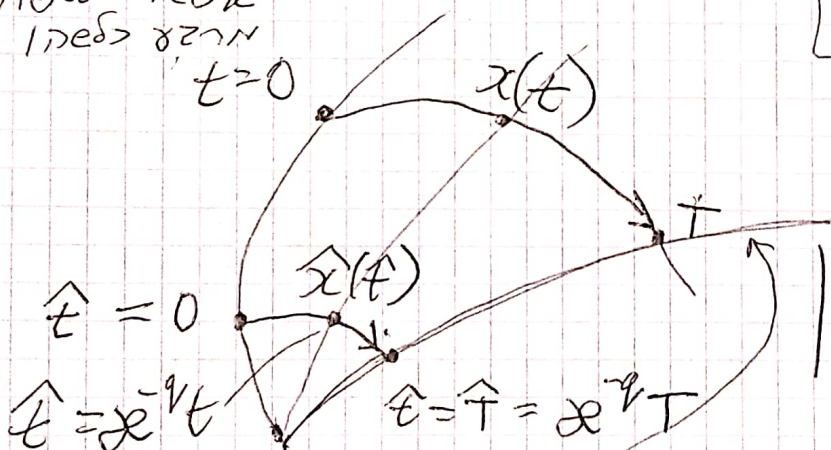
$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta^{m_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \delta^{m_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(t, x) \mapsto (\delta^{-q} t, d_\delta x), \quad q \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{x}}{d\hat{t}} = \frac{d(d_\delta x)}{d(\delta^{-q} t)} = \delta^q d_\delta \dot{x} \in \delta^q d_\delta F(x) = F(d_\delta x)$$

$$\boxed{\hat{x} \in F(\hat{x})}$$

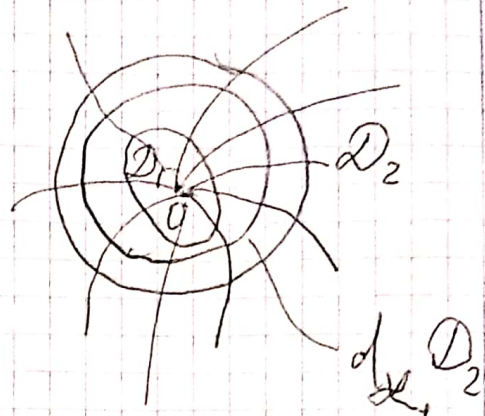
קריטריון



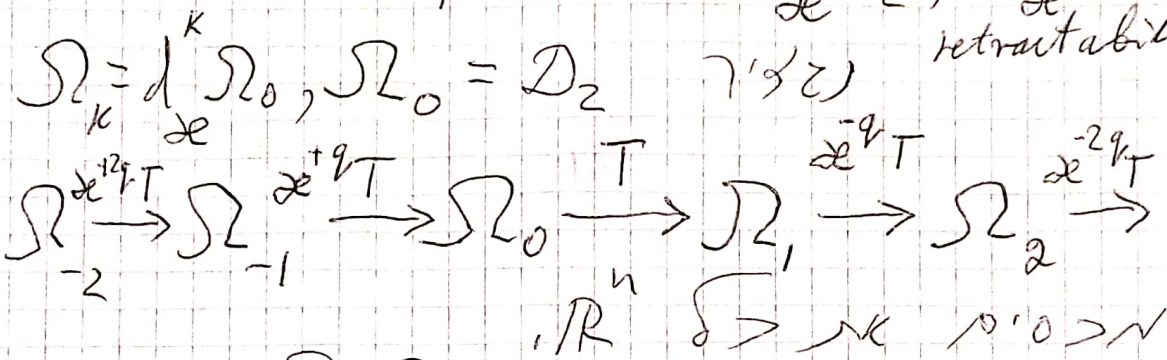
דילטציה

dilatation orbite

$d$ -retracts  $D_2$ ,  $D_2 \xrightarrow{T} D_1$   
 $D_1 \in \text{Interior } D_2$



$\exists \alpha < 1: D_1 \subset D_2$   
 $\frac{\alpha > 0}{\alpha < 1} \quad D_1 \subset \text{Interior } d_{\alpha} D_2, \quad d_{\alpha} D_2 \subset D_2$   
 retracts  $D_2$



$k \geq 0, \delta \Omega_{k_0} \subset N \implies \forall \delta > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \quad 0 < \alpha < 1!$

$$T_{\text{norm}} \leq \alpha^{-q} k_0 T (1 + \alpha^{-q} + \alpha^{-2q} + \dots) < \infty$$

$q < 0, \delta$

$\tau \geq 0, \quad \varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n), \quad \varepsilon_i \geq 0$

$x \in F(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x \in F(x(t - [0, \tau]) + \varepsilon \cdot [-1, 1]) = F_{\varepsilon}(x_t)$$

$$(t, x, \varepsilon) \mapsto (\hat{t}, \hat{x}, \hat{\varepsilon})$$

$\hat{t}, \hat{x}, \hat{\varepsilon}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x \in F(x_t) \\ \hat{x} \in F_{\hat{\varepsilon}}(\hat{x}_{\hat{t}}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$\hat{x} \in \mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \langle x \rangle \wedge \wedge \wedge$   
 אם שהיה יותר קטן  
 ורצה יותר קטן

$1 > \alpha < 1 \Leftrightarrow \hat{x} \in \mathcal{F}_{\tau \varepsilon}(\hat{x}_{\tau}) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\tau \varepsilon}(x_{\tau}) \subset \mathcal{F}(x_{\tau})$

$\Omega_0 = B$   
 $d_{\mathcal{F}} B_1 \subset B_1 \Leftrightarrow \delta > 0 \wedge \forall x \in [0, 1] \Omega_1 = d_{\mathcal{F}} \Omega_0$

$x \in \mathcal{F}(x)$  כפי שכתבתי  
 $\tau_0 \varepsilon_0$

$\varepsilon_0 = (\varepsilon_0^1, \dots, \varepsilon_0^m)$   
 $(\tau_0, \varepsilon_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\rho_0^{-1}, d(\cdot, \cdot))$   
 $\Omega_{-2} \xrightarrow{x^T} \Omega_{-1} \xrightarrow{x^T} \Omega_0 \xrightarrow{T} \Omega$

$\|x\|_h \leq \rho_0$   
 $\|x\|_h = \rho_0$

אפשר להגדיר שהיה ורצה כי אם הורג והיה  
 שכל מה שהיה נקודים נרטים  
 כי אפשר להגדיר אחרים

$\varepsilon = (\varepsilon^1, \dots, \varepsilon^m)$   
 $\|x\|_h = \max_i |x_i|^{1/m_i}$   
 $\rho = \max[\tau, \| \varepsilon \|_h] = \max[\tau^{-1/4}, \varepsilon]$

$\hat{x} = d_{\mathcal{F}} x \rightarrow \Omega = B_{h, \rho_0} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \rho_0 / \rho$   
 $\| \hat{x} \|_h \leq \rho_0 \Rightarrow \| x \|_h \leq \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \rho_0 = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho}$

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

$$\sigma(t, x) \rightarrow 0, \quad \sigma, u \in \mathbb{R} \quad ; \text{שם}$$

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

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 rel. degree = r

$$\sigma^{(r)} \in [-c, c] + [K_m, K_M]u$$

$$u = -\alpha \Psi_r(\sigma, \sigma', \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)}) \quad | \text{שם}$$

$$\alpha > 0, \quad |\Psi_r(\vec{\sigma})| \leq 1, \quad \Psi - \text{Borel } \sigma$$

$r=2$   $\sigma$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma'$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma''$   $\rightarrow$   $\dots$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(r)}$

$$\sigma^{(r)} \in [-c, c] + [K_m, K_M] \cdot (-\alpha) \cdot K_F[\Psi_r](\vec{\sigma})$$

Fuqpar  $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(r)}$

$\sigma^{(r)}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(r-1)}$   $\rightarrow$   $\dots$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(0)}$

$$\deg[-c, c] = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \deg \sigma^{(r)} = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \deg \Psi_r = 0 \quad | \text{שם}$$

$$\deg \sigma^{(r-1)} = \deg \sigma^{(r)} + \deg t \quad (\deg \sigma^{(r)} = \deg \sigma^{(r-1)} - \deg t)$$

$$\text{HD } q = -1 \Leftrightarrow \deg t = 1 \quad \rightarrow$$

$\sigma^{(r-1)}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(r-2)}$   $\rightarrow$   $\dots$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma^{(0)}$

$$\Rightarrow \deg \sigma^{(r-1)} = 1, \quad \deg \sigma^{(r-2)} = 1+1=2, \dots, \deg \sigma = r$$

הי,  $|W| \sim |K|$   $\rightarrow$   $r$ -SM homogeneity (Levant 2003)  
 $\deg u = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Psi_r(\vec{\sigma}) = \Psi_r(d_\infty \vec{\sigma}), \infty > 0$

הצגה  
 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$   $\rightarrow$  קרקר  $\rightarrow$  פונקציה קוואסי-רציפה  
 quasi continuous קוואסי-רציפה

אם היא רציפה,  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$

ישנם הקרים דברים (אין-סוף)  $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$   
 עבורים את ההצגה, המבין  
 הבעה נואה  $\rightarrow$  קראה:

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$   $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$   $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$   
 $\omega > 0, r > 2$  קוואסי

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{r-2} > 0$

עבור הקר, הקוואסי-רציפה

$$u = -\alpha \frac{[\sigma^{(r-1)}]^{\frac{\omega}{r}} + \beta_{r-2} [\sigma^{(r-2)}]^{\frac{\omega}{2}} + \dots + \beta_0 [\sigma]^{\frac{\omega}{r}}}{|\sigma^{(r-1)}|^{\frac{\omega}{r}} + \beta_{r-2} |\sigma^{(r-2)}|^{\frac{\omega}{2}} + \dots + \beta_0 |\sigma|^{\frac{\omega}{r}}}$$

מ"כ את ההכרה, בוק צמן סוף  
 צמן המסומן עליו  $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$   
 הוואזניט  $\rightarrow$   $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) dx$

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$\deg u = \omega - \omega = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $e > 0$

$$r = 1. \quad u = -\alpha \operatorname{sign} \sigma,$$

$$r = 2. \quad u = -\alpha \frac{|\dot{\sigma}|^2 + \sigma}{\dot{\sigma}^2 + |\sigma|},$$

$$r = 3. \quad u = -\alpha \frac{\ddot{\sigma}^3 + 2|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sigma}{|\ddot{\sigma}|^3 + 2|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{3}{2}} + |\sigma|},$$

$$r = 4. \quad u = -\alpha \frac{|\ddot{\sigma}^{\cdot}|^4 + 2|\ddot{\sigma}|^2 + 2|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{4}{3}} + \sigma}{\ddot{\sigma}^{\cdot 4} + 2\ddot{\sigma}^2 + 2\dot{\sigma}^{\frac{4}{3}} + |\sigma|},$$

$$r = 5. \quad u = -\alpha \frac{|\sigma^{(4)}|^5 + 6|\ddot{\sigma}^{\cdot}|^{\frac{5}{2}} + 5|\ddot{\sigma}|^{\frac{5}{3}} + 3|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{5}{4}} + \sigma}{|\sigma^{(4)}|^5 + 6|\ddot{\sigma}^{\cdot}|^{\frac{5}{2}} + 5|\ddot{\sigma}|^{\frac{5}{3}} + 3|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{5}{4}} + |\sigma|}.$$

$$u = -\alpha \Psi_2(\vec{\sigma}) \quad r = 2 \cdot \delta \rightarrow r > 1 \rightarrow 124$$

$$u = -\alpha \frac{[\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{\omega}{1}} + \beta_0 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{\omega}{2}}}{|\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{\omega}{1}} + \beta_0 |\dot{\sigma}|^{\frac{\omega}{2}}} \quad \forall \beta_0 > 0$$

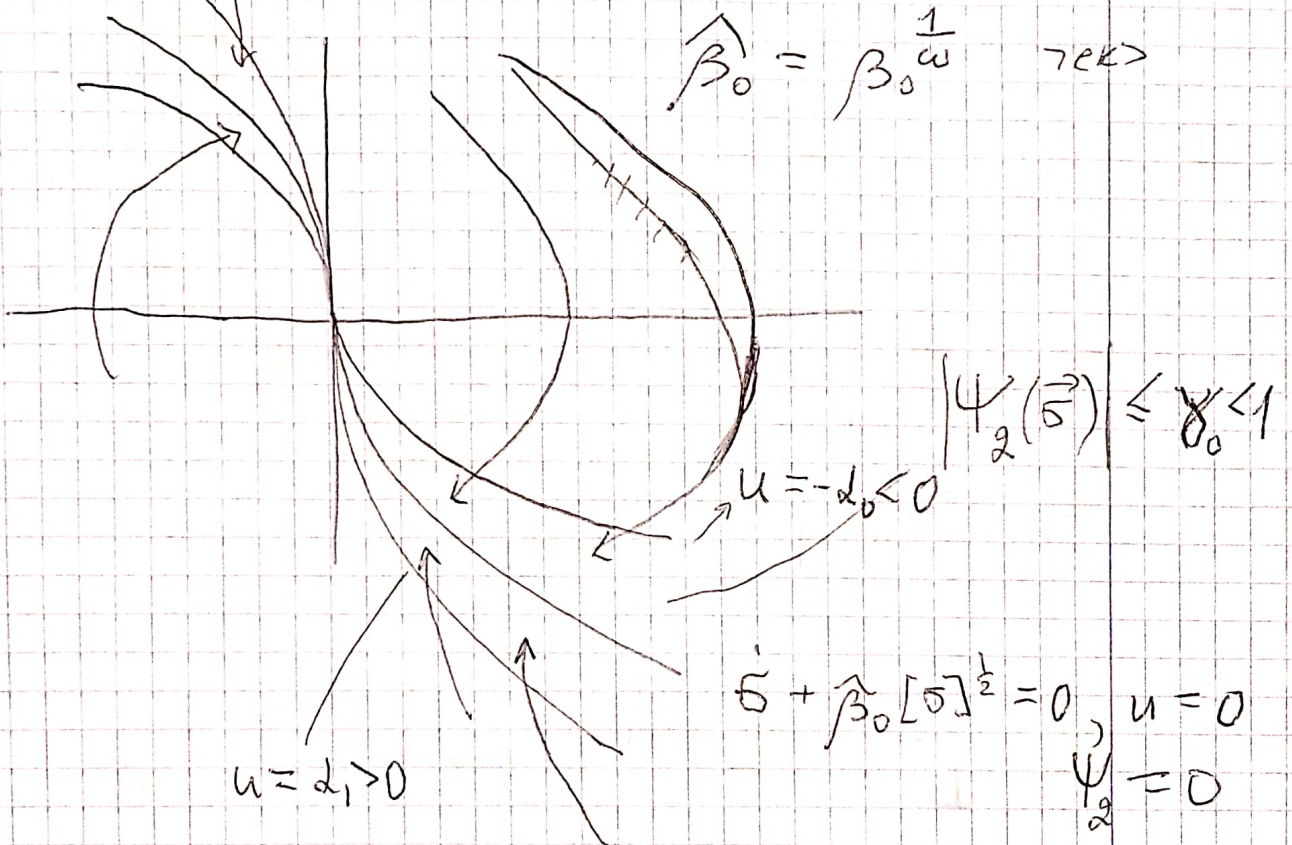
! א'כאן

$$[A]^\delta + [B]^\delta \gtrless 0 \quad \boxed{\delta > 0} \Rightarrow \delta \in$$

$$A + B \gtrless 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$[\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{\omega}{1}} + \beta_0 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{\omega}{2}} \gtrless 0 \Leftrightarrow \dot{\sigma} + \hat{\beta}_0 [\dot{\sigma}]^{\frac{1}{2}} \gtrless 0$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \beta_0 \frac{1}{\omega} \quad \text{רק}$$



$\delta > \delta$   $0 < \gamma_0 < 1$   $\delta > \delta$   
 $|\Psi_2(\vec{\sigma})| \leq \gamma_0$   
 $\delta < \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   
 $\delta < \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   
 $\delta < \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   
 $\delta < \delta$   $\delta > \delta$   $\delta > \delta$

$f(t) = f_0(t) + g(t)$  MK / NSA 38N

$|f_0^{(n_d+1)}| \leq L$  - e 815

$f_0, \dot{f}_0, \dots, f_0^{(n_d)}$  MK 7818

$n_d - 0 - 7818$

$\dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{1}{2}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{1}{2}} + z_1$   $\lambda_0 = 1.1$

$\dot{z}_1 = -\lambda_0 L [z_0 - f]^0 = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_0 - f)$   $\lambda_1 = 1.5$

$z_i \rightarrow f_0^{(i)}$   $i = 0, 1, \dots, n_d$

Levant 2003

$\dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_{n_d} L^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+1}} + z_1$

$\dot{z}_1 = -\lambda_{n_d-1} L^{\frac{2}{n_d+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{n_d-1}{n_d+1}} + z_2$

$\dot{z}_{n_d-1} = -\lambda_1 L^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+1}} [z_0 - f]^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}} + z_{n_d}$

$\dot{z}_{n_d} = -\lambda_0 L [z_0 - f]^0 = -\lambda_0 L \text{sign}(z_0 - f)$

$z_i \rightarrow f_0^{(i)}$   $i = 0, 1, \dots, n_d$

$\text{MK} \leftarrow q=0 \text{ MK}$



$z_i$   $\int$   $\dots$   $f_0^{(i+1)}$   $z_0$   
 $f_0^{(i)}$   $L$   $\dots$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{z_i - f_0^{(i)}}{L} \right) = -\lambda_{n_d-i} \left[ \frac{z_0 - f_0}{L} \right]^{\frac{n_d+1-i}{n_d+1}} + \frac{z_{i+1} - f_0^{(i+1)}}{L}$$

$i = 0, 1, \dots, n_d - 1$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{z_{n_d} - f_0^{(n_d)}}{L} \right) = -\lambda_0 \left[ \frac{z_0 - f_0}{L} \right]^0 - \frac{f_0^{(n_d+1)}}{L}$$

$i = n_d$

$$\sigma_i = (z_i - f_0^{(i)}) / L, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n_d$$

$\sigma_i$   $\dots$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_0 &= -\lambda_{n_d} [\sigma_0]^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+1}} + \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_1 &= -\lambda_{n_d-1} [\sigma_0]^{\frac{n_d-1}{n_d+1}} + \sigma_2 \\ &\dots \\ \sigma_{n_d} &= -\lambda_0 \text{sign} \sigma_0 + [-1, 1] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$K_{\text{F}}[\text{sign}(\cdot)](\sigma_0) = \begin{cases} [1] & \sigma_0 > 0 \\ [-1, 1] & \sigma_0 = 0 \\ [1] & \sigma_0 < 0 \end{cases}$$

Filippov

$\sigma > 0 \Leftarrow$

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

$i = 0, 1, \dots, n_d$

$$\deg t = 1$$

$\sigma < 0 \Leftarrow$

1000 → 1200 → 1300  
1/10 > 1/11 → 1/10 > 1/11 ← 1/3 > 1/4

$|z| \leq \epsilon$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\tau = 1 - \epsilon$   
 $\rho = \max\left(\tau, \left(\frac{\epsilon}{L}\right)^{\frac{1}{n_d+1}}\right)$

$|\sigma_i| \leq \mu_i \rho^{n_d+1-i}$   
 $\left( \|\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{n_d}\|_h = \max_i |\sigma_i| \frac{1}{n_d+1-i} \leq \mu \rho \right)$

$|z_i - f_0^{(i)}| \leq \mu_i L \rho^{n_d+1-i}$   
 $= \mu_i \max\left[ L \rho^{n_d+1-i}, \frac{\epsilon}{n_d+1} \right]$

$\mu_i \geq 1$   
( $\mu_i$  is the error constant)

good for  $n_d = 12$

Levant & Nijima

Levant - SMC 2019 - for\_students.pdf

$\rho \cdot \mu_i \rho^{n_d-i}$   
 $\rho \rightarrow \mu_i \rho^{n_d-i}$

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

# Filtering differentiator

$$\begin{cases} \dot{w}_1 = -\lambda_{n_d+n_f} L^{\frac{1}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+n_f}{n_d+n_f+1}} + w_2 \\ \dots \\ \dot{w}_{n_f} = -\lambda_{n_d+1} L^{\frac{n_f}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+1}{n_d+n_f+1}} + \underbrace{z_0 - f}_{w_{n_f+1}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_{n_d} L^{\frac{n_f+1}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d}{n_d+n_f+1}} + z_1 \\ \dots \\ \dot{z}_{n_d} = -\lambda_0 L^{\frac{n_d+n_f+1}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{0}{n_d+n_f+1}} = \\ = -\lambda_0 L \operatorname{sign} w_1 \end{cases}$$

$n_f > 0, n_d > 0, n_f > 0, n_d > 0$

$n_f = 2, z_0 = z_0 + z_1 \quad ( \dots )$

$$\dot{w}_1 = -\lambda_{n_d+2} L^{\frac{1}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+n_f+2}{n_d+n_f+1}} + w_2$$

$$\dot{w}_2 = -\lambda_{n_d+1} L^{\frac{2}{n_d+n_f+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n_d+n_f-1}{n_d+n_f+1}} + z_0 - f_0 - z_0 - z_1$$

$n = n_d + n_f$

$$\dot{z}_0 = -\lambda_{n_d+2} L^{\frac{3}{n+1}} [w_1]^{\frac{n-2}{n+1}} + z_1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$(w_1 + \int z_1 + \dots)^{\circ} = -\lambda_{n_d+2} L^m [w_1 + \int z_1 - \int z_1]^m + w_2 + \int z_1$$

$$(w_2 + \int z_1)^{\circ} = -\lambda_{n_d+1} L^{\frac{2}{n+1}} [w_1 + \int z_1 - \int z_1]^m + z_0 - f_0 - z_0$$

$$(z_0 - f_0)^{\circ} = -\lambda_{n_d+2} L^{\frac{3}{n+1}} [w_1 + \int z_1 - \int z_1]^m + z_1 - f_0$$

(p/nion)  $\rho \gamma \rho \quad \gamma_0, \int \int \gamma_1$

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$$\omega_1 = (\omega_1 + \int \gamma_1) / L$$

$$\omega_2 = (\omega_2 + \int \gamma_1) / L$$

$$\sigma_i = (z_i - f_0^{(i)}) / L$$

!  $\sigma_i$   $\gamma_1$   $\gamma_0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma_1$   $\gamma_0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma_1$   $\gamma_0$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma_1$   $\gamma_0$

$$\sigma(r) \in [-L, 0] \Rightarrow d [k_m, k_m] \Psi_r(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{w} = \Omega(w, z_0 - f, L) \\ \dot{z} = \mathcal{D}_{n_d, n_f}(w, z, L), \quad n_d = r-1 \end{cases}$$

$$L \geq C + d k_m$$

$$z_i = \sigma^{(i)} \quad \text{and } \sigma^{(i)} \in [-L, 0]$$

$\sigma^{(i)} \in [-L, 0]$   $\Rightarrow$   $|\sigma^{(i)}| \leq L$

$\deg t = 1, \text{ then } \deg z_i = \deg \sigma^{(i)} = r - i$

$$|\sigma^{(i)}| \leq \mu_i \rho^{r-i}$$

$$|z_i| \leq \tilde{\mu}_i \rho^{r-i}$$

$$\rho = \max(t, \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{r}})$$

התהליך נגזר מ"כא" (התהליך נגזר מ"כא")

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

כאשר  $u = u_1, \dots, u_n$  ו- $\sigma^{(r)} = (\sigma_1^{(r)}, \dots, \sigma_n^{(r)})$

$$\dot{u} = u_1 = -\alpha \Psi_{r+1}(\sigma, \dot{\sigma}, \dots, \sigma^{(r)})$$

כאשר  $h, g \in C^1$  ו- $\Psi \in C^1$  אז לפי משפטים 10.1 ו-10.2 קיים פתרון ייחיד לתנאי ההתחלה

$$\sigma^{(r+1)} = \underbrace{h'_t + h'_x(a + \beta u) + (g'_t + g'_x u)u + g u}_{\tilde{h}(t, x, u)}$$

$|\tilde{h}| \leq \tilde{C}$ ,  $g \in [k_m, k_M]$

$$\dot{u} = -\alpha \Psi_{r+1}(\sigma, \dots, \sigma^{(r)})$$

קיימת פונקציית Lyapunov ו- $\tilde{h}^{-1}$  היא פונקציית Lyapunov

$$\|\vec{\sigma}(t_0)\| \leq \delta$$

אם  $\delta < \frac{1}{2}$  אז  $\tilde{h}^{-1}$  היא פונקציית Lyapunov

$$\sigma, \dots, \sigma^{(r-1)} = 0 \implies \sigma^{(r)} = 0 \implies u = u_{eq}$$

כאשר  $\sigma = 0$  אז  $u = u_{eq}$  ו- $\tilde{h}^{-1}$  היא פונקציית Lyapunov

# SMC - סעיף 131

$$\ddot{x} = f(t, x, u(t, x)), \quad u \text{ - פונקציה}$$

ODE solvers יוצא מ-Matlab

Taylor (כאשר נדרש סדר גבוה)

סדר גבוה יוצא מ-Matlab

||| יש דיוקנות (אנדרגט) מ-ODE סדר גבוה

Euler (כאשר נדרש סדר נמוך)

$$x(t_{k+1}) = x(t_k) + f(t_k, x(t_k), u(t_k, x(t_k))) \cdot \tau_k$$

$$t_{k+1} = t_k + \tau_k, \quad \tau_k > 0$$

ה' סדר גבוה יוצא מ-Matlab

Euler (כאשר נדרש סדר נמוך)

Runge-Kutta (כאשר נדרש סדר גבוה)