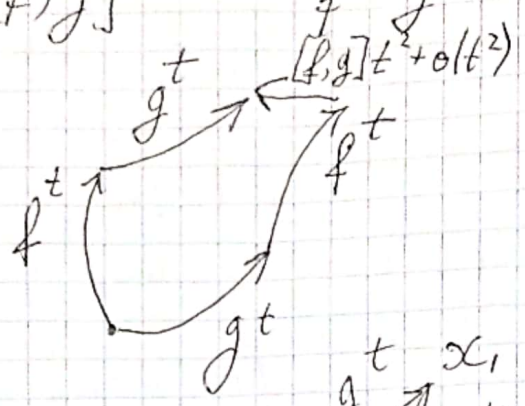
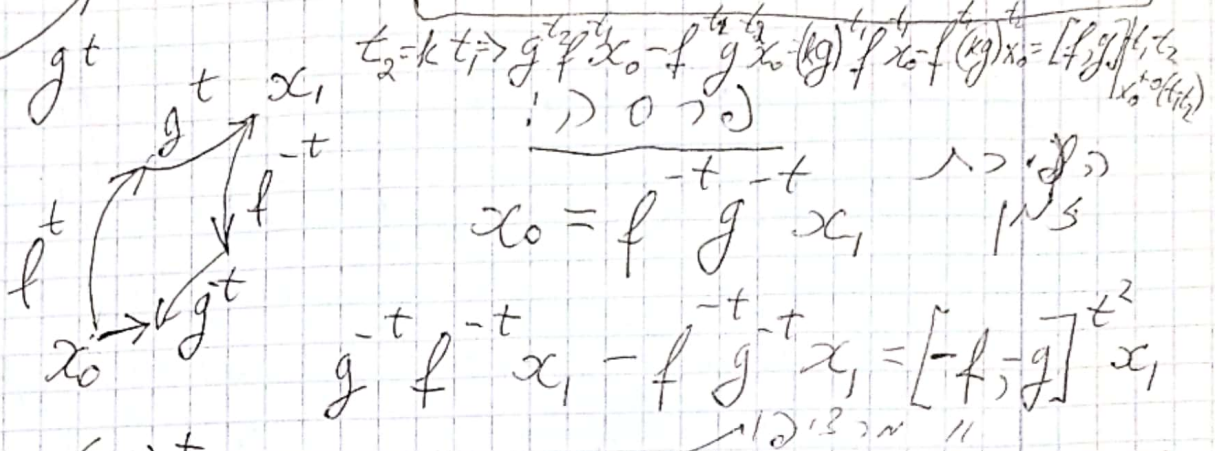


$[f, g] = \nabla g \cdot f - \nabla f \cdot g$  :  $\nabla$  ווקטוריות

$L[f, g] = L_f L_g - L_g L_f$



$$g^t f^t x_0 - f^t g^t x_0 = [f, g] x_0 + o(t^2)$$



$t_2 = k t_1 \Rightarrow g^{t_2} f^{t_1} x_0 - f^{t_1} g^{t_2} x_0 = [f, g] x_0 + o(t_1)$

$$x_0 = f^{-t} g^{-t} x_1$$

$$g^{-t} f^{-t} x_1 - f^{-t} g^{-t} x_1 = [-f, -g] x_1$$

$f^{-t} x = (-f)^t x$   
 /NS קבועים

$$g^{-t} f^{-t} x_0 - f^{-t} g^{-t} x_0 = [f, g] x_0 + o(t^2)$$

377 אקס  $f, g$  ווקטורים  $\theta(t^2)$   
 קבועים  $x$  ווקטורים

$\Delta(x) = \text{span}\{f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)\}$  ווקטורים  $\Rightarrow$  ווקטורים  
 $\text{rank}[f_1 \dots f_m] = m$   $\Rightarrow$  ווקטורים  
 involutive ווקטורים

$f, g \in \Delta \Rightarrow [f, g] \in \Delta$

ווקטורים  $\Rightarrow$  ווקטורים

$\forall i, j \quad [f_i, f_j] \in \Delta \Rightarrow$  involutivity

$\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$  ווקטורים

$$\Delta = \text{span}\{f_1, f_2\} = \text{span}\left\{\begin{pmatrix} -\sin x_2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\} \quad \text{KN 019}$$

39  
40

$(x_2 \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) \Rightarrow \cos x_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{regular}$

$$[f_1, f_2] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\sin x_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin x_2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cos x_2 & 0 \\ \cos^2 x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 x_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

KN 019 p2  
38 f. 2

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sin x_2 & 0 & \cos^2 x_2 \\ 0 & \cos x_2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 3$$

not involutive  $\Leftarrow \cos x_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{regular}$

$(\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow) \Rightarrow \text{G.D.E.N}$

$f(x) \in \Delta(x) = \text{span}\{f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x)\}$

rank  $\begin{bmatrix} f_1 & \dots & f_m \end{bmatrix} = m$  non-singular,  $f_i \in C^k$

$\exists (\alpha(x) = (\alpha_1(x), \dots, \alpha_m(x))) : f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i(x) f_i \Leftarrow$   
 $\alpha(x) \in C^k$

rank  $\Delta = m$ ,  $\Delta = \text{span}\{f_1, \dots, f_m\} \cap \dots$   
 $m \leq n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

completely integrable  $\wedge (k \geq p) \Delta(x)$

$z_1(x), \dots, z_{n-m}(x) \rightarrow \text{rank} \{ \nabla z_1, \dots, \nabla z_{n-m} \} = n-m$

$f \in \Delta \Leftrightarrow \forall i \nabla f \cdot z_i = 0$

~~(Frobenius)~~

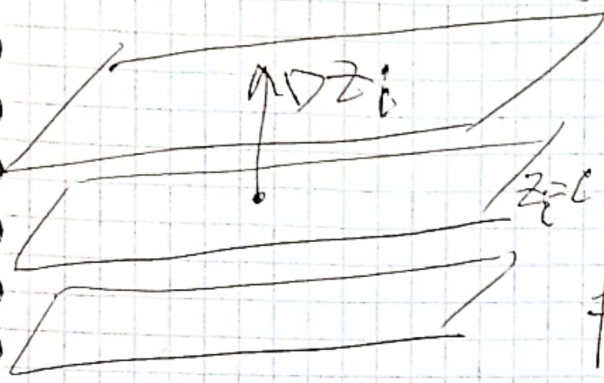
$f_1, \dots, f_m \in C^\infty$  Frobenius  $(\exists) \in \mathbb{N}$

$\text{rank}[f_1, \dots, f_m] = m < n, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(40)

involutive  $\Leftrightarrow$  completely integrable  $\Delta = \text{span}\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$

(41)



completely integrable

$\Delta$

$f \in \Delta \Leftrightarrow f \perp \text{span}\{DZ_1, \dots, DZ_{n-m}\}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_{f_1} z = f_{11}(x)z'_1 + \dots + f_{1n}(x)z'_n = 0 \\ \dots \\ L_{f_m} z = f_{m1}(x)z'_1 + \dots + f_{mn}(x)z'_n = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{PDE system in } \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$L_{f_m} z = f_{m1}(x)z'_1 + \dots + f_{mn}(x)z'_n = 0$$

$z_1, \dots, z_{n-m}(x)$   ~~$f_1, \dots, f_m$~~   $n-m$   $\rho(x)$

$\Leftrightarrow \rho(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \dots$  involutive  $\Delta$

$[f_i, f_j] \in \Delta, f_1, \dots, f_m \in C^1 \text{ (Frobenius)}$

$\exists \Delta(x) \parallel \dots$

$$\exists z_1, \dots, z_{n-m}, \Delta(x) = \left\{ v \in T\mathbb{R}^n \mid L_v z_i = 0, i=1, \dots, n-m \right\}$$

$f = \alpha_1 f_1 + \dots + \alpha_n f_n, \Delta(x)$  involutive  $\exists k$

$$L_f z_k = 0, L_g z_k = 0$$

$\exists \Delta(x)$

$$\Rightarrow L_f L_g z_k = L_f 0 = 0 \Rightarrow L_{[f,g]} z_k = L_f L_g z_k - L_g L_f z_k = 0$$

KN 218 (49)

$$\begin{cases} 4x_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = L_{f_1} z = 0 \\ -x_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} + (x_3^2 - 3x_2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} + 2x_3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} = L_{f_2} z = 0 \end{cases}$$

?  $z(x_1, x_2, x_3) / \text{inv} \rho \text{ inv} \rho \text{ inv} \rho \text{ inv} \rho \text{ inv} \rho \text{ inv} \rho$

$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4x_3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ x_3^2 - 3x_2 \\ 2x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank} = 2$   
 $x_3 \neq 0 \text{ inv}$   
 $x_3 = 0, x_1 \neq 0 \text{ inv}$

$[f_1, f_2] = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4x_3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ x_3^2 - 3x_2 \\ 2x_3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\nabla f_2 \quad f_1$

$= \begin{pmatrix} -4x_3 & -8x_3 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -12x_3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim f_1$

involutive  $\leftarrow$   
 inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$

inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$   
 $\dot{x} = f_1(x), \dots, \dot{x} = f_m(x), \text{rank}[f_1, \dots, f_m] = m$   
 inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$  inv  $\rho$

$z_1, \dots, z_{n-m} \quad (L_{f_i} z_j = 0, j=1, \dots, n-m, i=1, \dots, m)$   
 rank  $\{ \nabla z_1, \dots, \nabla z_{n-m} \} = n-m$

span  $\{ f_1, \dots, f_m \}$  involutive  $\Leftrightarrow$

# Frobenius (דבר מוכר)

$\Delta = \text{Span}\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $m < n$   
 (regularity) rank  $\Delta = m$

**involutivity**  $\Leftrightarrow$  **complete integrability**

$f, g \in \Delta \Rightarrow [f, g] \in \Delta$

$\exists z_1, \dots, z_{n-m}$ ,  
 $\text{rank}[\Delta z_1, \dots, \Delta z_{n-m}, f_1, \dots, f_m] = n$

$f \in \Delta \Leftrightarrow \sum_i z_i f_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, n-m$

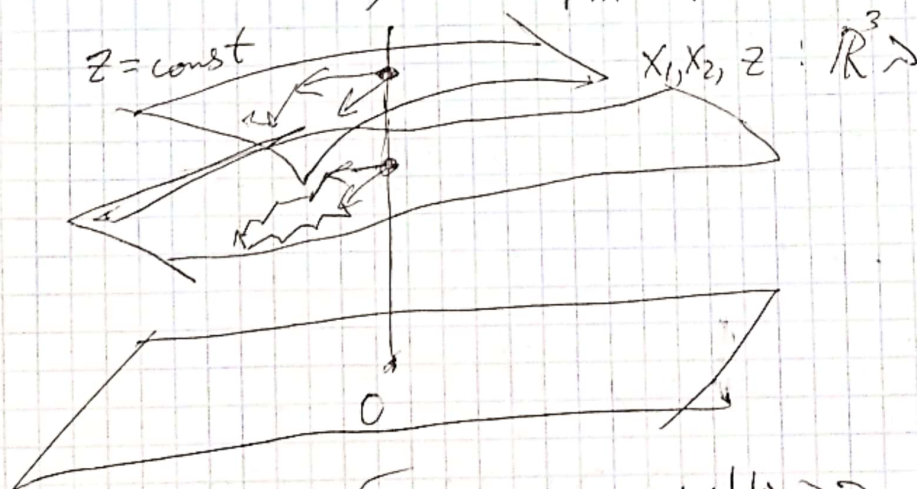
הוא סגור.  $\| \cdot \| \leftarrow \| \cdot \| > 1$

involutivity  $\Rightarrow$   $\delta$   $\| \cdot \| \Rightarrow \| \cdot \|$  2  
 $z_1, \dots, z_{n-m}$

$e_1, \dots, e_{n-m}$   $\perp$   $\Delta(x_0)$   $\rightarrow$   $x_*$   $\rightarrow$   $\delta$   $\rightarrow$   $\delta$   $\rightarrow$   $\delta$

כיצד קובאים (או) מוקפים

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, z_1, \dots, z_{n-m}) \mapsto \begin{matrix} x_m & x_1 & z_{n-m} & z_2 & z_1 & x_* \\ f_m & f_1 & e_{n-m} & e_2 & e_1 & \end{matrix}$

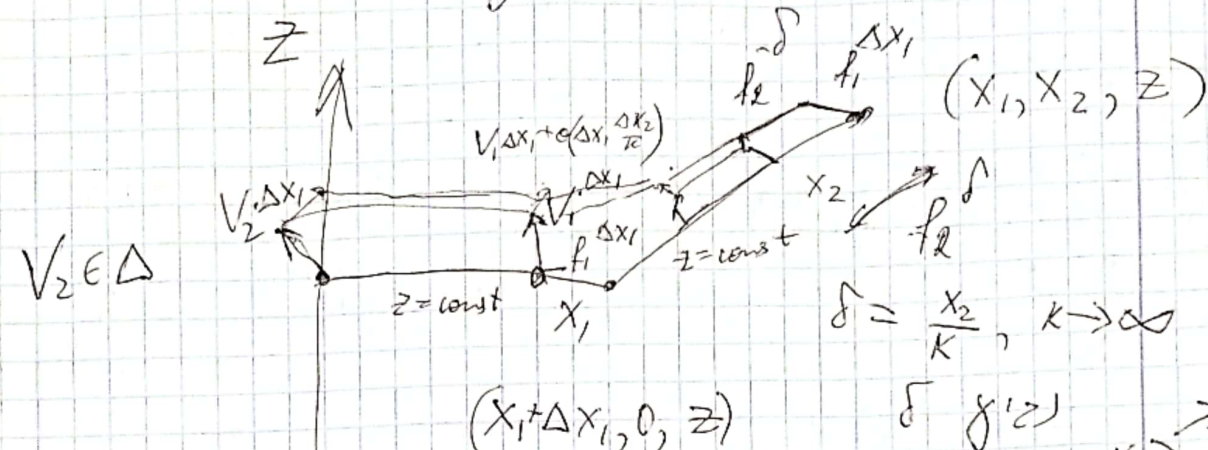


הרעיון: אוזניים  $M < n$  (קופים)  $f_1, \dots, f_m$   
 אם שניהם הוא כולל  $\delta$  הגורמים: (שארם)  
 גאומטריה, מילרד, את המסלול קבוצה  $M$

$\forall f \in \Delta \quad L_{z_i} z_i = 0$        $\forall \text{כאשר } \delta > 0$   
 $\forall f_i: \quad L_{f_i} z_i = 0$        $\forall \text{כאשר } \delta > 0$

ההצגה של  $z$  היא  $z = (0, \dots, 0, t, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$

$0 + f_i t = (0, \dots, 0, t, \dots, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$



$(x_1 + \Delta x_1, 0, z)$   
 $\delta = \frac{x_2}{k}, k \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\delta \rightarrow 0$

$L_{f_1} z_{x_2} = L_{z_1} z(0) = 0$

$V_{\Delta x_1} = \sum_k \theta(\Delta x_1, \frac{x_2}{k}) + \sum_k [f_1, f_2] \cdot \Delta x_1 \cdot \frac{x_2}{k}$

$f_2 \left[ f_2 f_1 \right] \left( \frac{x_1}{k}, \frac{x_2}{k} \right) - L_{z_1} f_2 = \left[ f_2 [f_2 f_1] \right]_{x_1 \frac{x_2^2}{k^2} + \theta(x_1 \frac{x_2}{k})} \in \Delta$

כאמור, אם מוסיפים את  $f_1$  וקוסינוס  $z$  הוא  $z = \text{const}$

# Input-State Linearization

State-feedback linearization,  
Feedback linearization

Alberto Isidori, 1983

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + g(x)u \quad \text{SISO}$$

$u \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, f, g \in C^\infty$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{f}(\bar{x}, t) + g(\bar{x}, t)u \\ \dot{t} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + g(x)u$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{f} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, g = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{g} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{x} \\ t \end{pmatrix}, x_{n+1} = t$$

(controllable)?  
controllability

Brunovsky form

$$\begin{cases} \dot{z}_1 = z_2 \\ \dot{z}_2 = z_3 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{z}_{n-1} = z_n \\ \dot{z}_n = \alpha(x) + \beta(x)u = u \end{cases}$$

$\beta \neq 0$

$$z = \Phi(x) \quad z = \Phi(\bar{x}, t)$$

$\mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbb{R}^n \quad \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$

$n > 2$ , involutive span  $\{f, g\}$   
controllability

האם  $\sigma$  היא  $g \in \mathfrak{g}$  ...

$\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$   $\Rightarrow$   $3N = \sigma \Rightarrow$   $\sigma$  is nilpotent

input-state

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{rank} \{g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g\} &= n \quad .1 \\ \text{span} \{g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-2} g\} &\quad .2 \\ &\text{involutive} \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \text{I-1} \text{ linearization}$$

$\text{ad}_f^k g = [f, [f, \dots [f, g] \dots]]$  :  $\rightarrow$   $\text{ad}_f$  - adjoint operator

$x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \mathbb{R}^n$

$\sigma \in \mathfrak{N} = \sigma(x) \quad \sigma \in C^\infty \quad \sigma \geq 1 \quad \sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$

$\forall x$   
 $\frac{d}{dt}$

$L_g \sigma = L_g L_f \sigma = \dots = L_g L_f^k \sigma = 0$   
 $L_g \sigma = L_{\text{ad}_f g} \sigma = \dots = L_{\text{ad}_f^k g} \sigma = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$

היא  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$

$L_{\text{ad}_f^k g} \sigma = (-1)^k L_g L_f^k \sigma + \sum_{i=1}^k c_{ik} L_f^i L_g L_f^{k-i} \sigma$   
 $c_{ik} = \pm 1$

היא  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$

$k=0 \quad L_g \sigma = (-1)^0 L_g \sigma \quad (-1)^0 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1$

$k=1 \quad L_{[f,g]} \sigma = L_f L_g \sigma - L_g L_f \sigma$

$k+1 \quad L_{\text{ad}_f^{k+1} g} \sigma = L_f L_{\text{ad}_f^k g} \sigma - L_{\text{ad}_f^k g} L_f \sigma$

$\sigma \in \mathfrak{N}$



$$L_g \sigma = 0, \dots, L_g L_f^e \sigma = 0 \Rightarrow L_g \sigma = 0, \dots, L_{ad_f^e} \sigma = 0$$

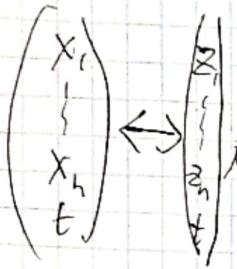
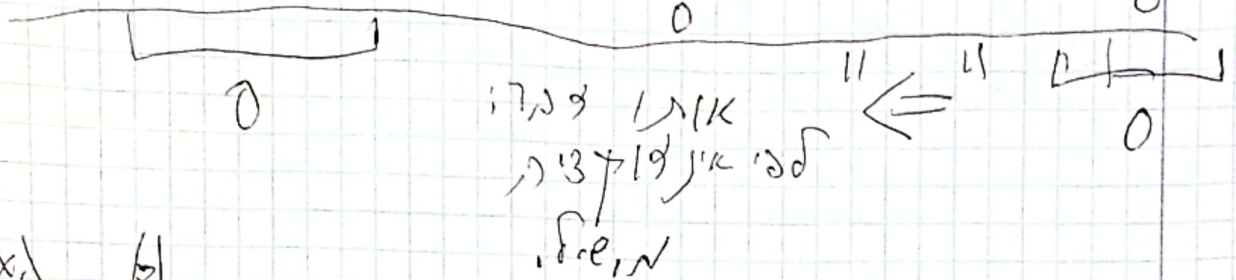
לכנס מס' 10

מס' 10 : 2, 10, 10, 10

$$e \rightarrow e+1$$

$$L_g \sigma = 0, \dots, L_{ad_f^e} \sigma = 0$$

$$L_{ad_f^{e+1}} \sigma = (-1)^{e+1} L_g L_f^e \sigma + \sum c_{ik} L_f^i L_g L_f^k \sigma$$



הוכחה : (א)  $e \in \mathcal{M}$  : מס' 10, 10, 10, 10

מס' 10, 10, 10, 10

$$\dot{z}_1 = \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} (f(x) + g(x)u) = z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} (f(x) + g(x)u) = z_3$$

$$\dot{z}_n = \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial x} (f + g u) = \alpha(x) + \beta(x)u = v$$

$$L_f z_1 + u L_g z_1 = z_2$$

$$L_f z_2 + u L_g z_2 = z_3$$

$$L_f z_n + u L_g z_n = \alpha + \beta u$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_g z_1 &= 0, z_2 = L_f z_1 \\ L_g L_f z_1 &= 0, z_3 = L_f^2 z_1 \\ &\dots \\ L_g L_f^{n-2} z_1 &= 0, z_n = L_f^{n-1} z_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = L_f^n z_1, \beta = L_g L_f^{n-1} z_1 \neq 0$$

$$z_2 = L_f z_1, z_3 = L_f^2 z_1, \dots, z_n = L_f^{n-1} z_1$$

ד"ר א"ר  
(48)

$$L_g z_1 = L_g L_f z_1 = \dots = L_g L_f^{n-2} z_1 = 0$$

מ"ר א"ר

$$L_g L_f^{n-1} z_1 = \beta \neq 0, L_f^n z_1 = \alpha$$

$$\text{rank}[g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g] = n \quad \text{for } n > 1$$

(מ"ר א"ר) — מ"ר א"ר מ"ר א"ר מ"ר א"ר

$$\lambda_0 g + \lambda_1 \text{ad}_f g + \dots + \lambda_{n-1} \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g = 0$$

מ"ר א"ר

$$\text{since } \exists \nabla z_1 \rightarrow \delta \langle \delta \rangle$$

$$\lambda_0 L_g z_1 + \lambda_1 L_{\text{ad}_f g} z_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-2} L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-2} g} z_1 + \lambda_{n-1} L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-1} g} z_1 = 0$$

1, n, n

$$\lambda_{n-1} = 0 \iff$$

$$(-1)^{n-1} L_g L_f^{n-1} z_1 \neq 0$$

$$\lambda_0 g + \lambda_1 \text{ad}_f g + \dots + \lambda_{n-2} \text{ad}_f^{n-2} g = 0$$

$$\nabla z_2 = \nabla L_f z_1$$

→ δ' < δ >

$$\lambda_0 L_g L_f z_1 + \lambda_1 L_{\text{ad}_f g} L_f z_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-3} L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-3} g} L_f z_1 + \lambda_{n-2} L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-2} g} L_f z_1 = 0$$

$$L_{\text{ad}_f^k g} L_f^s z_1 = (-1)^k L_g L_f^{k+s} z_1 + \sum_{i=1}^k L_f^i L_g L_f^{k-i+s} z_1$$

$$= 0, k+s \leq n-1$$

$$k+s \leq n-2$$

$$k+s = n-1$$

δ.e.n

$$\dots \nabla z_3 \rightarrow \delta' \langle \delta \rangle$$

$$\Delta = \text{span} [g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-2} g] \quad (49)$$

involutive

Frobenius (2)  $\in N \Delta$   $e \in N \Delta$

$$L_g z_1, L_g L_f z_1, \dots, L_g L_f^{n-2} z_1 = 0, \quad L_g L_f^{n-1} z_1 \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_g z_1 = L_{\text{ad}_f g} z_1 = \dots = L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-2} g} z_1 = 0 \quad L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-1} g} z_1 \neq 0$$

(1, n, 0)

(2, n, 0)  $\Rightarrow \nabla z_1 \neq 0$

$$\nabla z_1 \perp \Delta$$

Frobenius (2)  $\in N \Delta$  involutive.  $\Delta$

(1, n, 0)  $\Rightarrow \nabla z_1 \neq 0$

$$L_g t = (0, m, 0, 1) \begin{pmatrix} g \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad L_f t = (0, 1) \begin{pmatrix} f \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$L_g t = L_g L_f t = \dots = L_g L_f^{n-1} t = 0$$

$$0 \neq \nabla t \perp [g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g] \Rightarrow \nabla t, \nabla z_1 \in \Delta^\perp$$

$$L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-1} g} t = 0, \quad L_{\text{ad}_f^{n-1} g} z_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \nabla t, \nabla z_1$$

$$[\nabla t, \nabla z_1, g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-2} g]$$

involutive  $\Delta$ ; Frobenius (2)  $\in N \Delta$

$$N \Delta \subset N \Delta$$

$$\ddot{x} = Ax + bu, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = Ax, \quad g(x) = b, \quad A, b = \text{const}$$

ממערכת מסדר n → מסדר 2n, כלומר מסדר 2n

$$\text{rank} [g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g] = n \quad 1$$

Span  $\{g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g\}$  involutive 2

המשפט

$$g = b, \quad \text{ad}_f g = [f, g] = \nabla g f - \nabla f g = 0 \cdot Ax - A b = -Ab$$

$$\text{ad}_f^2 g = [f, [f, g]] = [Ax, -Ab] = 0 + A \cdot (-Ab) = -A^2 b$$

$$\text{ad}_f^{n-1} g = [Ax, (-1)^{n-2} A^{n-2} b] = (-1)^{n-1} A^{n-1} b$$

$$\text{rank} [g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g] = \text{rank} [b, -Ab, \dots, (-1)^{n-1} A^{n-1} b]$$

Span  $\{g, \text{ad}_f g, \dots, \text{ad}_f^{n-1} g\} = \text{span} \{b, -Ab, \dots, (-1)^{n-1} A^{n-1} b\}$  involutive

$$b, Ab, \dots, A^{n-1} b$$

Kalman test