

① Problem 7.7

$$\ddot{x} + \alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 + \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x = 5\dot{u} + u$$

$$\forall t \geq 0 \quad |\alpha_1(t)| \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq \alpha_2(t) \leq 5$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \tilde{x}_d \\ \dot{x} - \dot{\tilde{x}}_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \ddot{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x} &= \tilde{x} - \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d \\ \ddot{x} &= \tilde{x} + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d\end{aligned}$$

$$s = \left(\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda \right)^{n-1} \tilde{x} \quad n=2$$

$$\text{Hint: } V = 5\dot{u} + u$$

Aside

$$\ddot{x} = f + u$$

$$\begin{aligned}s &= f + u - \dot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} \\ s &= 0 \quad \text{if } u = -f - \dot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{x} + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} = \dot{\tilde{x}} + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} \\ \dot{s} &= \ddot{\tilde{x}} + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} = \ddot{x} - \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} =\end{aligned}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \underbrace{-\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x}_{f} + 5\dot{u} + u$$

$$\hat{f} = -0.1|x|\dot{x}^2 + 2x^3 \cos 2x$$

$$\dot{s} = -\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x + 5\dot{u} + u - \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}}$$

$$F = -|x|\dot{x}^2 - 3x^3 \cos 2x$$

$$\dot{s} = 0 \rightarrow u + 5\dot{u} = \alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 + \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}}$$

$$u + 5\dot{u} = \hat{f} + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} - k \operatorname{sgn}(s)$$

$$\dot{u} + 5\dot{u} = 2x^3 \cos 2x + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} - k \operatorname{sgn}(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} s^2 \leq \gamma |s|$$

$$\dot{s}s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$[-\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x + 5\dot{u} + u - \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}}] s$$

$$\rightarrow [-\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2(t) x^3 \cos 2x + (-2x^3 \cos 2x + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} - k \operatorname{sgn}(s)) - \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d + \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}}] s$$

$$[-\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - (\alpha_2 + 2)x^3 \cos 2x + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} + k \operatorname{sgn}(s)] s$$

$$[-\alpha_1(t) |x| \dot{x}^2 - (\alpha_2 + 2)x^3 \cos 2x - k \operatorname{sgn}(s)] s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$\leq F \Rightarrow \leq |x|\dot{x}^2 - 3x^3 \cos 2x$$

$$n = 0.1$$

$$[F - k \operatorname{sgn}(s)] s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

choose $K = F + \gamma$

$$K = -|x|\dot{x}^2 - 3x^3 \cos 2x + 0.1$$

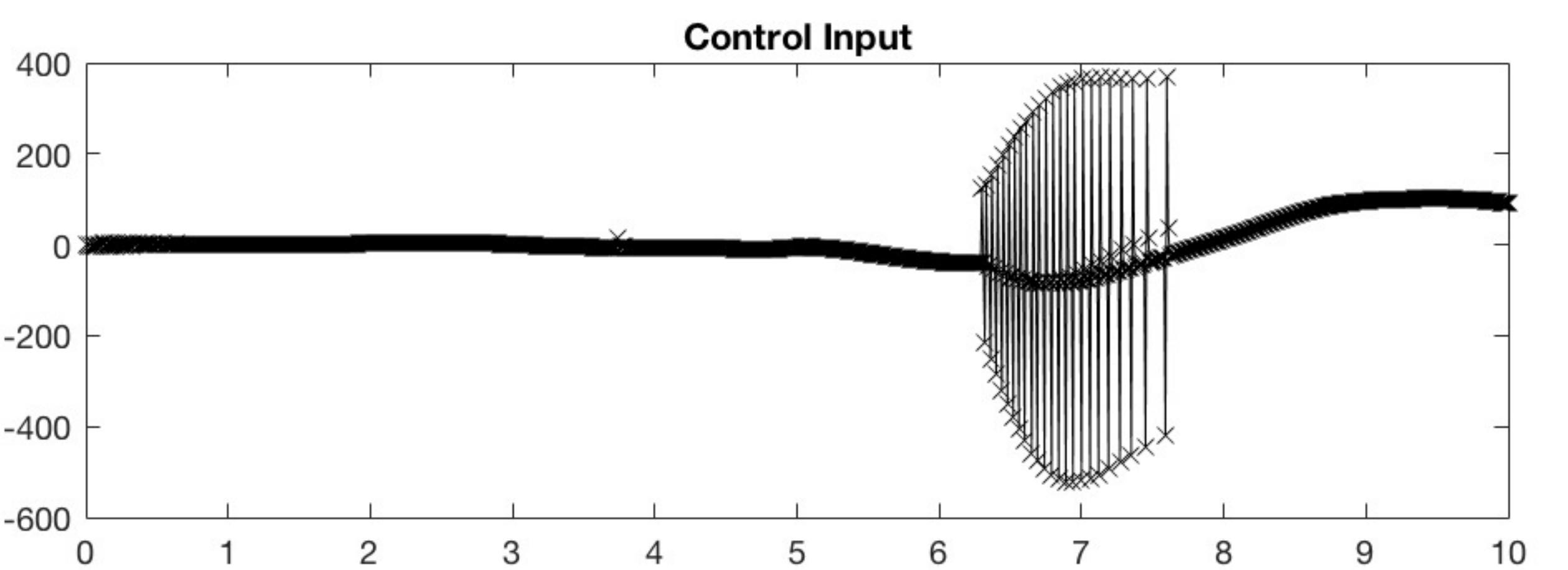
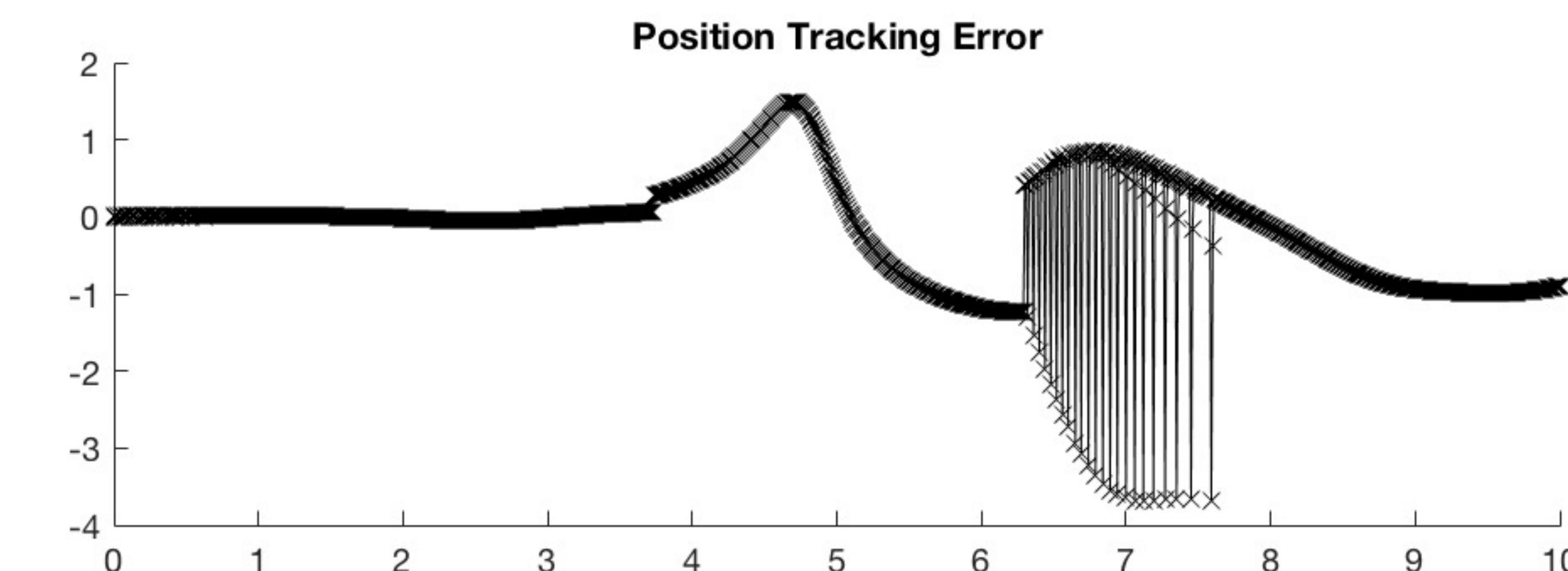
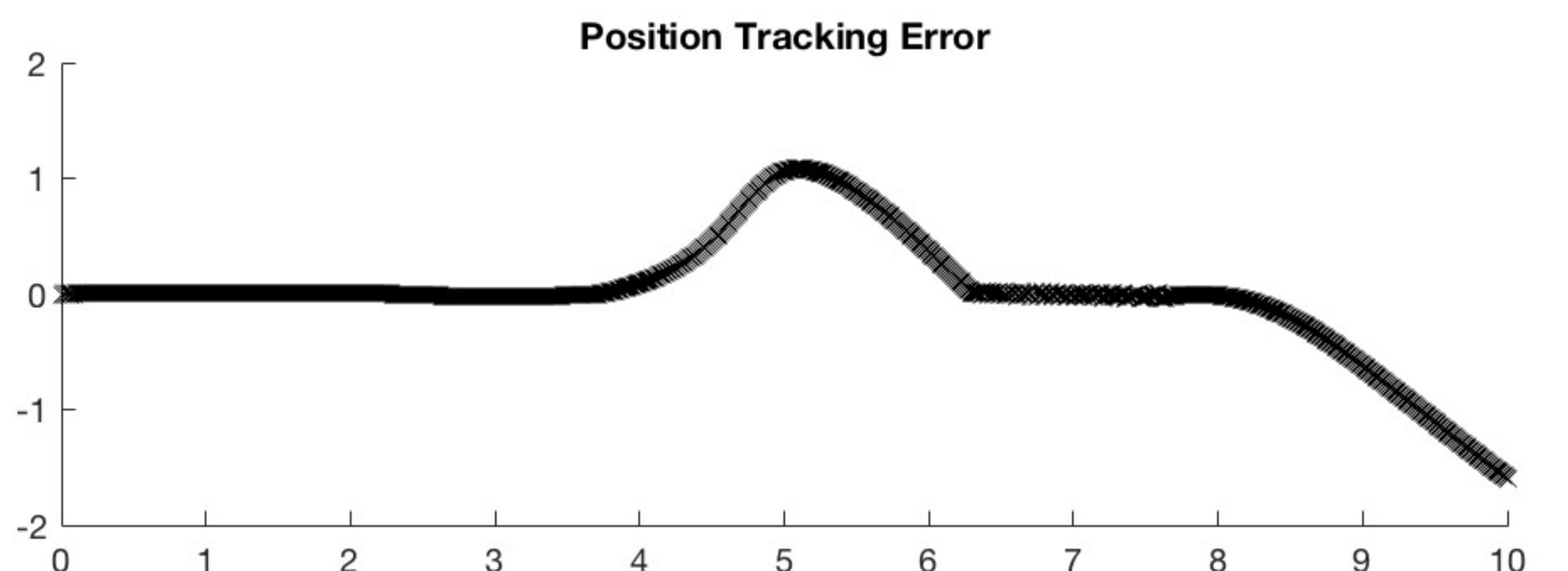
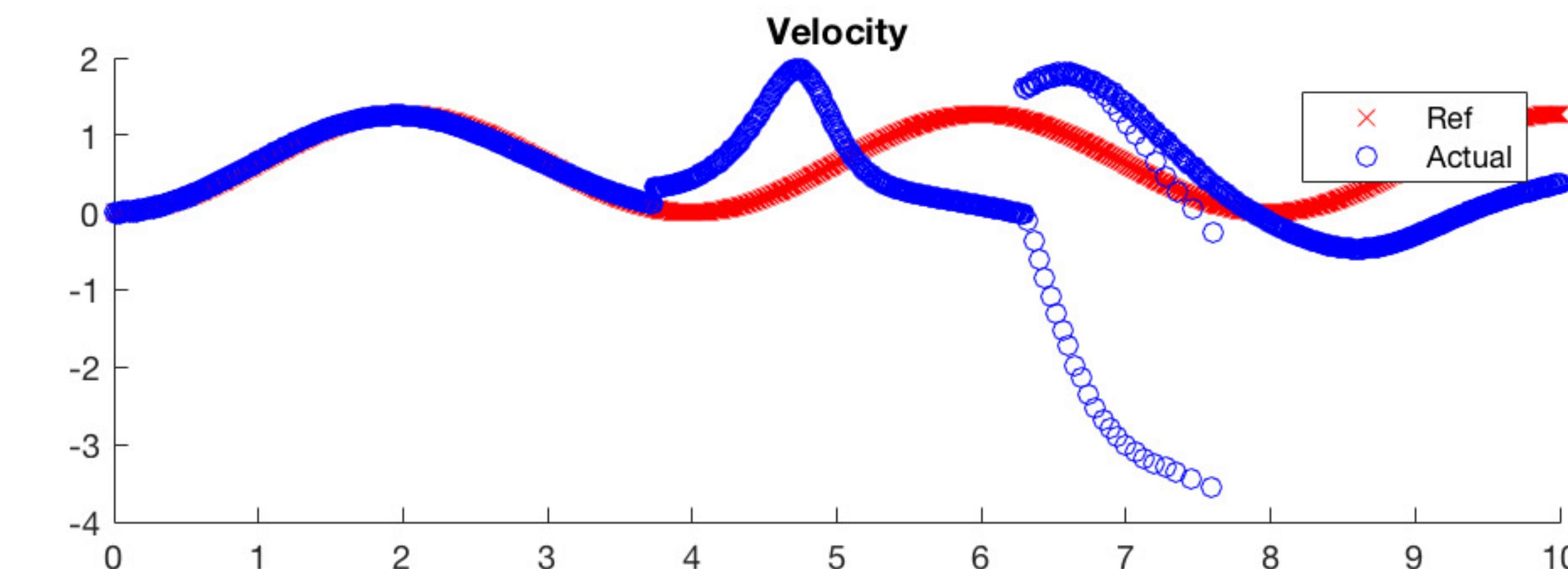
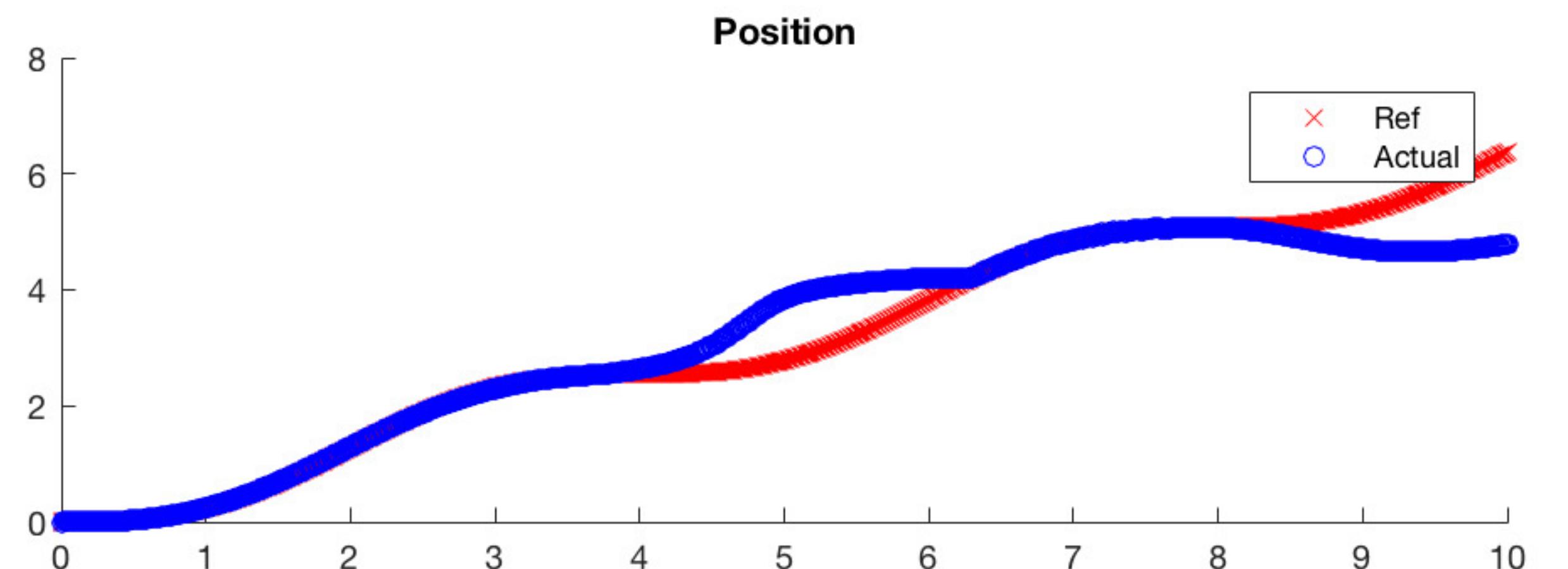
$$s \leq |s|$$

$$Fs - k|s| \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$k|s| \geq (F + \gamma)|s|$$

$$\dot{u} = \frac{1}{5} [2x^3 \cos 2x + \ddot{\tilde{x}}_d - \lambda \dot{\tilde{x}} - k \operatorname{sgn}(s) - \int u du]$$

effect
of
saturation?



7.10) Sliding controller for

$$|\alpha_1| \leq 1 \quad |\alpha_2| \leq 2 \quad 1 \leq b \leq 4$$

$$\ddot{x} + \alpha_1 \dot{x}^2 + \alpha_2 \dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x = bu$$

$$\ddot{x} = -\alpha_1 \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2 \dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x + bu$$

$$= f + bu$$

$$n=3 \quad s(\frac{d}{dt} + \lambda) \tilde{x} = \ddot{x} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$\tilde{x} = [x - x_{des}]$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}} = [\dot{x} - \dot{x}_{des}]$$

$$\ddot{\tilde{x}} = [\ddot{x} - \ddot{x}_{des}]$$

$$s = \ddot{x} - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$\dot{s} = \ddot{x} - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$\ddot{s} = f + bu - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$0 = \hat{f} + \hat{b}u - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$\rightarrow u = \underbrace{[\hat{f} + \ddot{x}_{des} - 2\lambda \dot{x} - \lambda^2 \tilde{x}]}_{\hat{u}} \hat{b}^{-1}$$

$$u_A = [G - k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi})] \hat{b}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{b}^{-1} & 1 & 2 \\ \hat{b}^{-1} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\beta = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f} &= 0 & F &= \ddot{x}^2 + 2\dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x \\ g &= \ddot{x} - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x} \\ u &= \hat{u} - k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{u} = -\hat{f} + \ddot{x}_{des} - 2\lambda \dot{x} - \lambda^2 \tilde{x}$$

$$k = B(F + \gamma) + 18 - 11 |\hat{u}|$$

$$f = -\alpha_1 \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2 \dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x$$

$$\hat{f} = \alpha_1 \dot{x}^2 - \alpha_2 \dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x$$

$$F - f = \ddot{x}^2 + 2\dot{x}^5 \sin^4 x$$

Lyapunov

$$\dot{s}s = -\gamma |s|$$

$$[f + b[\hat{u} - k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi})]]\hat{b}^{-1} - \ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}]s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$f + b\hat{b}^{-1}(\hat{f} + \ddot{x}_{des} - 2\lambda \dot{x} - \lambda^2 \tilde{x} - k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi}))\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x}]s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$[(f - b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f}) + (-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})(1 - \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}) - b\hat{b}^{-1}k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi})]s \leq -\gamma |s|$$

$$s(b\hat{b}^{-1}k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi})) \geq s[(f - b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f}) + (-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})(1 - \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1})] + \gamma |s|$$

$$s k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi}) \geq s[b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f} - \hat{f} + (\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1})(-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})] + 2\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}\gamma |s|$$

$$s k_{sat}(\frac{s}{\phi}) \geq s[b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f} + b\hat{b}^{-1}F - \hat{f} + (\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1})(-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})] + \gamma \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}\gamma |s|$$

$$\text{repeating } f = \hat{f} + (f - \hat{f}) \leq \hat{f} + |f - \hat{f}| \leq \hat{f} + F$$

$$\text{know } \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1} \gamma > 0 \quad \gamma > 0$$

$$s \hat{g}_m(s) = |s|$$

$$k \geq \frac{s}{|s|} [b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f} + b\hat{b}^{-1}F - \hat{f} + (\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1})(-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})] + \gamma \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}\gamma$$

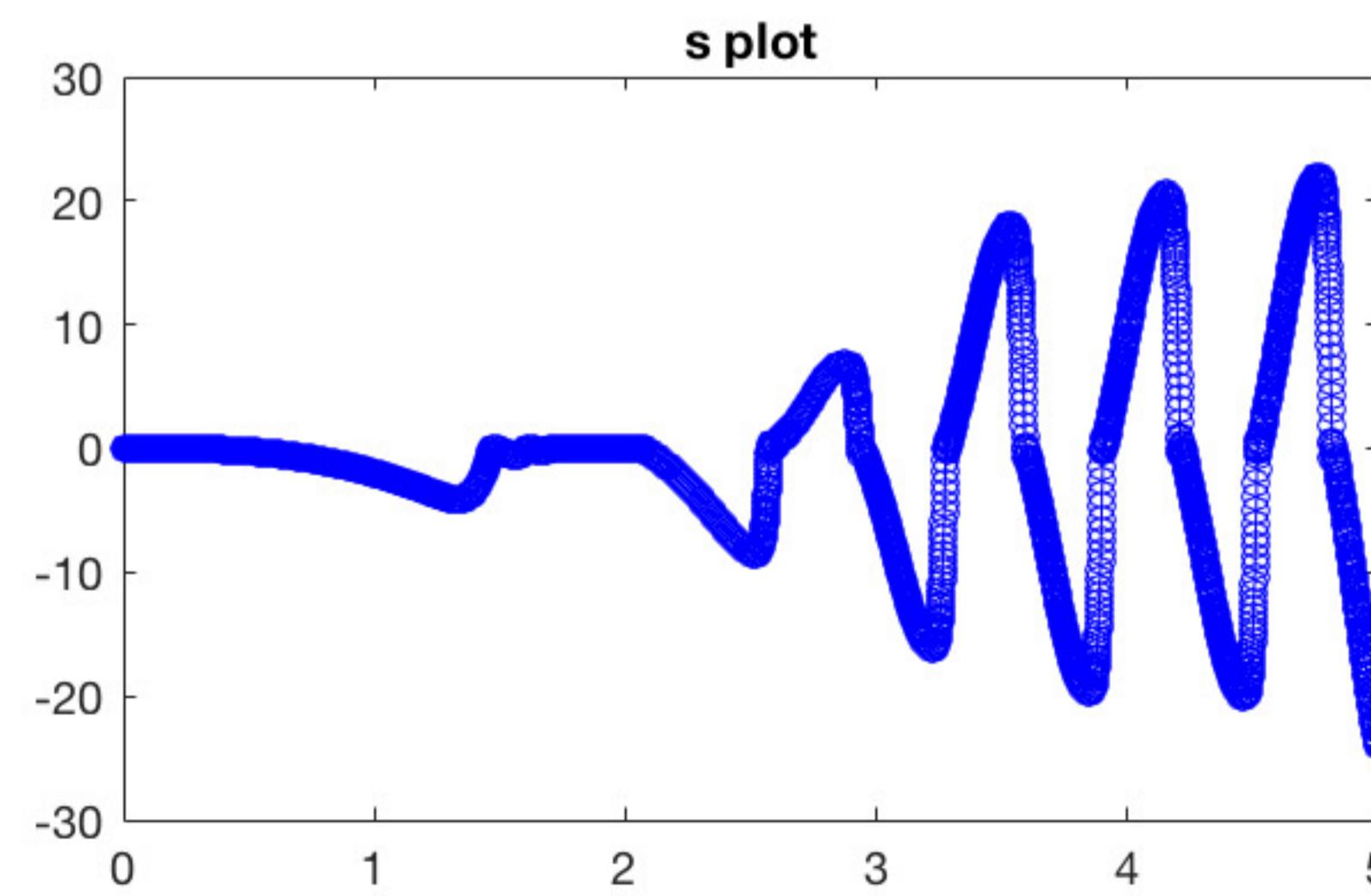
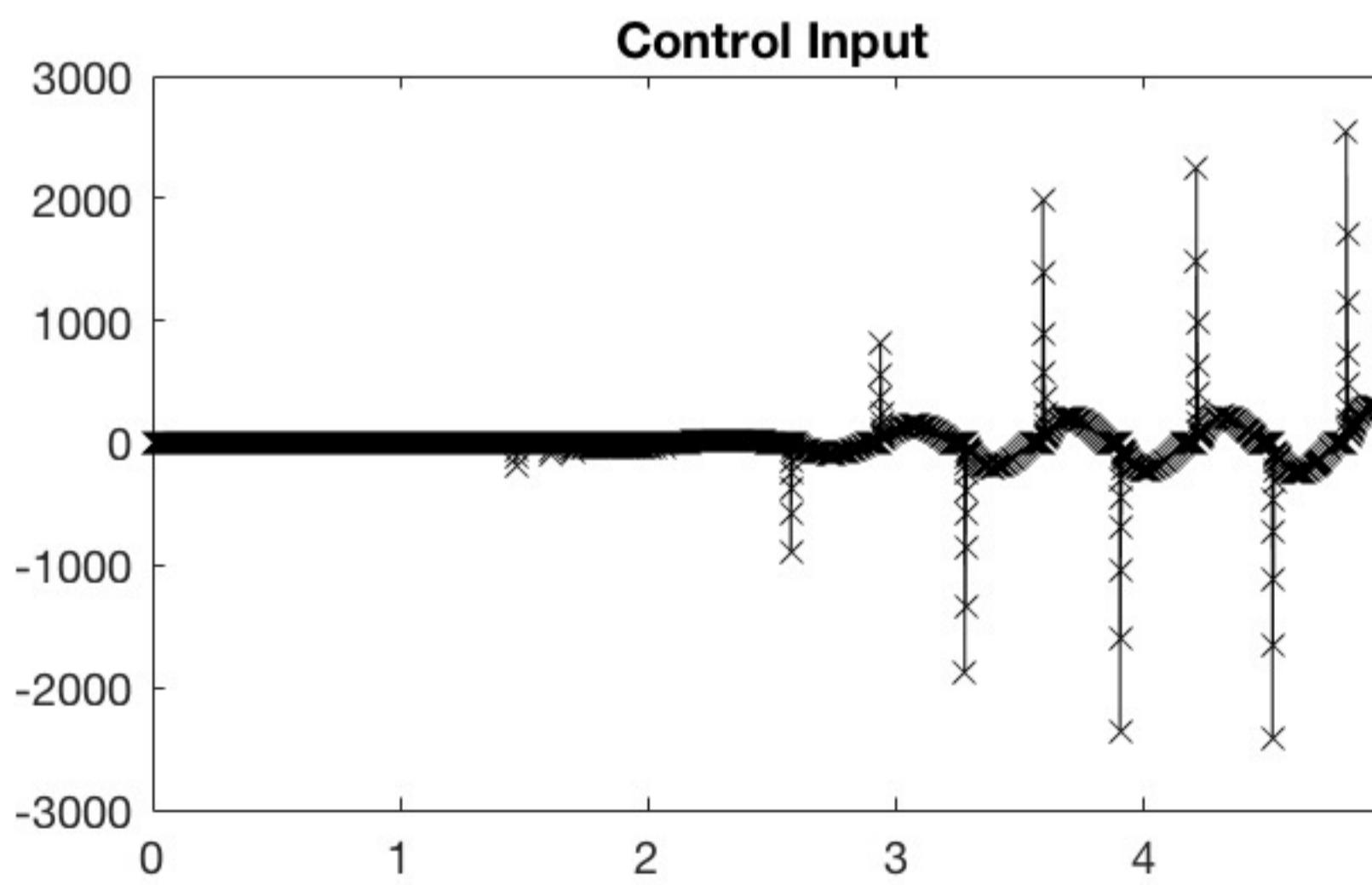
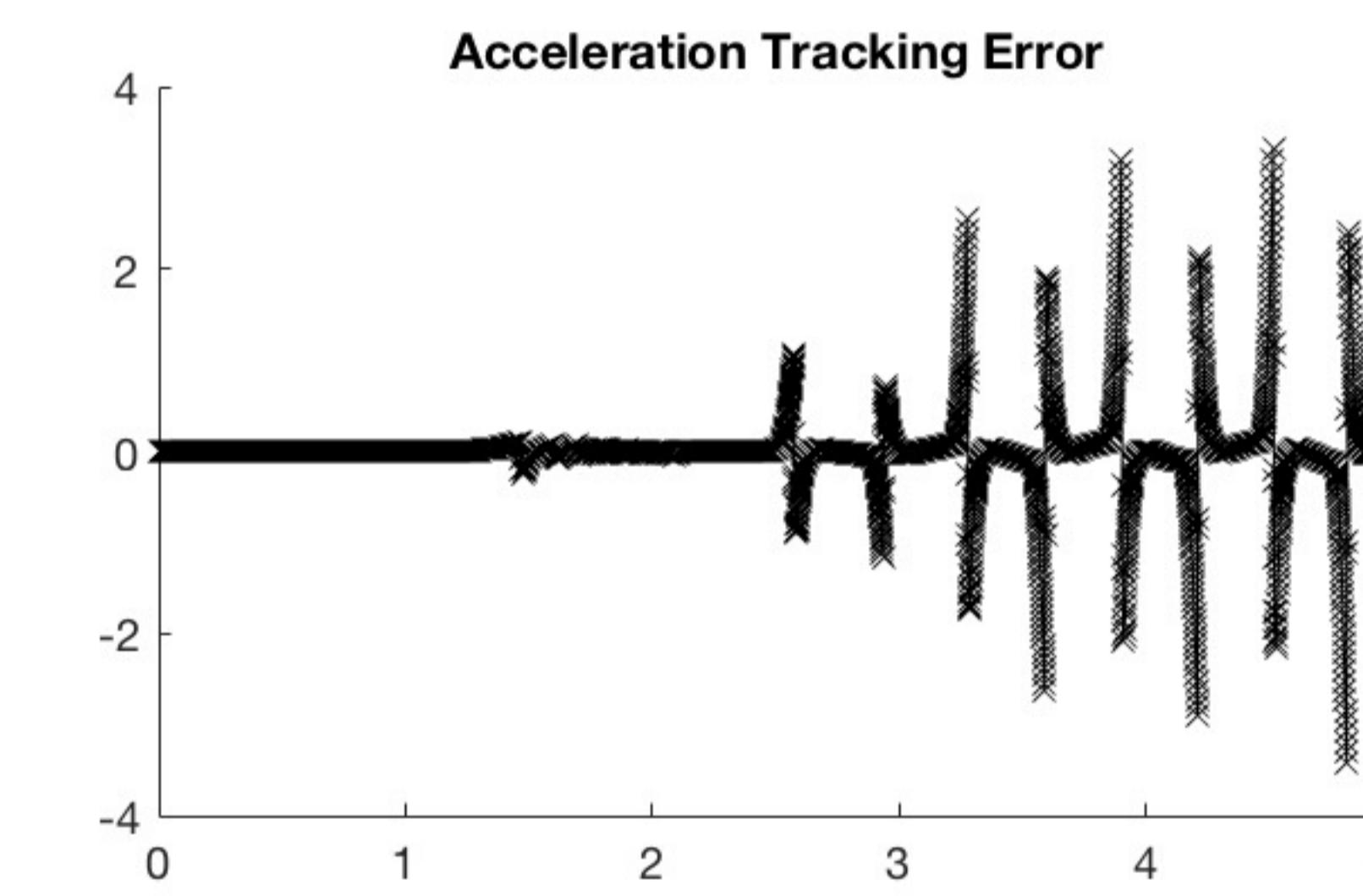
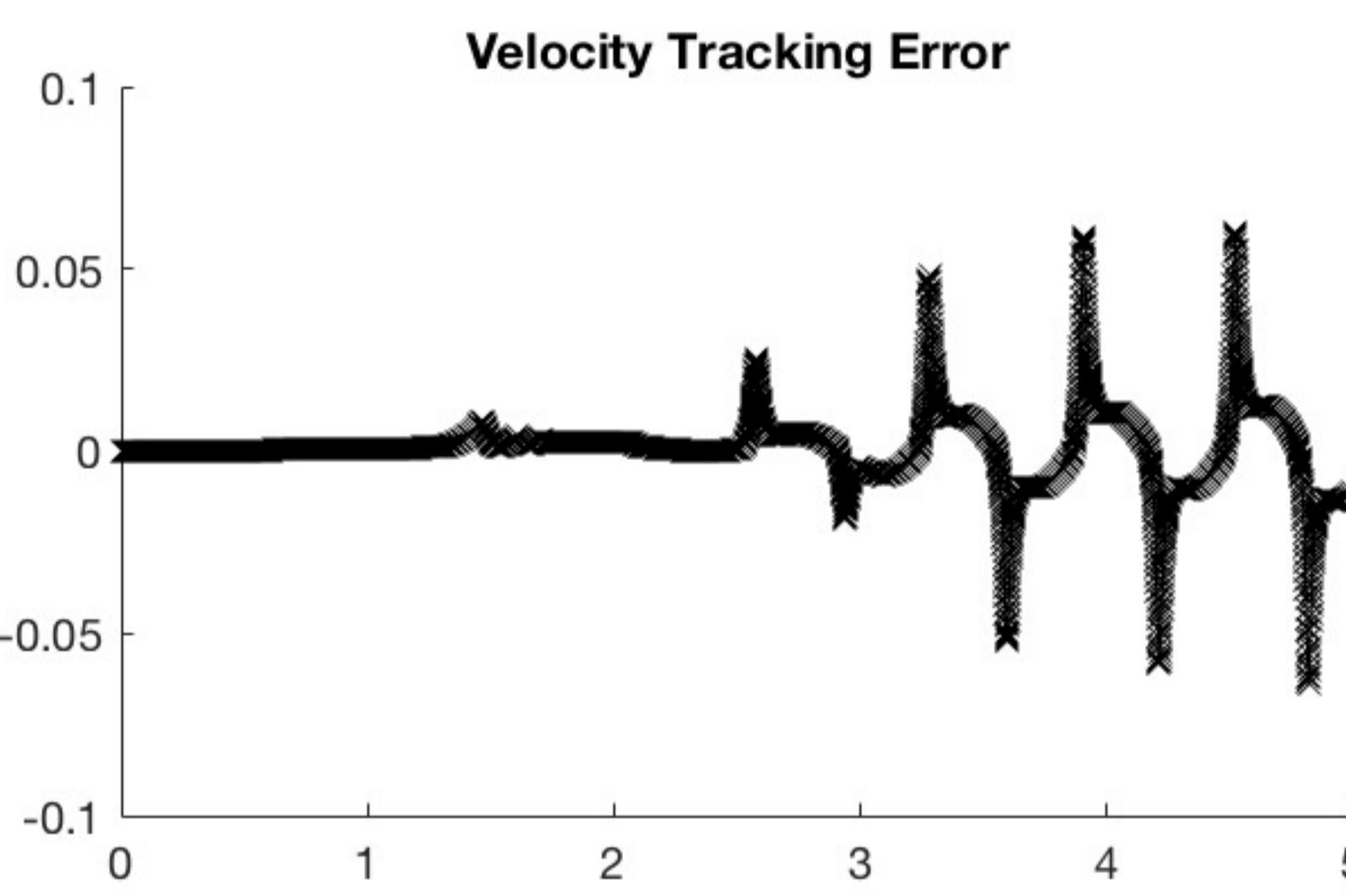
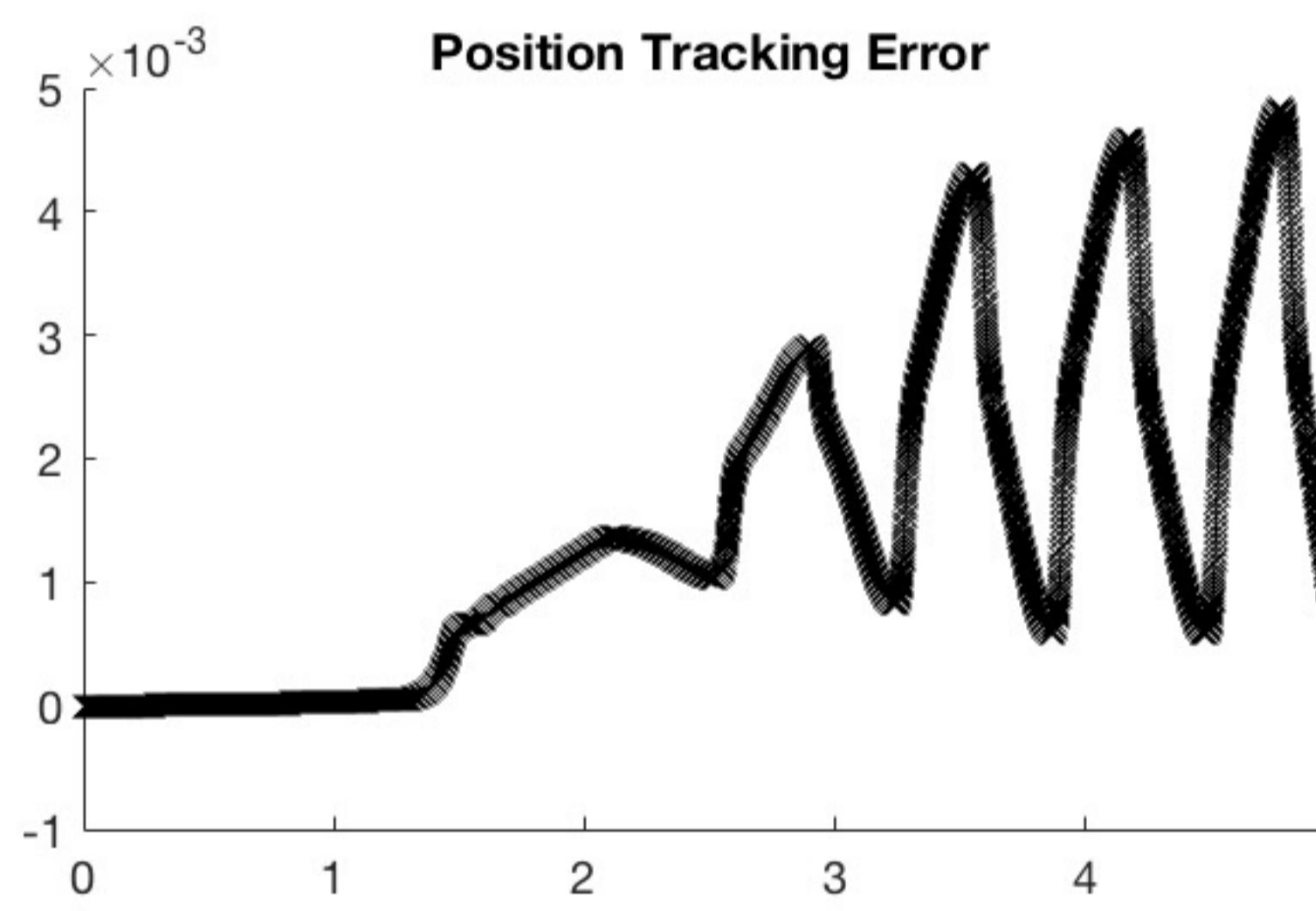
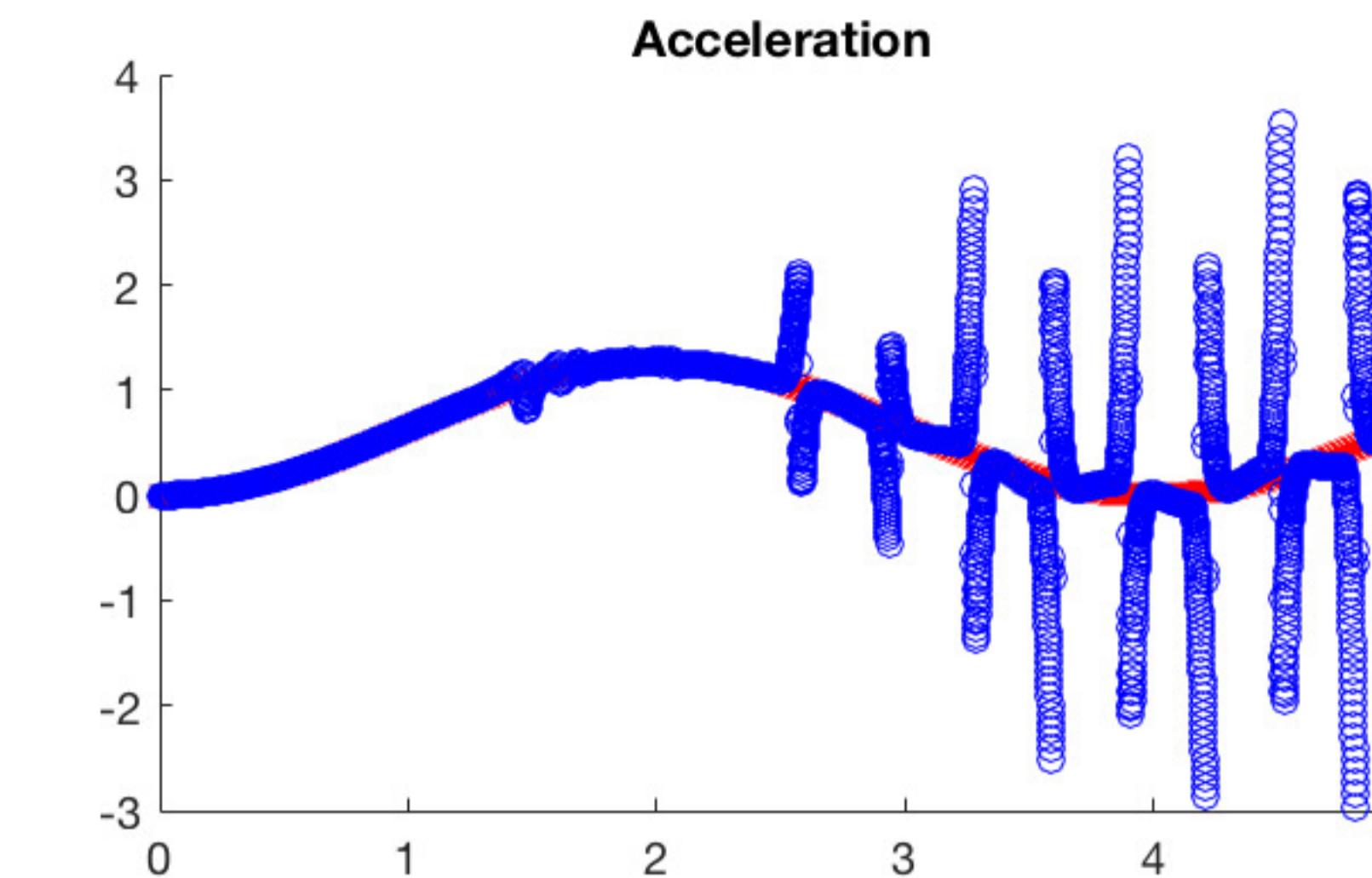
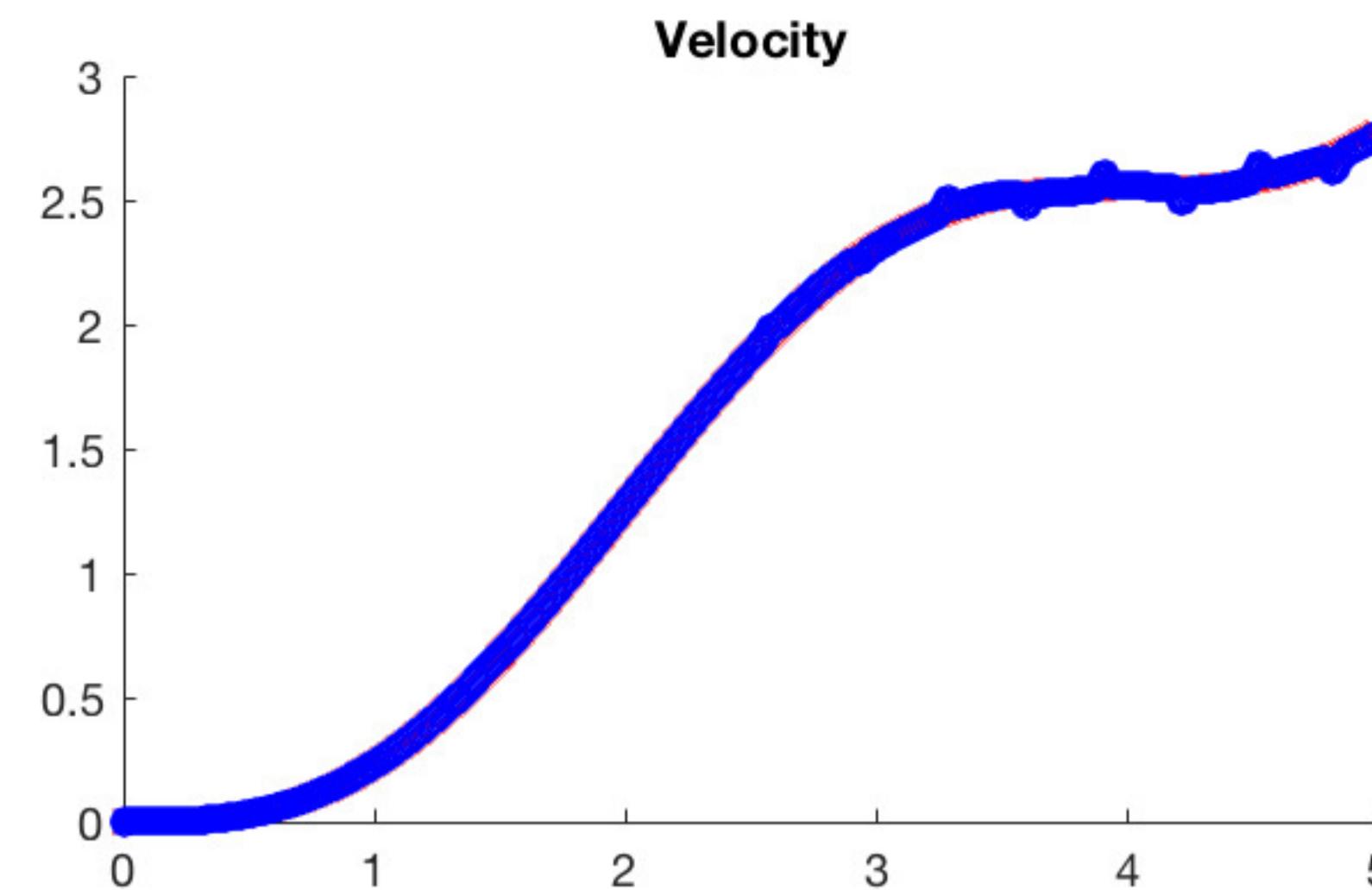
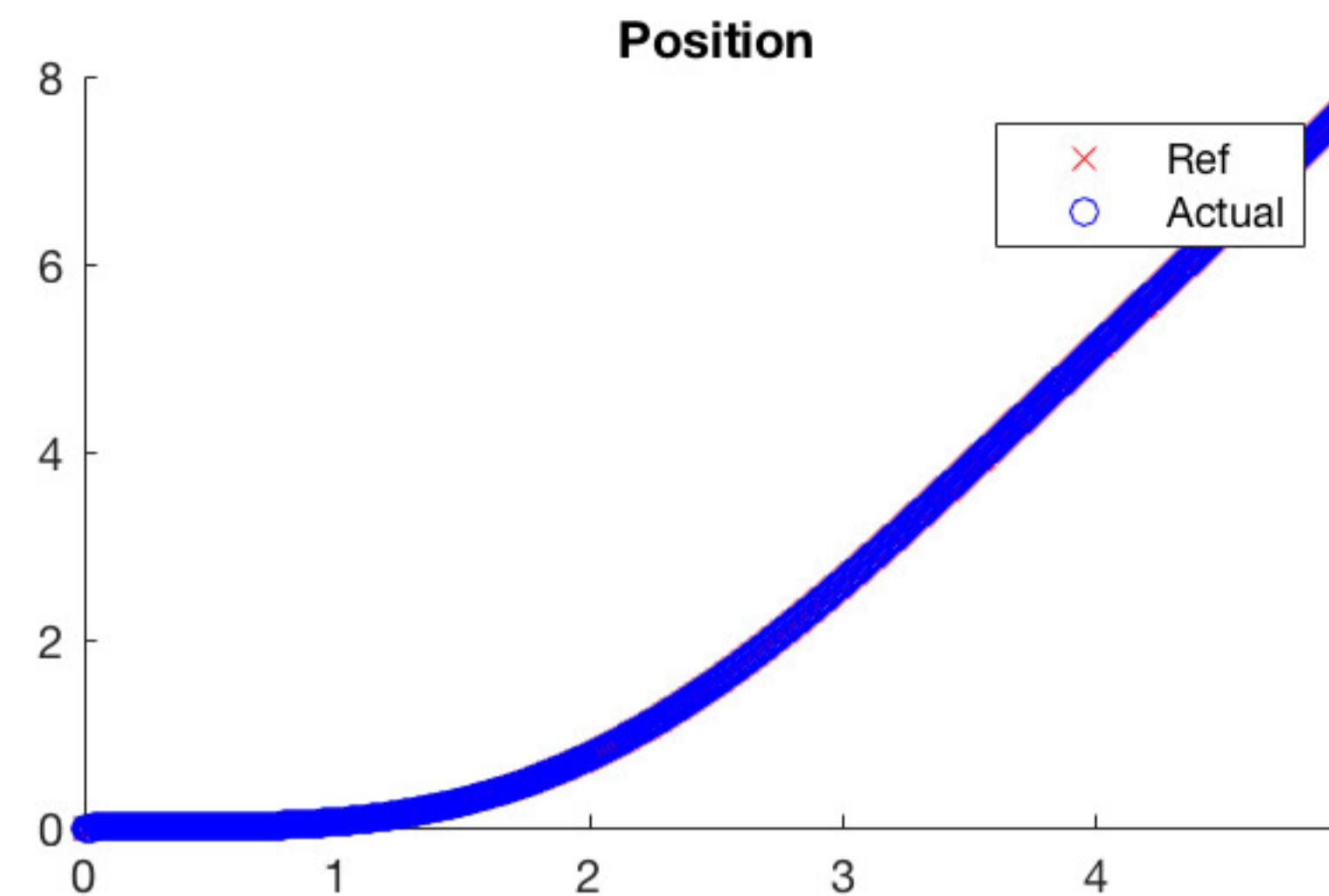
$$k \geq [b\hat{b}^{-1}\hat{f} + b\hat{b}^{-1}F - \hat{f} + (\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1})(-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})] + \gamma \hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}\gamma$$

$$k \geq b\hat{b}^{-1}F + b\hat{b}^{-1}\gamma - 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1} - 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}(-\ddot{x}_{des} + 2\lambda \dot{x} + \lambda^2 \tilde{x})$$

$$b\hat{b}^{-1} = \beta, \quad 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1} = 1\hat{u}$$

$$k \geq \beta F + \beta \gamma - 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1} - 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}|\hat{u}|$$

$$k \geq \beta(F + \gamma) + 1\hat{b}\hat{b}^{-1}|\hat{u}|$$



$$\ddot{y} + \alpha_A y + q_{p2} y = \ddot{u} + b_P u \quad | \quad \ddot{u} + b_P u = \underbrace{\frac{1}{b_P} (b_P \ddot{u} + u)}_v$$

$$\ddot{y} + a_{p_1}y + a_{p_2}y = b_v \quad v$$

$$\frac{1}{b_V} \ddot{y} + \frac{\alpha_{p1}}{b_V} \dot{y} + \frac{\alpha_{p2}}{b_V} y = v$$

$$q_{v_1} \ddot{y} + q_{v_2} \dot{y} + q_{v_3} y = V$$

$$a_V = \begin{bmatrix} a_{V_1} \\ a_{V_2} \\ a_{V_3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{bv} \\ ap_1/bv \\ ap_2/bv \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_m = \begin{bmatrix} A_{m1} \\ A_{m2} \\ \vdots \\ A_{m3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$a_{m_2} = \frac{ap_1}{bv}$$

$$\frac{a_{m_2} b_N}{a_{m_1}} = a_{P_1}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} a_{v1} s^2 \quad \dot{V} = a_{v1} s \dot{s} = a_{v1} s (\ddot{y} - \dot{y}_c)$$

$$S = \dot{\tilde{x}} + x\tilde{\dot{x}}$$

$$S = \dot{x} - i\dot{y}$$

$$\dot{s} = \ddot{x} - \ddot{\bar{x}}$$

$$\ddot{x}_r = \ddot{x}_d - \lambda \tilde{x}$$

$$= S(-av_2y - av_3yw - av_1yr)$$

$$= S \begin{bmatrix} y & y & y \\ y & y & y \\ y & y & y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -av_1 \\ -av_2 \\ -av_3 \end{bmatrix} + v$$

choose $v = y_{\alpha_m} - ks$

$$\dot{V} = s(v - y_{av}) = s(y_{av} - k_s - y_{av})$$

$$= s(y \tilde{a} - ks) = s\tilde{y}\tilde{a} - ks^2$$

$$\text{by } V = \frac{1}{2} q_V s^2 + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\alpha}^T \tilde{P}^{-1} \tilde{\alpha}$$

$$\dot{V} = \alpha V_{\text{loss}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}^T P^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$$

$$= -k\dot{s}^2 + s y \tilde{\mathbf{a}} + \hat{\mathbf{a}}^T P^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{a}}$$

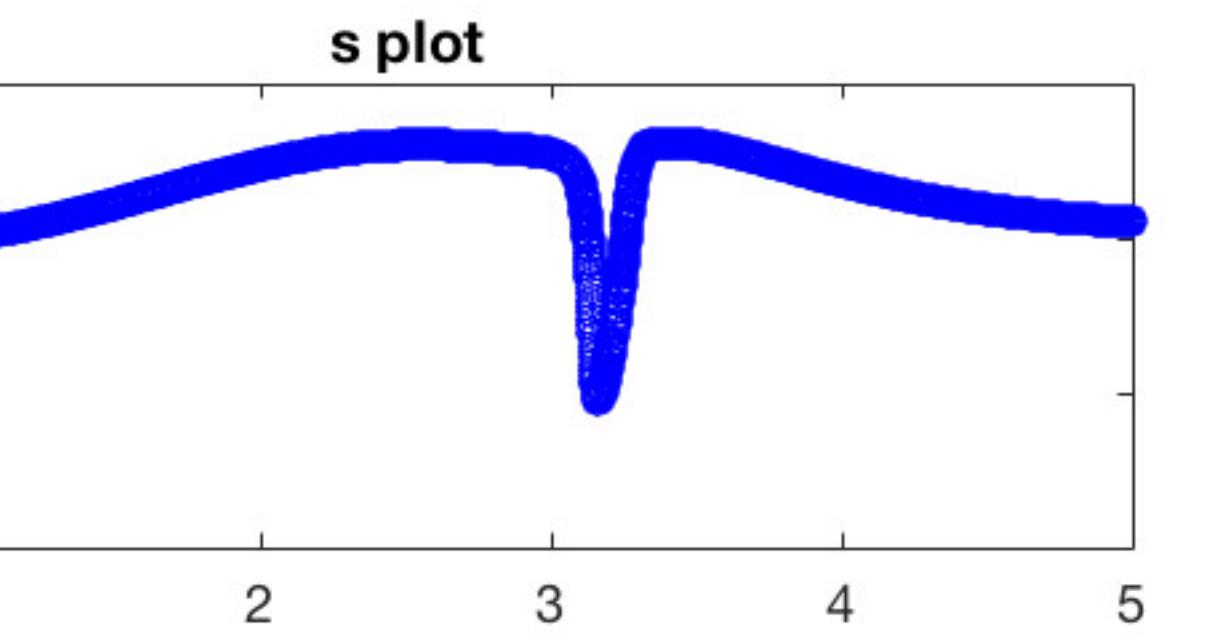
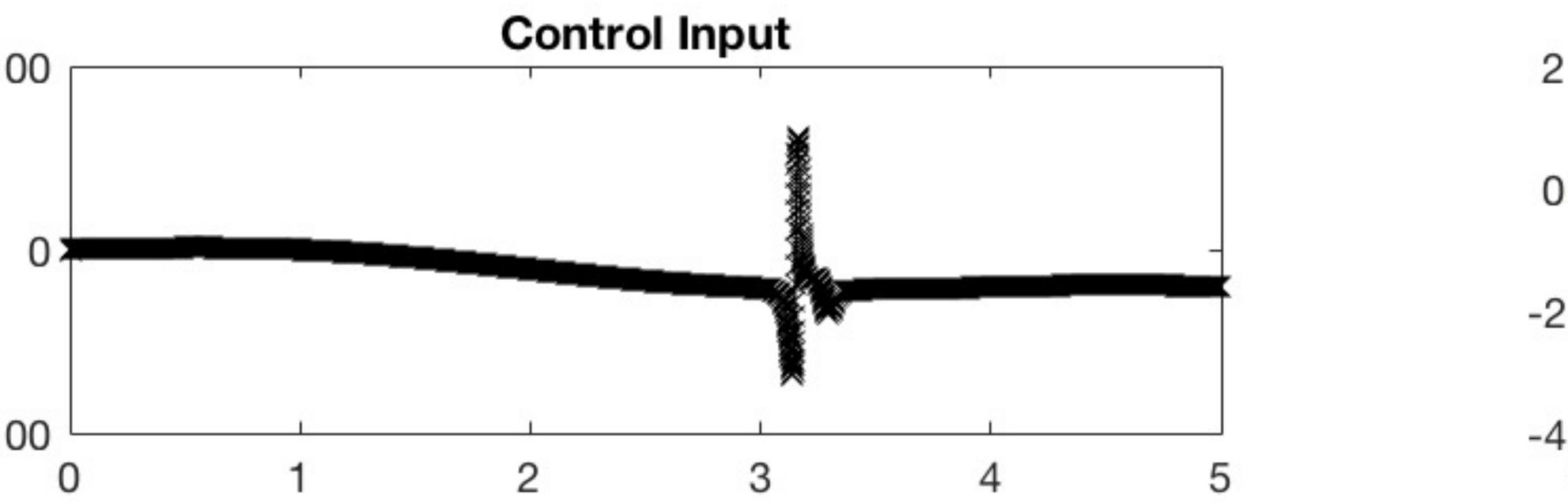
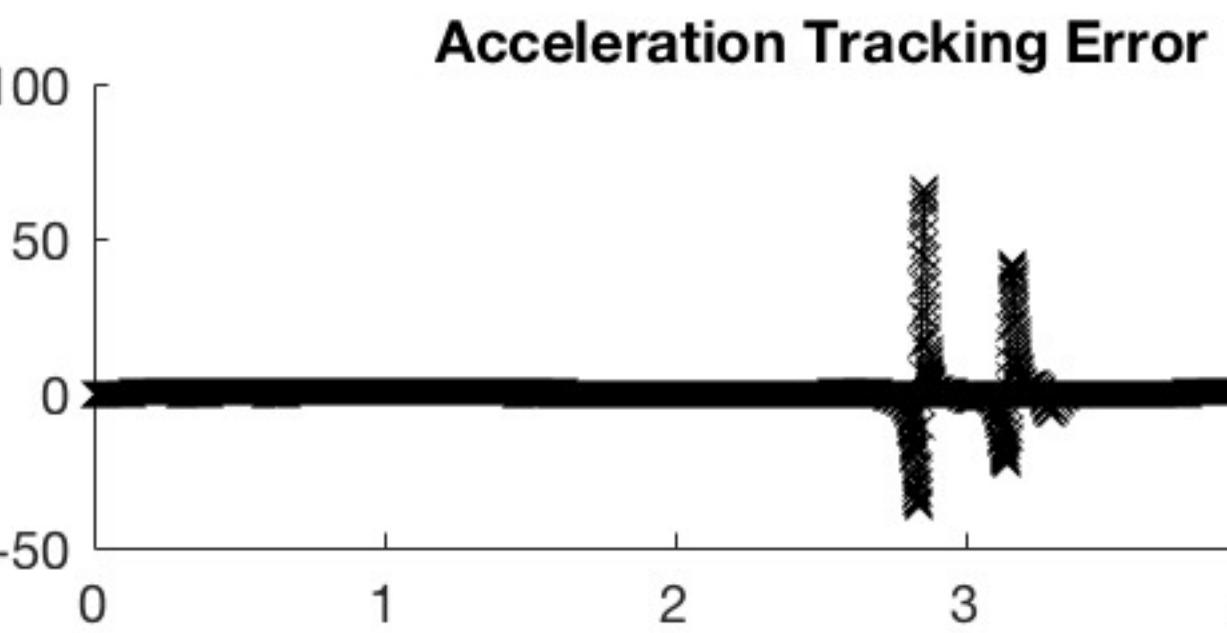
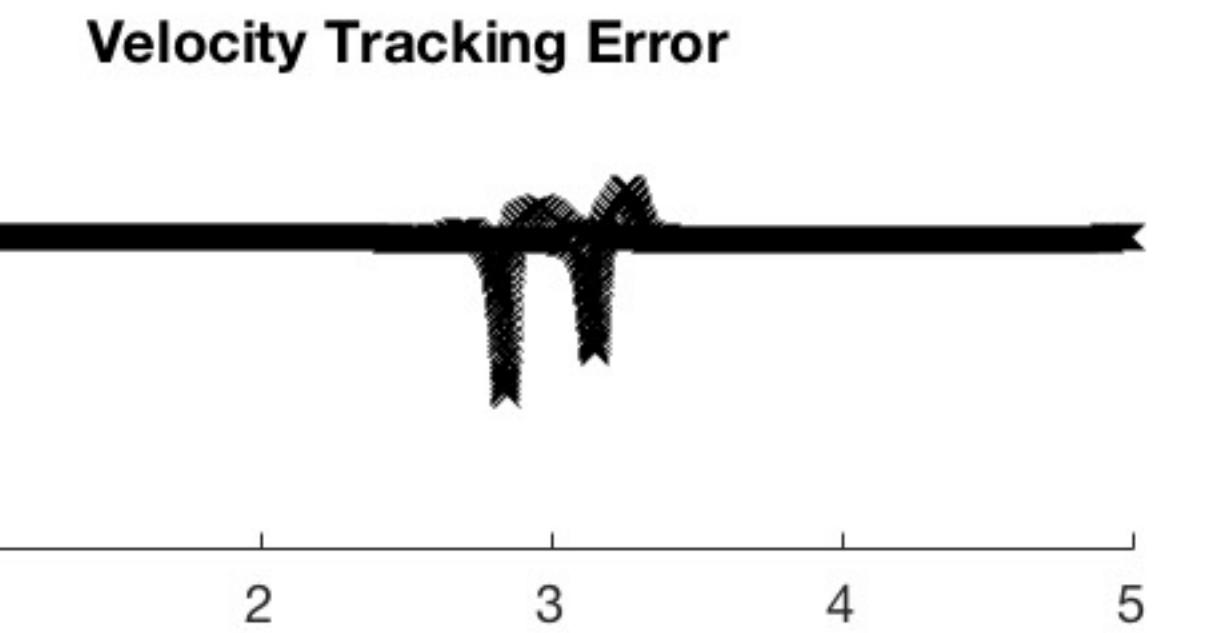
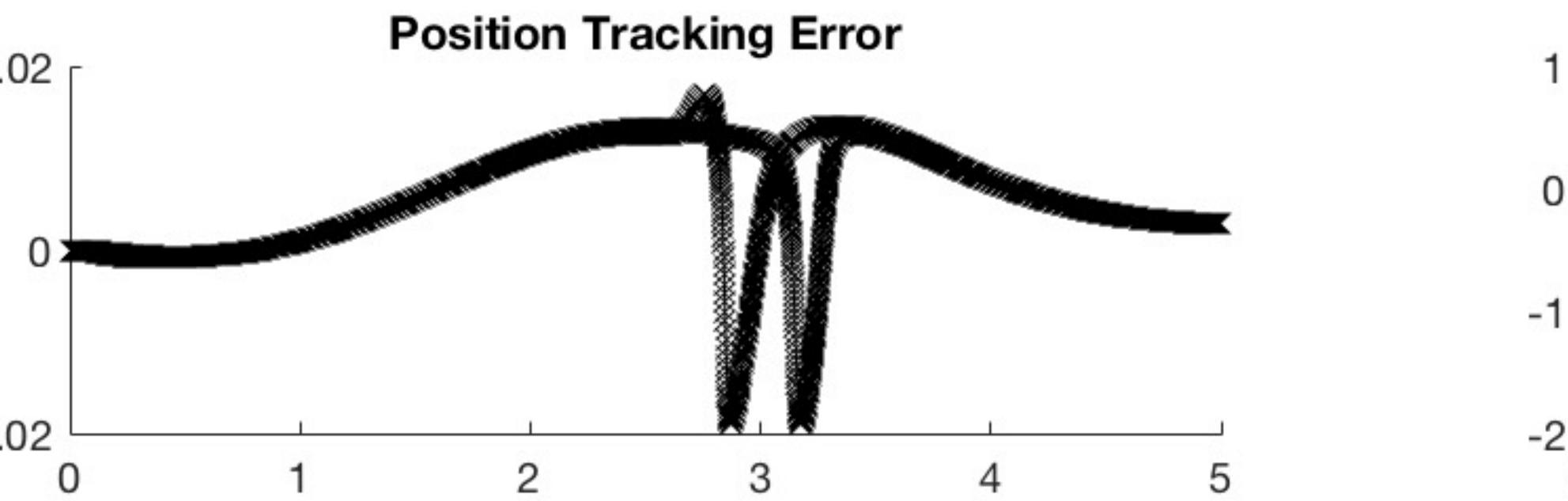
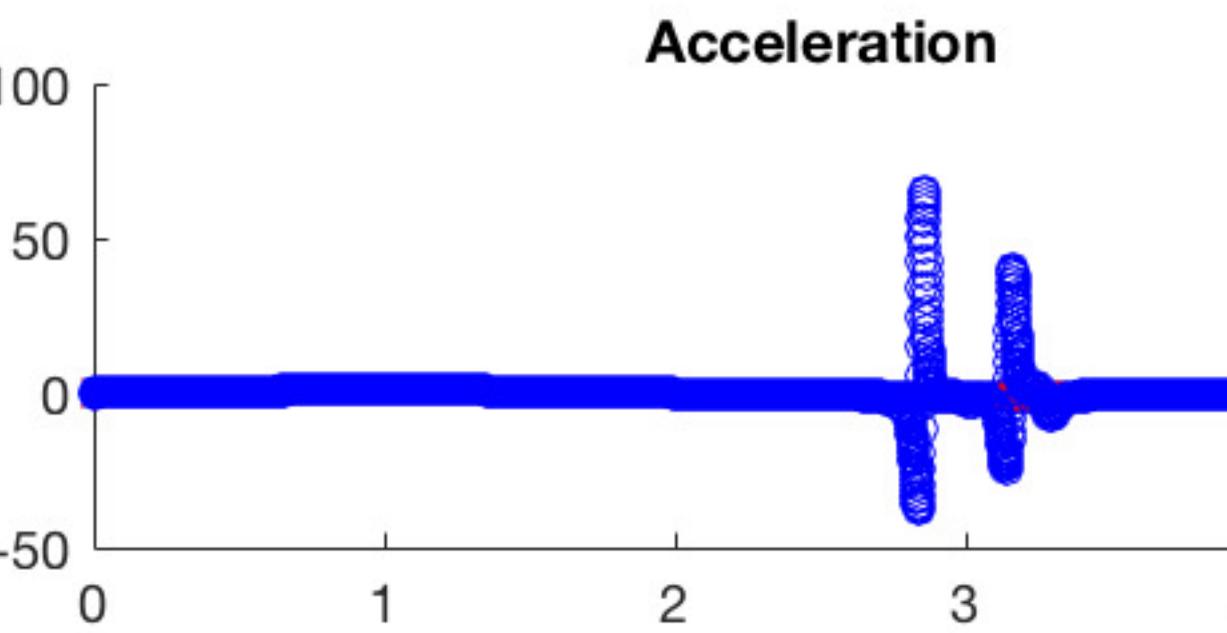
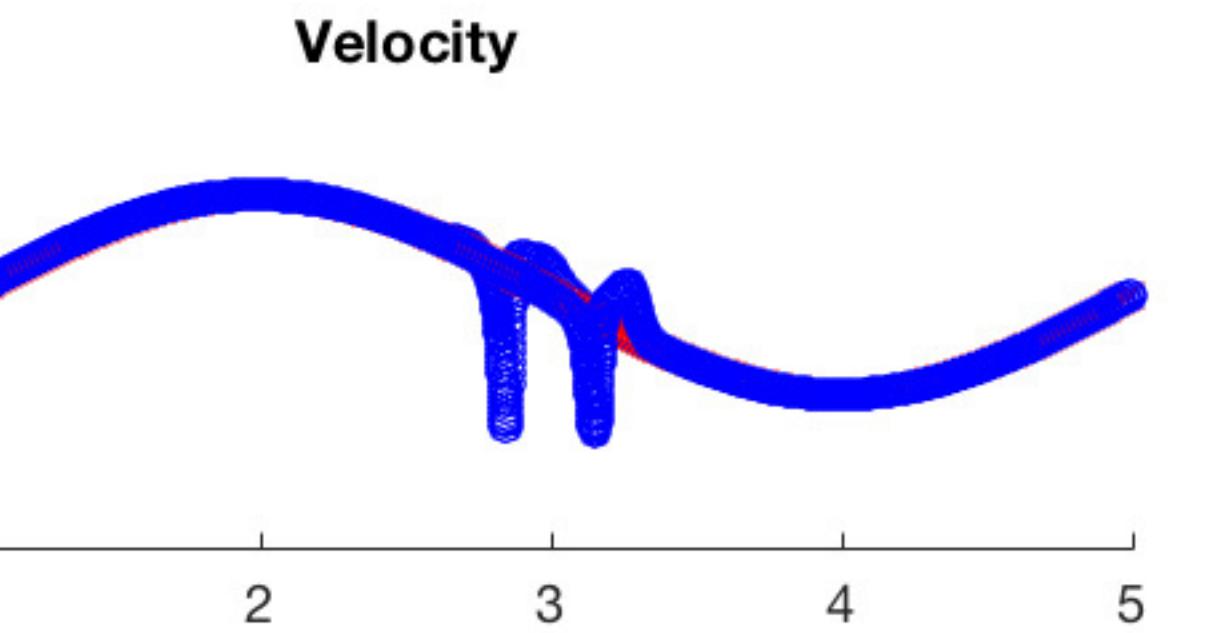
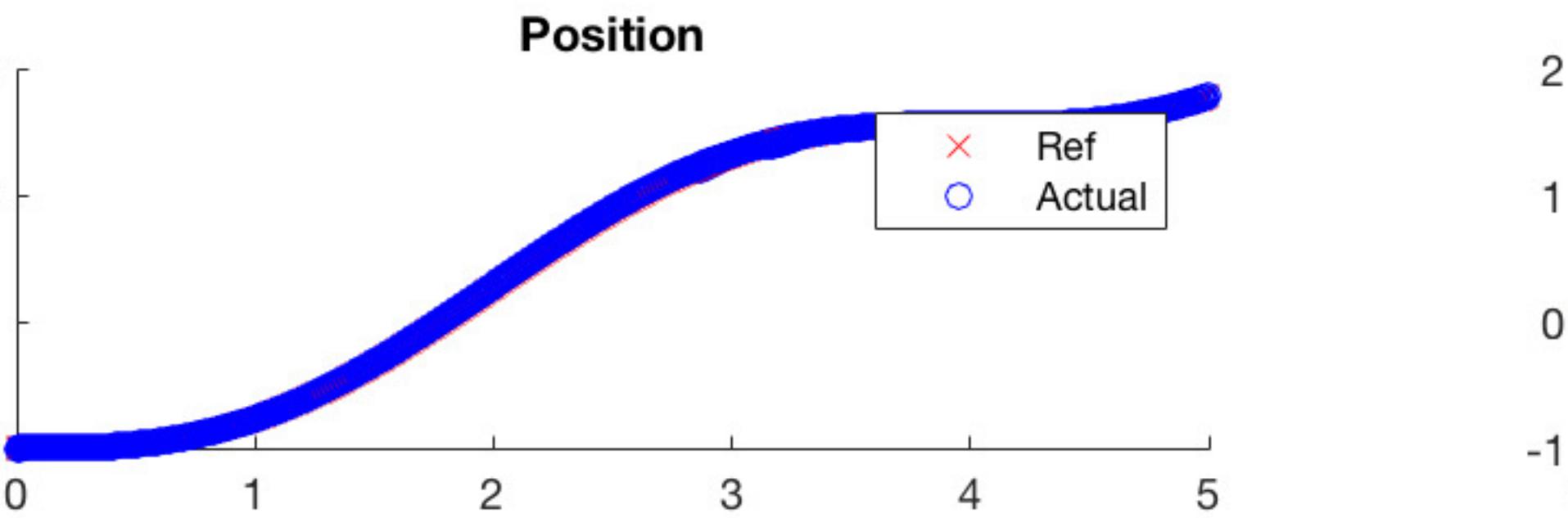
$$V = y_{\text{am}} - k_3$$

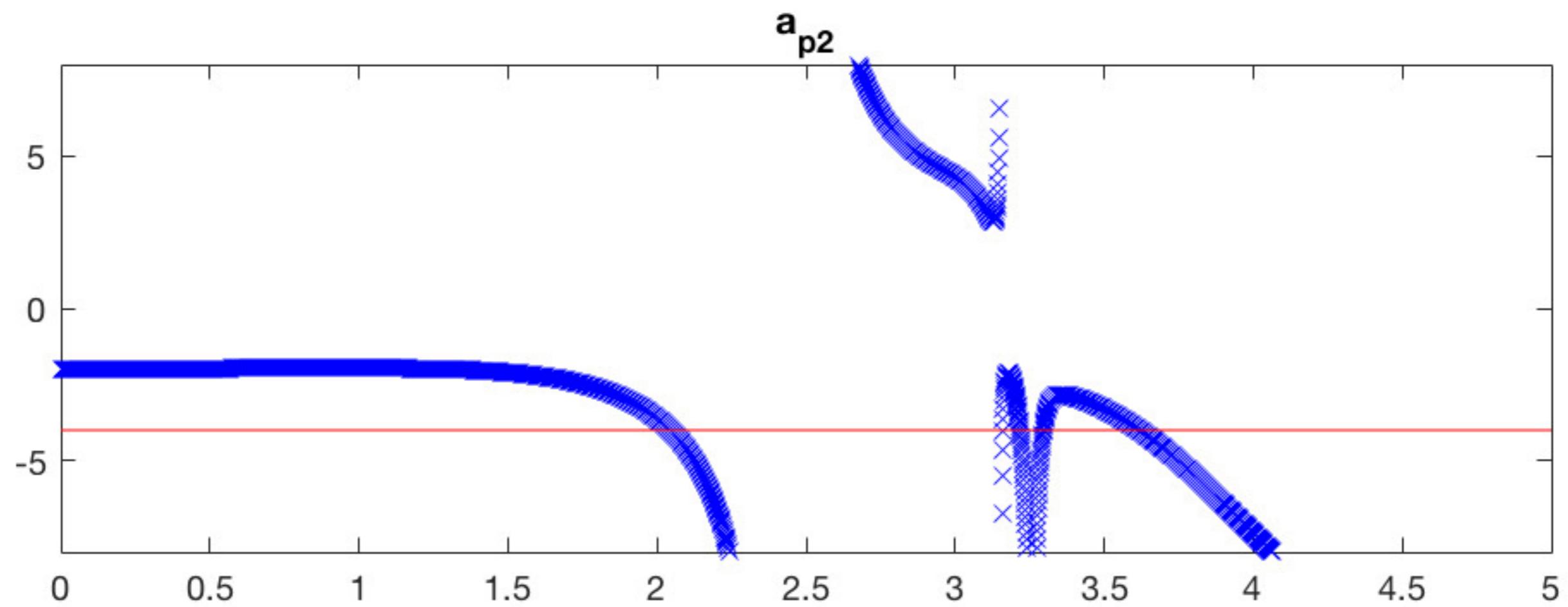
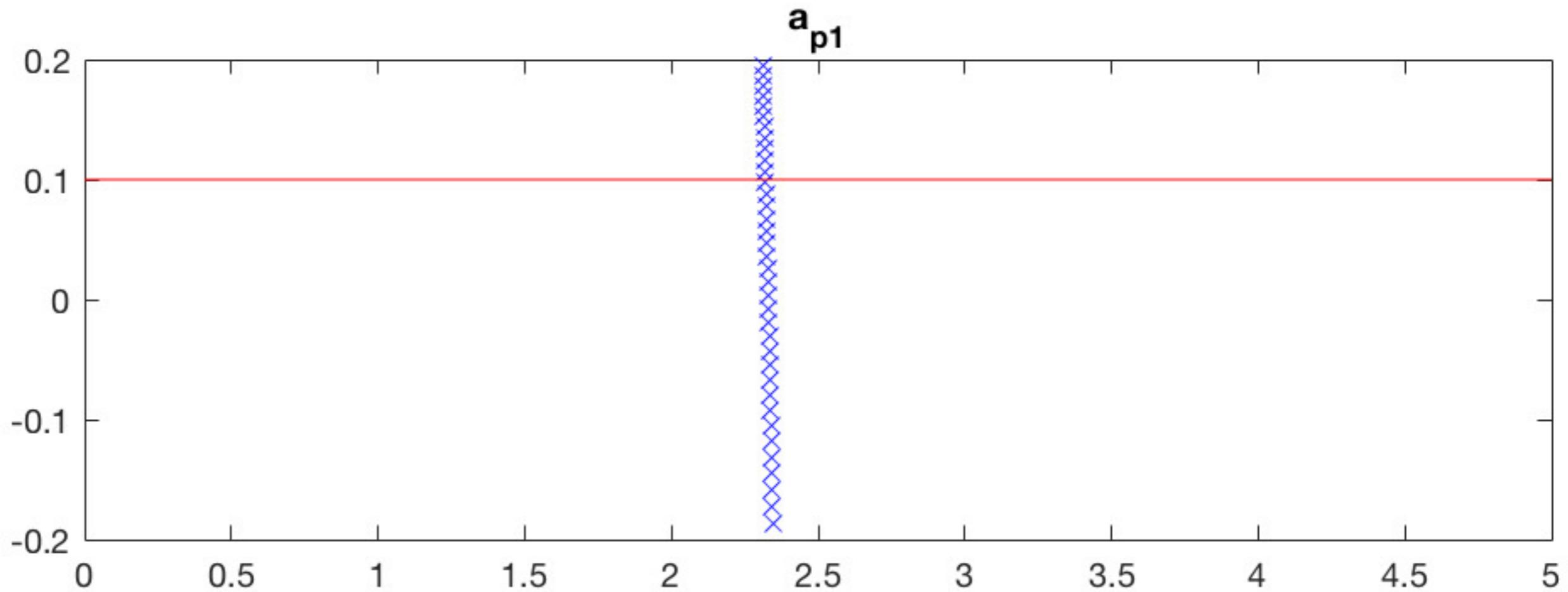
$$\dot{a} = -\rho \bar{u}^T s$$

choose a so this goes to \emptyset

$$sy + \hat{q}^T p = 0$$

$$\dot{r}_\alpha = -sy\rho^T = -\rho y^T s$$





Parameter estimation can be easier for an unstable system because a smaller set of parameters make the system stable or track a trajectory. For a stable system, many values may achieve the same performance so the adaptive system will only change the values enough to ensure stability. These values are unlikely to be the same as the plant for a stable system.