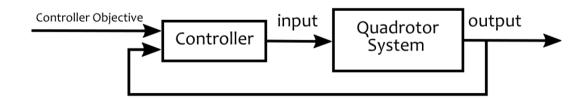
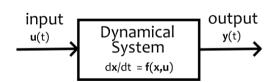
### Feedback & Controllers





# **Dynamical System**





A general time invariant dynamical system is defined as follows:

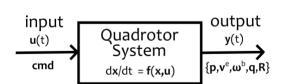
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}(t), \boldsymbol{u}(t))$$
 (1a)

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t))$$
 (1b)

where  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  are states,  $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  are inputs,  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^p$  are the outputs, function  $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}^n$ , and function  $\mathbf{g} : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^p$ .

## Quadrotor Dynamical System

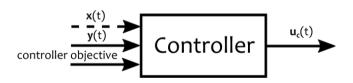




- The system inputs are  $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{cmd}_1 & \operatorname{cmd}_2 & \operatorname{cmd}_3 & \operatorname{cmd}_4 \end{bmatrix}^T \in \mathbb{R}^4.$
- The system output is y(t) is in the case of the quadrotor a sub-set of the states

### Controller





- The inputs of the controller block: the control objective, the system output y(t), and optionally the dynamical system states x(t) (state-controller)
- ightharpoonup The output of the controller is  $u_c(t)$ , the input to the dynamical system

# Closed-Loop System



► The "Open-Loop" dynamical system:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{x}}(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}(t), \boldsymbol{u}(t))$$
  
 $\boldsymbol{y}(t) = \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}(t))$ 

► The Feedback or "Closed-Loop" system:

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{u}_c(\mathbf{y})$$
  
 $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_c(\mathbf{y}))$ 

## Closed-Loop System



