## 1 Examples

The examples below illustrate the use of the Simulink implementation above.

**Example 1.6** (interconnection of hybrid systems  $\mathcal{H}_1$  (bouncing ball) and  $\mathcal{H}_2$  (moving platform)) Consider a bouncing ball ( $\mathcal{H}_1$ ) bouncing on a platform ( $\mathcal{H}_2$ ) at some initial height and converging to the ground at zero height. This is an interconnection problem because the current states of each system affect the behavior of the other system. In this interconnection, the bouncing ball will contact the platform, bounce back up, and cause a jump in height of the platform so that it gets closer to the ground. After some time, both the ball and the platform will converge to the ground. In order to model this system, the output of the bouncing ball becomes the input of the moving platform, and vice versa. For the simulation of the described system with regular data where  $\mathcal{H}_1$  is given by

$$f_1(\xi, u_1, v_1) := \begin{bmatrix} \xi_2 \\ -\gamma - b\xi_2 + v_{11} \end{bmatrix}, C_1 := \{(\xi, u_1) \mid \xi_1 \ge u_1, u_1 \ge 0\}$$
 (1)

$$g_1(\xi, u_1, v_1) := \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 + \alpha_1 \xi_2^2 \\ e_1 | \xi_2 | + v_{12} \end{bmatrix}, D_1 := \{(\xi, u_1) \mid \xi_1 = u_1, u_1 \ge 0\}, y_1 = h_1(\xi) := \xi_1$$
 (2)

where  $\gamma, b, \alpha_1 > 0, e_1 \in [0, 1), \xi = [\xi_1, \xi_2]^\top$  is the state,  $y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  is the output,  $u_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $v_1 = [v_{11}, v_{12}]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^2$  are the inputs, and the hybrid system  $\mathcal{H}_2$  is given by

$$f_2(\eta, u_2, v_2) := \begin{bmatrix} \eta_2 \\ -\eta_1 - 2\eta_2 + v_{12} \end{bmatrix}, C_2 := \{(\eta, u_2) \mid \eta_1 \le u_2, \eta_1 \ge 0\}$$
 (3)

$$g_2(\eta, u_2, v_2) := \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 - \alpha_2 |\eta_2| \\ -e_2 |\eta_2| + v_{22} \end{bmatrix}, D_2 := \{(\eta, u_2) \mid \eta_1 = u_2, \eta_1 \ge 0\}, y_2 = h_2(\eta) := \eta_1$$
 (4)

where  $\alpha_2 > 0, e_2 \in [0, 1), \ \eta = [\eta_1, \eta_2]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^2$  is the state,  $y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  is the output, and  $u_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $v_2 = [v_{21}, v_{22}]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^2$  are the inputs.

Therefore, the interconnection may be defined by the input assignment

$$u_1 = y_2, \quad u_2 = y_1. \tag{5}$$

The signals  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are included as external inputs in the model in order to simulate the effects of environmental perturbations, such as a wind gust, on the system.

The MATLAB scripts in each of the function blocks of the implementation above are given as follows. The constants for the interconnected system are  $\gamma = 0.8$ , b = 0.1, and  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = 0.1$ .

• For hybrid system  $\mathcal{H}_1$ :

Flow map

```
function xdot = f(x, u)
  % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
5
  % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
6
7
 % Name: f.m
9
  % Description: Flow map
10
11
 % Version: 1.0
12
 % Required files: -
```

This model simulates the interconnection of two hybrid systems; a bouncing ball and a moving platform.

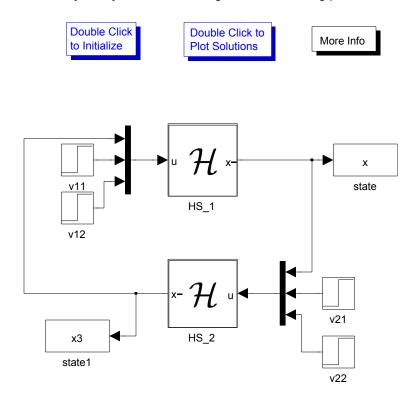


Figure 1: MATLAB/Simulink implementation of interconnected hybrid systems  $\mathcal{H}_1$  and  $\mathcal{H}_2$ 

```
15
16
  % state
  xi1 = x(1);
17
  xi2 = x(2);
18
19
  %input
20
  y2 = u(1);
21
  v11 = u(2);
  v12 = u(3);
23
24
  % flow map
25
  %xdot=f(x,u);
26
  xi1dot = xi2;
27
28
  xi2dot = -0.8-0.1*xi2+v11;
29
  xdot = [xi1dot;xi2dot];
  Flow set
  function v = C(x, u)
  4
  % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
  응
5
```

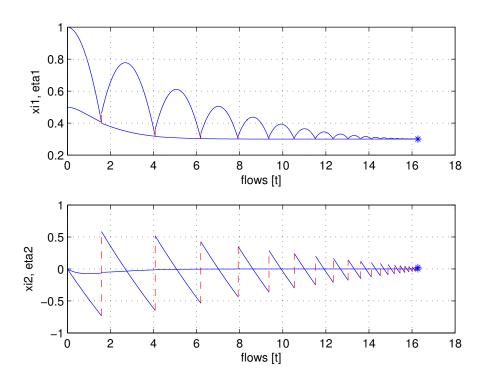


Figure 2: Solution of Example 1.6: height and velocity

```
% Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
7
   응
   % Name: C.m
9
   % Description: Flow set
10
11
   % Version: 1.0
12
   % Required files: -
14
   15
   % state
16
   xi1 = x(1);
17
   xi2 = x(2);
18
19
20
  %input
   y2 = u(1);
21
  v11 = u(2);
22
   v12 = u(3);
23
24
   if (xi1 \ge y2) % flow condition
25
      v = 1; % report flow
26
27
   else
      v = 0;
              % do not report flow
28
29
   end
```

Jump map

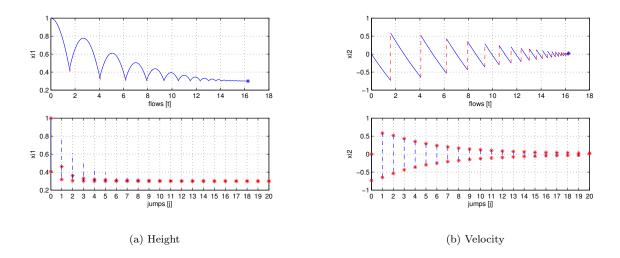


Figure 3: Solution of Example 1.6 for system  $\mathcal{H}_1$ 

```
function xplus = g(x, u)
  % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
4
  % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
6
7
  % Name: g.m
  % Description: Jump map
10
  % Version: 1.0
12
  % Required files: -
  15
  % state
16
  xi1 = x(1);
17
  xi2 = x(2);
18
19
 %input
20
 y2 = u(1);
21
  v11 = u(2);
  v12 = u(3);
24
25 xi1plus=y2+0.1*xi2^2;
 xi2plus=0.8*abs(xi2)+v12;
27
28 xplus = [xi1plus;xi2plus];
  Jump set
  function v = D(x, u)
```

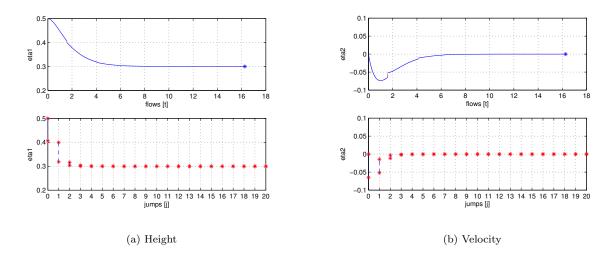


Figure 4: Solution of Example 1.6 for system  $\mathcal{H}_2$ 

```
% Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
  % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
8
  % Name: D.m
  % Description: Jump set
10
12
  % Version: 1.0
  % Required files: -
  14
15
  % state
16
17
  xi1 = x(1);
  xi2 = x(2);
18
19
  %input
20
  y2 = u(1);
  v11 = u(2);
  v12 = u(3);
24
25
  if (xi1 <= y2) % jump condition</pre>
26
     v = 1; % report jump
27
29
      v = 0;
            % do not report jump
30
  end
 • For hybrid system \mathcal{H}_2:
  Flow map
  function xdot = f(x, u)
```

```
4 % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
6 % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
8
  % Name: f.m
9 %
10 % Description: Flow map
11
12 % Version: 1.0
13 % Required files: -
16
17 % state
18 eta1 = x(1);
19 eta2 = x(2);
20
21 %input
y1 = u(1);
v21 = u(2);
v22 = u(3);
26 % flow map
27 eta1dot = eta2;
28 eta2dot = -\text{eta1-2} \times \text{eta2+v21};
30 xdot = [eta1dot;eta2dot];
  Flow set
1 function v = C(x, u)
% Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
6 % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
7 %
  % Name: C.m
8
10 % Description: Flow set
11
12 % Version: 1.0
13 % Required files: -
16 % state
17 eta1 = x(1);
18 eta2 = x(2);
20 %input
v1 = u(1);
v21 = u(2);
v22 = u(3);
24
```

```
25 if (etal <= y1) % flow condition
    v = 1; % report flow
26
27 else
     v = 0; % do not report flow
29 end
  Jump map
1 function xplus = g(x, u)
4 % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
6 % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system (interconnection)
8 % Name: q.m
10 % Description: Jump map
12 % Version: 1.0
13 % Required files: -
16 % state
17 eta1 = x(1);
18 eta2 = x(2);
19
20 %input
v1 = u(1);
v21 = u(2);
v22 = u(3);
^{24}
25 % jump map
26 etalplus = y1-0.1*abs(eta2);
27 eta2plus = -0.8*abs(eta2)+v22;
29 xplus = [eta1plus;eta2plus];
  Jump set
1 function v = D(x, u)
4 % Matlab Function Author: Ricardo Sanfelice
6 % Project: Simulation of a hybrid system
 % Name: D.m
10 % Description: Jump set
11
12 % Version: 1.0
13 % Required files: -
15
```

```
% state
16
   eta1 = x(1);
17
18
   eta2 = x(2);
19
20
   %input
   y1 = u(1);
21
   v21 = u(2);
22
   v22 = u(3);
23
24
25
26
   if (eta1 >= y1) % jump condition
        v = 1; % report jump
27
   else
28
        v = 0;
                % do not report jump
29
30
   end
```

A solution to the interconnection of hybrid systems  $\mathcal{H}_1$  and  $\mathcal{H}_2$  with T=18, J=20, rule=1, is depicted in Figure 2. Both the projection onto t and j are shown. A solution to the hybrid system  $\mathcal{H}_1$  is depicted in Figure 3(a) (height) and Figure 3(b) (velocity). A solution to the hybrid system  $\mathcal{H}_2$  is depicted in Figure 4(a) (height) and Figure 4(b) (velocity).

These simulations reflect the expected behavior of the interconnected hybrid systems.

For MATLAB/Simulink files of this example, see Examples/Example\_1.6.