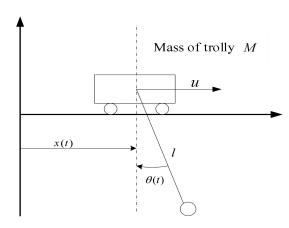


# 基于模糊控制的吊车模型 仿真实验

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日	期: _	2023年 12 月

# 《智能控制》期末大作业

考虑如下的吊车模型



Mass of playload m

图 1: 吊车模型

对吊车模型各个部分进行受力分析,可以得到该物理模型的动力学方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}\cos\theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2\sin\theta = u + d\\ ml^2\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}\cos\theta + mgl\sin\theta = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

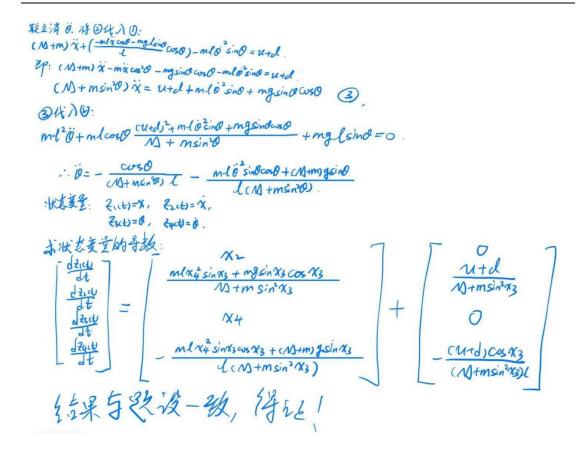
1. 如果选取状态变量为 $x_1 = x$ ,  $x_2 = \dot{x}$ ,  $x_3 = \theta$ ,  $x_4 = \dot{\theta}$ , 试推导吊车模型的动力学方程(1)可以由如下的仿射非线性系统状态空间模型表示(20分)

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + g(x)(u+d) \tag{2}$$

其中

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{mlx_4^2 \sin x_3 + mg \sin x_3 \cos x_3}{(M + m \sin^2 x_3)} \\ x_4 \\ -\frac{mlx_4^2 \sin x_3 \cos x_3 + (M + m)g \sin x_3}{l(M + m \sin^2 x_3)} \end{bmatrix}, g(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{M + m \sin^2 x_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\cos x_3}{l} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 是状态向量,d是未知干扰,如下可以置d为零(即不存在)。



2. 按本作业附件给出的算法,取三个操作点  $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & \pi/18 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 1 & \pi/18 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$ ,计算 T-S 模糊模型子系统系统矩阵  $A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, A_3, B_3$  (20 分)

## (1) 验证第一个操作点:

## (2) 计算第二个操作点:

### 由于屏幕限制,分多张图给出结果

```
(-[0]*([pt*([g*ra*cos(pt/18)*2 - g*ra*sin(pt/18)*2)/(# + m*sin(pt/18)*2) - (2*g*ra*2*cos(pt/18)*2*sin(pt/18)*2*)]/(# + m*sin(pt/18)*2*)]/(# + m*sin(pt/18)*2*)]
```

#### (3) 计算第三个操作点:

```
第三十冊直接の通知を

[-[10*([p1*([p*m*cos(p1/18)*2 - g*m*sin(p1/18)*2) / M + m*sin(p1/18)*2) - (2*g*m*cos(p1/18)*2*cin(p1/18)*2) / M + m*sin(p1/18)*2) / M + m*si
```

因此,模糊子系统矩阵计算完毕。如果能够给出 m、M、g、1、和 pi 的取值,则结果可以美观很多。经过手算平衡点的验证,此计算结果没有问题。 这里代入仿真参数的选取:

```
第一个操作点的A1=
```

#### 第一个操作点的B1=

0 0.0100 0 -0.0025

#### 第二个操作点的A2=

#### 第二个操作点的B2=

0 0.0099 0 -0.0024

### 第三个操作点的A3=

#### 第三个操作点的B3=

0 0.0099 0 -0.0024

#### 本题代码如下:

```
clear all;close all;
%syms M m l g;%设定变量 M、m、l、g为符号变量
syms x1 x2 x3 x4;%设定变量 x1、x2、x3、x4
M=100;m=50;l=4;g=9.81;
x01=[0 0 0 0]';
x02=[10 0 pi/18 0]';
x03=[10 1 pi/18 0]';%给出题目要求的三个操作点
x=[x1;x2;x3;x4];
```

```
f=[x2;(m*1*x4^2*sin(x3)+m*g*sin(x3)*cos(x3))/(M+m*sin(x3)*sin(x3));x4;-(m*1)
x4^2\sin(x3)\cos(x3)+(M+m)g\sin(x3))/1/(M+m\sin(x3)\sin(x3));
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x3)*sin(x3))*[0;1;0;-cos(x3)/1];
J=jacobian(f,x);
Ai=J+(f-J*x)*x'/(x'*x);
A1=double(subs(J,x,x01));
B1=double(subs(gx,x,x01));
A2=double(subs(Ai,x,x02));
B2=double(subs(gx,x,x02));
A3=double(subs(Ai,x,x03));
B3=double(subs(gx,x,x03));
disp('第一个操作点的 A1=');disp(A1);
disp('第一个操作点的 B1=');disp(B1);
disp('第二个操作点的 A2=');disp(A2);
disp('第二个操作点的 B2=');disp(B2);
disp('第三个操作点的 A3=');disp(A3);
disp('第三个操作点的 B3=');disp(B3);
```

3. 取如下的三个权值: 
$$h_1(x_3) = \frac{M\sin^2 x_3}{M + m\sin^2 x_3}$$
,  $h_2(x_3) = \frac{M\cos^2 x_3}{M + m\sin^2 x_3}$ ,

 $h_3(x_3) = \frac{m \sin^2 x_3}{M + m \sin^2 x_3}$ , 验证开环系统的 T-S 模糊模型

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} h_i(x_3(t)) \left[ A_i x(t) + B_i(u(t) + d(t)) \right]$$
 (3)

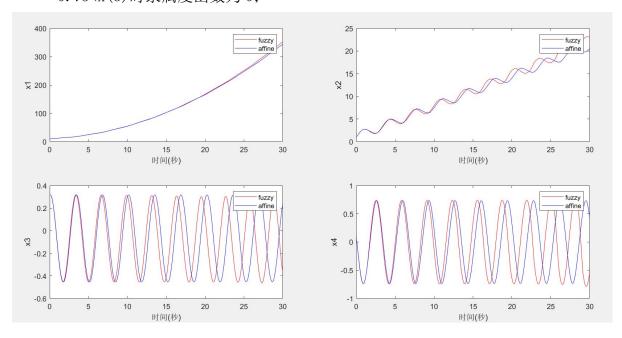
与仿射非线性系统的吻合程度: (20分)

- (1)提供四张仿真图,每张仿真图,分别画出 T-S 模糊系统 (3) 和仿射非线性系统 (2) 的状态  $x_i(t)(i=1,2,3,4)$  的轨迹图;(时间区间: [0,30])
- (2)给出仿真程序;

## 1、提供四张模糊系统与仿射非线性系统的轨迹仿真图

模糊控制方法由如下给出:

- x(3)<=0.25 时隶属度函数为1;
- 0.25<x(3)<=0.75 时隶属度函数为-2x+1.5
- 0.75<x(3)时隶属度函数为0;



### 2、给出仿真程序

```
核心新增部分:
x0(1:4)=[10 \ 1 \ pi/10 \ 0.1]';
[t,open_fuzzy]=ode45('open_fuzzy_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
[t,open_affine]=ode45('open_affine_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
figure(1);
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,1),'r',t,open_affine(:,1),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x1');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,2),'r',t,open_affine(:,2),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x2');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,3),'r',t,open_affine(:,3),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x3');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,4);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,4),'r',t,open_affine(:,4),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x4');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
function xdot = close_fuzzy_module(t, x);
global A0 A1 A2 B0 B1 B2 u M m K0 K1 K2;
if(x(3) <= 0.25)
   h0=1;
elseif(0.25 < x(3) < = 0.75)
   %h0=\sin(x(3))/x(3);
   h0=-2*x(3)+1.5;
else
   h0=0;
end
h1=(1-h0)/4;
h2=3*h1;
u0=u-h0*K0*x-h1*K1*x-h2*K2*x;
```

xdot=h0\*(A0\*x+B0\*u0)+h1\*(A1\*x+B1\*u0)+h2\*(A2\*x+B2\*u0);

```
function xdot = open_affine_module(t, x);
global M m l u g;
f=[x(2);(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))+m*g*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));x(4);-(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3))+(M+m)*g*sin(x(3)))/1/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))];
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x(3)))*sin(x(3)))*[0;1;0;-cos(x(3))/1];
xdot=f+gx*u;
```

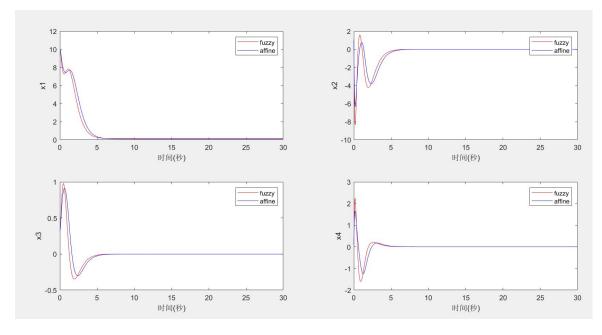
- 4. 基于 T-S 模糊模型,设计状态反馈控制器:  $u(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} h_i(x_3(t)) K_i x(t)$ ,将各个子系统的极点配置到左半平面,仿真验证在该控制律下:
  - (1) T-S 模糊闭环系统的控制效果,并画出闭环系统的状态轨迹图;
  - (2) 仿射非线性系统(2) 的闭环系统的效果,并画出闭环系统的状态轨迹图;
  - (3)给出仿真代码; (20分)

注: 三个操作点分别配置到极点

$$p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2.7534 & -1.5464 & -1.6355 & -2.7453 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
 $p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5324 & -2.4353 & -2.6961 & -2.6343 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2.6594 & -1.6445 & -2.3595 & -3.2659 \end{bmatrix}$ 

## 1、T-S 模糊闭环系统的轨迹图

### 2、仿射非线性系统闭环轨迹图



# 3、给出仿真代码

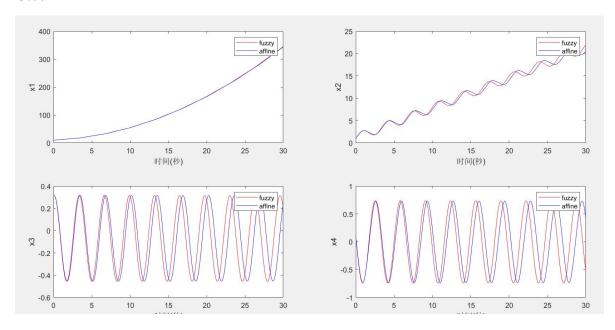
```
核心新增部分:
```

```
x0(1:4)=[10 \ 1 \ pi/10 \ 0.1]';
p1=[-2.7534 -1.5464 -1.6355 -2.7453];
p2=[-1.5324 -2.4353 -2.6961 -2.6343];
p3=[-2.6594 -1.6445 -2.3595 -3.2659];
K0=place(A0,B0,p1);K1=place(A1,B1,p2);K2=place(A2,B2,p3);
[t,close_fuzzy]=ode45('close_fuzzy_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
[t,close_affine]=ode45('close_affine_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
figure(2);
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,1),'r',t,close_affine(:,1),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x1');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,2),'r',t,close_affine(:,2),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x2');
```

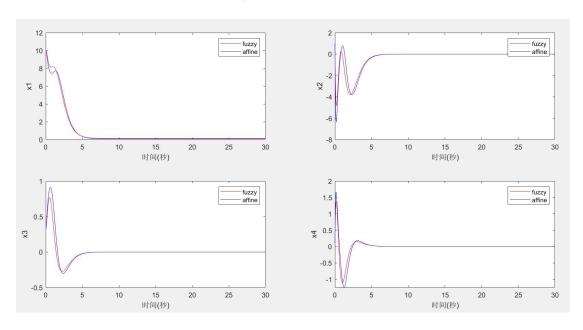
```
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,3),'r',t,close_affine(:,3),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x3');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,4);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,4),'r',t,close_affine(:,4),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x4');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
function xdot = close fuzzy module(t, x);
global A0 A1 A2 B0 B1 B2 u M m K0 K1 K2;
if(x(3) <= 0.25)
          h0=1;
elseif(0.25<x(3)<=0.75)
          %h0=\sin(x(3))/x(3);
          h0=-2*x(3)+1.5;
else
          h0=0;
end
h1=(1-h0)/4;
h2=3*h1;
u0=u-h0*K0*x-h1*K1*x-h2*K2*x;
xdot=h0*(A0*x+B0*u0)+h1*(A1*x+B1*u0)+h2*(A2*x+B2*u0);
function xdot = close affine module(t, x);
global M m l u g K0 K1 K2;
f=[x(2);(m*1*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))+m*g*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3))*si
(3)));x(4); -(m*1*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3))+(M+m)*g*sin(x(3)))/1/(M+m*sin(x(3)))
(3)*sin(x(3)))];
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))*[0;1;0;-cos(x(3))/1];
h0=M*(sin(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
h1=M*(cos(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
h2=m*(sin(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
xdot=f+gx*(u-h0*K0*x-h1*K1*x-h2*K2*x);
```

## 5. 对仿真结果进行分析和讨论(20分)

从开环轨迹图的对比可以看出,两张图之间的轨迹差异比较明显,说明模糊控制器的模型选择的不够好 用 trimf 类型实现模糊控制效果不太好,可以改进尝试其他的隶属度函数。将 h(0) 的取值改为 sin(x)/x 之后,图像得到了极大的改善。



改善后的开环轨迹图



改善后的闭环轨迹图

附件:

# 1、仿真参数选取:

仿真参数选取: 吊车车体的质量 M=100kg,货物的质量 m=50kg,吊绳的长度 l=4m,吊车的动力 u=100N,重力加速度取 g=9.81N/kg,系统初值设为  $x_0=\begin{bmatrix}10&1&pi/10&0.1\end{bmatrix}$ 。

# 2、附件算法

对非线性项  $f(x) = [f_1^T(x) \cdots f_n^T(x)]^T$ , 记

$$\nabla f_{k}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{k}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{k}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix}, (k = 1, \dots, n)$$

它是f(x)的梯度,在记它的 Jacobian 矩阵为

$$J(x) \triangleq \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x^{T}} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \nabla^{T} f_{1}(x) \\ \nabla^{T} f_{2}(x) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla^{T} f_{n}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{2}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{n}(x)}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$$

为了构造含 N 个子系统的 T-S 模糊系统,选取 N 个操作点  $x_{0,i}$   $(i=1,\cdots,N)$ ,其中必须包含系统的平衡点  $x_{0,i}$ 

对平衡点 x<sub>0.1</sub> 对于的子系统计算如下

$$A_{1} = J(x_{0,1})$$
 and  $B_{1} = g(x_{0,1})$  (A1)

对其他操作点 $x_{0,i}(i=2,\cdots,N)$ ,对于的子系统计算如下

$$A_{i} = J(x_{0,i}) + \frac{1}{\|x_{0,i}\|^{2}} \left[ f(x_{0,i}) - J(x_{0,i}) x_{0,i} \right] x_{0,i}^{T} \quad \text{and} \quad B_{i} = g(x_{0,i})$$
(A2)

# 附录:整理好的完整代码

## fuzzy\_trolly.m

```
clear all; close all;
global M m l u g;
global A0 A1 A2 B0 B1 B2 x3 K0 K1 K2;
syms M m 1 g;
M=100; m=50; l=4; g=9.81; u=100;
syms x1 x2 x3 x4;
x00=[0 0 0 0]';x01=[10 0 pi/18 0]';x02=[10 1 pi/18 0]';
x=[x1;x2;x3;x4];
f=[x2;(m*1*x4^2*sin(x3)+m*g*sin(x3)*cos(x3))/(M+m*sin(x3)*sin(x3));x4;-(m*1)
x4^2 \sin(x3) \cos(x3) + (M+m) g \sin(x3) / 1/(M+m \sin(x3) \sin(x3));
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x3)*sin(x3))*[0;1;0;-cos(x3)/1];
J=jacobian(f,x);
Ai=J+(f-J*x)*x'/(x'*x);
A0=double(subs(J,x,x00));
B0=double(subs(gx,x,x00));
A1=double(subs(Ai,x,x01));
B1=double(subs(gx,x,x01));
A2=double(subs(Ai,x,x02));
B2=double(subs(gx,x,x02));
disp('第一个操作点的 A1=');disp(A0);
disp('第一个操作点的 B1=');disp(B0);
disp('第二个操作点的 A2=');disp(A1);
disp('第二个操作点的 B2=');disp(B1);
disp('第三个操作点的 A3=');disp(A2);
disp('第三个操作点的 B3=');disp(B2);
x0(1:4)=[10 \ 1 \ pi/10 \ 0.1]';
[t,open_fuzzy]=ode45('open_fuzzy_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
[t,open_affine]=ode45('open_affine_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
figure(1);
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,1),'r',t,open_affine(:,1),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x1');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,2),'r',t,open_affine(:,2),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x2');
```

```
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,3),'r',t,open_affine(:,3),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x3');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,4);
plot(t, open_fuzzy(:,4),'r',t,open_affine(:,4),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x4');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
x0(1:4)=[10 1 pi/10 0.1]';
p1=[-2.7534 -1.5464 -1.6355 -2.7453];
p2=[-1.5324 -2.4353 -2.6961 -2.6343];
p3=[-2.6594 -1.6445 -2.3595 -3.2659];
K0=place(A0,B0,p1);K1=place(A1,B1,p2);K2=place(A2,B2,p3);
[t,close fuzzy]=ode45('close fuzzy module',0:0.01:30, x0);
[t,close_affine]=ode45('close_affine_module',0:0.01:30, x0);
figure(2);
subplot(2,2,1);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,1),'r',t,close_affine(:,1),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x1');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,2);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,2),'r',t,close_affine(:,2),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x2');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,3);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,3),'r',t,close_affine(:,3),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x3');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
subplot(2,2,4);
plot(t, close_fuzzy(:,4),'r',t,close_affine(:,4),'b');
xlabel('时间(秒)');
ylabel('x4');
legend('fuzzy','affine');
```

# open\_fuzzy\_module.m

```
function xdot = open_fuzzy_module(t, x);
global A0 A1 A2 B0 B1 B2 u M m;
% if(x(3)<=0.25)
% h0=1;
% elseif(0.25<x(3)<=0.75)
% h0=-2*x(3)+1.5;
% else
% h0=0;
% end
h0=sin(x(3))/x(3);
h1=(1-h0)/4;
h2=3*h1;
xdot=h0*(A0*x+B0*u)+h1*(A1*x+B1*u)+h2*(A2*x+B2*u);</pre>
```

# close\_fuzzy\_module.m

```
function xdot = close_fuzzy_module(t, x);
global A0 A1 A2 B0 B1 B2 u M m K0 K1 K2;
% if(x(3) <= 0.25)
     h0=1;
% elseif(0.25 < x(3) < = 0.75)
     h0=\sin(x(3))/x(3);
%
     h0=-2*x(3)+1.5;
% else
%
     h0=0;
% end
h0=\sin(x(3))/x(3);
h1=(1-h0)/4;
h2=3*h1;
u0=u-h0*K0*x-h1*K1*x-h2*K2*x;
xdot=h0*(A0*x+B0*u0)+h1*(A1*x+B1*u0)+h2*(A2*x+B2*u0);
```

# open\_affine\_module.m

```
function xdot = open_affine_module(t, x);
global M m l u g;
f=[x(2);(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))+m*g*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));x(4);-(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3))+(M+m)*g*sin(x(3)))/l/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))];
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))*[0;1;0;-cos(x(3))/l];
xdot=f+gx*u;
```

# close\_affine\_module.m

```
function xdot = close_affine_module(t, x);
global M m l u g K0 K1 K2;
f=[x(2);(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))+m*g*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3)))/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));x(4);-(m*l*x(4)^2*sin(x(3))*cos(x(3))+(M+m)*g*sin(x(3)))/1/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))];
gx=1/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)))*[0;1;0;-cos(x(3))/1];
h0=M*(sin(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
h1=M*(cos(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
h2=m*(sin(x(3)))^2/(M+m*sin(x(3))*sin(x(3)));
xdot=f+gx*(u-h0*K0*x-h1*K1*x-h2*K2*x);
```