TD Commande adaptative par modèle de référence

## Exercice 1:

1) Promamoritère J(0), la règle MIT s'écrit en continu  $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = -\sqrt{\frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta}} \quad \delta > 0$ 

double cas où  $J(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} C^2(\theta) \Rightarrow \left| \frac{d\theta}{dt} = - Y C(\theta) \frac{\partial C}{\partial \theta} \right|$ 

Prome passer en discret, on fait l'approximation  $\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \sim \frac{\theta(k + n) - \theta(k)}{T_5}\right)$ 

PON J(1,0)= 12 e2(1,0), a

 $\frac{d\theta}{dt} \sim \frac{\theta(l+n) - \theta(l)}{T_s} = -\gamma \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta} = -\gamma e(l+\theta) \frac{\partial e(l+\theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\gamma \frac{\partial J}{\partial \theta}$ 

=> o(l+1) = o(l) = (5) e(l, 0) <u>de(l, 0)</u>

 $\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{\partial (k+n)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial (k)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial e(k,\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right]$ 

8>0 Régle MIT en discret

2) On a: y(h+1) = -a g(k) + bu(k) y (k+1) = -amy (k) + bm y (k) u(k) = -0, y(l) + be y (k) (3) u(l) (5) -> (1) => y(k+1) = -ay(k)+ b[-t,y(k)+ te,y(k)] operateur :  $q^{-1} \times (y(k+1) = -(a+ba)y(k) + bay y(k))$ se tard respect :  $q^{-1} \times (y(k+1) = -(a+ba))q^{-1}y(k) + bay q(k)$   $y(k) = -(a+ba)q^{-1}y(k) + bay q^{-1}y(k)$ 

On dedut alos que: | y (k) = Fonction de translet echantillonnée en BF 1 + (a+b0)q-1 y( (b) (9->2) (1.1) en multipliant (2) par q-1 on obtient eightent Forction de transport (H) ym/h) = bm 9-1 yc echant: longe du modèle, de se férence Pour réaliser une poursuite parfaite du modèle de référence, (I) et (II), doinnt mi la mêne fonction de transfert ) b t2 = bm  $\frac{b + (a + b + 0)q^{-1}}{1 + a + a + q^{-1}}$ (a + b01 = am du collectent si a et b connus 020 = bm 3) Comme a et b incomms, on utilise me commande adaptative Ona:  $y(k) = \left[\frac{b629^{-1}}{1 + (a + b6)9^{-1}}\right] y_{c}(k)$  et  $y(k) = \left[\frac{bm9^{-1}}{1 + am9^{-1}}\right] y_{c}(k)$ l'even de pansite de modèle est: e(1) = y(1) - ym(1) come  $o(\lambda_{TA}) = o(\lambda) - \chi e(\lambda, \theta) (\delta e(\lambda, \theta)), \text{ or calculate } \frac{\delta e(\lambda, \theta)}{\delta \theta}$   $\frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_1}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_1}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix}$   $\frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix}$   $\frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta e}{\delta \theta_1} \\ \frac{\delta \theta_2}{\delta \theta_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\delta 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See a et b port monnum, on suppose que 
$$t_1 \simeq 0.0^\circ$$
 soit  $a+b_1 = 0$ .

Conne a et b port monnum, on suppose que  $t_1 \simeq 0.0^\circ$  soit  $a+b_1 = 0$ .

On obtint alas

 $be(l) = \begin{bmatrix} -bq^{-1} \\ 1+amq^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$  y  $(b)$ 
 $be(l) = \begin{bmatrix} bq^{-1} \\ 1+amq^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$  y  $(b)$ ; in suplayat .day  $(b)$ 

with MIT, dismite:  $b(b) = b(b) - y = (b, b) = b(b, b)$ 
 $be(b) = b(b) + y' = b(b) = b(b)$ 
 $be(b) = b(b) + y' = b(b) = b(b)$ 
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Exercice 2:

1) Fonction de transfet en barcle famée G(5) = b ; 1et ordre over integratem u(t) = le(y,(t) - y(t)) -> Correctent
proportionel

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{2} G(s) = \frac{1}{2} G(s) = \frac{1}{2} G(s)$$

$$G BF(S) = \frac{((S) \cdot G(S))}{1 + ((S) \cdot G(S))}$$

= 
$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5(5+n)}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{5(5+n)}\right)} \rightarrow x s(5+n)$$
(1)

Soit 
$$label{eq:soith} label{eq:soith} label{eq:soith}$$

soit le = 1 valou i déale, de le s; b est-

3) Comme best incomm, on whilise la règle MIT pour la mire à pour de le : par g (9) = { et et & = 2 or a  $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} = -\gamma e \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = -\gamma e \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$ 

an Oma e = y - y et y midépedant, de le.

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{eone}{b(s^{2}+s+1b) - 2b^{2}} y = \frac{b}{s^{2}+s+1b} y - \frac{2b^{2}}{s^{2}+s+1b} y - \frac{2b^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + lb} \left[ y_c - \frac{1}{s^2 + s + lb} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{s^2 + s + lb} \left( y_c - y_c \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} = \frac{b}{s^2 + s + lb} \left( y_c - y_c \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} \approx \frac{b}{s^2 + s + lb} \left( y_c - y_c \right)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} \approx \frac$$

## Exercice 2.3.

1) 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_1 + \varphi(\alpha_1)^T \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$$
,  $\varphi(0) = 0$ 
 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_1 + \varphi(\alpha_1)^T \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$ ,  $\varphi(0) = 0$ 
 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (1)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (1)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (2)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (1)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (2)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (2)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (3)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (4)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (5)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (7)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (8)

 $\begin{cases} \dot{\alpha}_1 = \alpha_2 + \varphi(\alpha_1) \dot{\theta} \end{cases}$  (9)

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 $\begin{cases} \dot$ 

 $2_1 = \alpha_1 \Rightarrow 2_1 = \alpha_1 = \alpha_1 + \sqrt{(\alpha_1)\theta}$   $2_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_1$  On we diabod error  $2_1$  in faction de  $2_1, 2_1 = \theta$ . On tire  $\alpha_1 = 2_1 + \alpha_1$  et on implace dans  $2_1$  onnec l'expression, de  $\alpha_1$  obtense in  $\alpha_2 = \frac{2}{2_1} - \frac{2}{2$ 

 $2_1 = \alpha \cdot (2 - \alpha) = U - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_2}, \alpha_1 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_2}\right)$ 

On simplace si, par 
$$o(1 + 9^T \theta)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = U - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_2} \left( \alpha_2 + 9^T (\alpha_3) \theta \right)$$

Emegraph les résultats
$$\frac{2}{2} = -C_1 \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = U - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_2} \left( \alpha_2 + 9^T (\alpha_3) \theta \right)$$

3)  $V(2, 2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2}$ 

3) 
$$V(21.22) = \frac{1}{2} 2_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} 2_2^2$$
  
 $V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial 2_1} 2_1 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial 2_2} 2_2$ 

en nt: lisent les resultats, de la question 2, on remplace Zi, et Zz

$$V = Z_1(-c_1 Z_1 + Z_2) + Z_2 \left[ u - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_1} (\alpha_1 + e_{1a}) \right]$$

$$\dot{V} = -c_1 2_1^2 + 22 \left[ u + 2_1 - \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_1} (\alpha_2 + \varphi^T(\alpha_1) \phi) \right]$$

-> Om christ u

Par rendre, ce telne eyal à - Cete
, afin d'avair V < 0

en , cheis: soont u tel que

$$U = -c_2 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \left( \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_A) \theta \right)$$

on men alors 
$$|\dot{V}(z_1, z_1) = -c_1 z_1^{-1} - c_2 z_1^{-1}$$

in emplasant in dans la dynamique des ellers , de la austism g on g of the later g on g of g on g on

## Eocercice 2.4:

$$\begin{cases} sc_i = gc_1 + \varphi(x_n)^T \theta \\ sc_1 = u, \end{cases}$$

O: rectent des paraêtres inconnu,

 $\delta$ : estime de  $\delta$ ;  $\delta = \theta - \hat{\theta}$ : elleur d'estimation

1) Om définit les vouiables d'eller On remplace o par ê, car t'est inconnu.

$$z_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_1(\alpha_1, \delta) = \alpha_2 - \left(-c_1 z_1 - \rho^{\mathsf{T}}(\alpha_1) \delta\right)$$

 $2_{1} = \alpha_{1}$   $2_{2} = \alpha_{2} - \alpha_{\Lambda}(\alpha_{1}, \hat{\theta})$   $\alpha_{\Lambda}(\alpha_{\Lambda}, \hat{\theta}) = -\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1}$ 

On Hilise' la nero expression, de on obtense idans l'exercica procedent

Pour la gommande u, on utilise la noise expression que l'oscercice precedent, on sempla gant o par é et en sejontent un telne Ve (an, oce, e) anion ca alarera par la sinte:

$$V = \alpha_{2} \left(o(a_{1},o(a_{1},\widehat{\sigma})) = -c_{2} \mathcal{Z}_{2} - \mathcal{Z}_{1} - \frac{\partial d_{1}}{\partial \alpha_{1}} \left(o(a_{1} + \sqrt{\alpha_{1}})\widehat{\sigma}) + \sqrt{2} \left(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{1}\widehat{\sigma}\right)\right)$$

2) On ralcule les dynamique des elleus 2, et 2, 2, =  $\alpha_1$  =  $\alpha_2$  +  $\alpha_1$  ( $\alpha_1$ )  $\theta$  =  $\alpha_2$  +  $\alpha_3$  ( $\alpha_1$ )  $\theta$  =  $\alpha_2$  +  $\alpha_3$  ( $\alpha_4$ )  $\alpha_4$  en employant  $\alpha_4$  ( $\alpha_4$ ).

$$\hat{z}_2 = \hat{z}_2 - \dot{\alpha}_1 = \underbrace{U}_{\dot{\alpha}_1} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{\alpha}_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \dot{\alpha}_1}_{\dot{\alpha}_2} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \dot{\alpha}_1}{\partial \dot{\alpha}} \dot{\dot{\alpha}}}_{\dot{\alpha}_1}$$

In toplagent la , commande u, de la questim 1, on obtient

$$\frac{2}{2} = -2, \quad -c_2 \cdot 2_2 + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \theta_1} \left( \cancel{\alpha}_1 + \cancel{\varphi}^{\intercal} \cdot \widehat{\delta} \right) + \cancel{V}_2 \left( \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \widehat{\delta} \right) \\
-\frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \left( \cancel{\alpha}_2 + \cancel{\varphi}^{\intercal} \cdot \widehat{\delta} \right) + \frac{\partial \alpha_1}{\partial \widehat{\delta}} \stackrel{?}{\delta} \stackrel$$

 $V_{2}\left(2_{1},2_{1},\hat{\theta}\right)=\frac{1}{2}2_{1}^{2}+\frac{1}{2}2_{1}^{2}+\frac{1}{2}\delta^{T}\Gamma^{-1}\delta$   $V_{2}=\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{1}}2_{1}^{2}+\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{2}}2_{1}^{2}+\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{1}}\delta^{2}-\left[\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{1}}\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{2}}\right]2+\frac{\delta V_{1}}{\delta 2_{1}}\delta^{2}$   $\text{come }\delta=\theta-\hat{\theta}\text{ en supposent }\theta=\text{Cte insource }:\theta=0$   $\text{d'ai }\theta=-\hat{\theta}$ 

$$\dot{V}_{2} = [2, 2i] \left[A_{2}\begin{bmatrix}2i\\ \pm i\end{bmatrix} + B_{2}\hat{\sigma}\right] - \tilde{\sigma}^{T}\Pi^{-1}\hat{\sigma}^{i}$$

$$\dot{V}_{2} = -c_{1} 2i^{2} - c_{1}2i^{2} + [2, 2i] \left[P^{i}_{(\alpha_{1})}\right] - \frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial \sigma_{i}}P^{i}_{(\alpha_{1})}\right] \tilde{\sigma}^{i} - \tilde{\sigma}^{T}\Pi^{-1}\hat{\sigma}^{i}$$
on factorismt le telne  $\tilde{\sigma}^{T}\Pi^{-1}$ :
$$\dot{V}_{2} = -c_{1}2i^{2} - c_{1}2i^{2} + \tilde{\sigma}^{T}\Pi^{-1}\left(\Gamma\left[P, -\frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial \sigma_{i}}P_{(\alpha_{1})}\right]\left[\frac{2}{2i}\right] - \tilde{\sigma}^{i}\right)$$
Pour amules le traiseine telne an chairit.

Par anuler le traisière telue, on chairit.

$$\hat{\theta} = \Gamma \left[ \Upsilon, -\frac{\partial d_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \Upsilon_{(2)} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial_1}{\partial \alpha_2} \right] = \Gamma \left( \Upsilon_{(2)}^2 - \frac{\partial d_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \Upsilon_{(2)}^2 \right)$$

On peut eiriste 
$$\hat{\theta} = \Gamma \mathcal{T}_2(\alpha, \hat{\theta})$$

$$\mathcal{T}_2(\alpha, \hat{\theta}) = \mathcal{Y}_2 - \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_1}{\partial \alpha_1} \mathcal{Y}_2$$

$$\mathcal{T}_1$$

Tr, Er: Tuning functions  $\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) = - \left( \frac{2}{1}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{1} \right)$   $\frac{2}{3} = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$   $\frac{2}{3}$ 

en utilisat le Lemne de Barbalat et le theilne su la conseque bolnée, on décluit que  $n = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  quand  $t \rightarrow \infty$