ges:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 - x_2^3 \\ -x_1 \\ x_1^2 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

Relatives Grad

$$\dot{y} = \frac{d}{dt}y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}\dot{x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x}\left(f(x) + g(x)u\right)$$

$$= L_{1}h(x) + L_{2}h(x)u$$

$$= (x_{3} - x_{3}^{3}) + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\ddot{y} = \frac{d}{dt}\dot{y} = \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial t}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(L_t h(x) + L_y h(x) u \right) \cdot \left(f(x) + g(x) u \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x_3 - x_1^3 \right) \cdot \left(f(x) + g(x) u \right)$$

$$= \left(+3x_1^3 + x_1^3 - x_3 \right) + 1u$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x_3 - x_2^2) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} O & -3x_2^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

=>
$$L_8 L_f^1 h(x) = L_5 L_f^{r-1} h(x) \neq 0$$
 => $r=2$

Byrnes-laidon - Normalform

$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h(x) \\ L_f h(x) \\ \phi_{T+1}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \times_1 \\ \times_3 - \times_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{g} \varphi_{3}(x) = \frac{\partial \varphi_{3}(x)}{\partial x} g(x) = \frac{\partial \varphi_{3}(x)}{\partial x} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \phi_3(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

Pres (x) est so au bestimmen, dass

$$\frac{d}{d\epsilon} \phi_3(x) = L_4 \phi_3(x) + L_9 \phi_3(x) u$$

duch dien World ist die Nulldynaun't mashans'y von M

=> jede Furtion von x1, x2 oder x1 modx2 esfallt das

=> man will dass die forchi . hahix

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \, \Phi(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 - x_2 \\ \phi_3(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3x_{2}^{2} & 1 \\ \frac{\partial \phi_{3}}{\partial x_{4}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{3}}{\partial x_{6}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{3}}{\partial x_{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

regular ist.

=
$$\frac{\partial \Phi_s}{\partial x_i}$$
 doub wickt 0 sew, south ist Zeile 3 linear orth. van Zeile 1

$$=$$
 $\bigvee_{3} (x) = X_2$

Transformientes System

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \bigoplus (x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 - x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \overline{z}_4 \\ \overline{z}_1 \\ \overline{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_2 \\ L_f^2 h(\phi^{-1}(z)) + L_9 L_f h(\phi^{-1}(z)) \\ L_f \phi_3(\phi^{-1}(z)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_f \varphi_3(x) = \frac{\partial \varphi_3(x)}{\partial x} f(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x_2) f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_3 - x_2^3 \\ -x_2 \\ x_4^2 - x_3 \end{bmatrix} = -X_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}^2 + 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3}^2 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reselgente

$$\dot{z}_1 = Z_2$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = 2z_3^3 - z_2 + z_1^2 + 1u$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = 2z_3^3 - z_2 + z_1^2 + 1u$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = z_2 + z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_2^2 + z_1^2 + 1u$$

$$\dot{Z}_3 = -Z_3$$

Zustandsvächfähmus:

$$M = \frac{1}{\alpha(s)} \left(-2(s) + V \right)$$

Geschlossener Kreis:

$$z_1 = z_1$$

=>
$$Q(z) = \frac{x_1(z)}{A(z)} = \frac{z_2}{1}$$

Das Teilsystem Z3 = -23 ist du geschlossenen kreis wielt brobachtbar

Nulldynamis

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$