geg .:

Relative Grad

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

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

$$= L_f h(x) + L_g h(x)u$$

$$= (X_3 - X_2^3) + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x} = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x_3 - x_2^2 \right) \cdot (f(x) + g(x) u)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} h(x) + \frac{1}{2} L_t h(x) u$$

$$= \left(+3x_2^3 + x_1^2 - x_3 \right) + 1u$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x_3 - x_1^2) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} O & -3x_1^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Byrnes-laidon'-Normalform

$$\phi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_I \\ \psi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h(x) \\ L_f h(x) \\ \phi_{T+A}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_A \\ x_3 - x_1^3 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Prin (x) est so an bestimmen,

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

duch dien Wall ist die Wulldynaun't mashäns'y van M

=> jede Further von X1, X2 oder x, wolx esfallt day

=> man will dans die forch - Lahix

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3x_1^2 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial x_4} & \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial x_4} & \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial x_5} \end{bmatrix}$$

regulär ist.

$$=\frac{\partial \Phi_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}$$
 doub wickt O sev, south it fails 3 linear obt. van fails 1

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

Transformiates System

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{1} \\ Z_{2} \\ Z_{3} \end{bmatrix} = (x_{1}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} - x_{2} \\ x_{3} - x_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z}{4} \\ \frac{z}{4} \\ \frac{z}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z}{4} \\ \frac{L_f}{4} h(\dot{\phi}^{\dagger}(z)) + \frac{L_g}{4} L_f h(\dot{\phi}^{\dagger}(z)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_f \dot{\phi}_3(\dot{\phi}^{\dagger}(z)) \\ \frac{L_f}{4} \dot{\phi}_3(\dot{\phi}^{\dagger}(z)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} d^{3}(x) = \frac{\partial d^{3}(x)}{\partial x} f(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^{2}) f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{3} - x^{3} \\ -x^{5} \end{bmatrix} = -x^{5}$$

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

Regelgente

$$\dot{z}_{1} = Z_{2}$$

$$\dot{z}_{2} = 2z_{3}^{3} - z_{2} + Z_{3}^{2} + 4u$$

$$\dot{z}_{3} = -z_{3}$$

Zustandsmichfühmus:

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

Geschlossener Kreis:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$

Das Teilsystem
$$\dot{z}_3 = -23$$
 ist dun geschlossenen kreis wielt
brobachtbar
Es muss von alleine stabil sein ($\dot{z}_3 = -23$ wit stabil)

Nulldynamik

$$\xi = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\eta = \begin{bmatrix} z_3 \end{bmatrix}$; Nulldynamih: $\dot{\eta} = q(\xi \cdot \eta) \Big|_{\xi=0}$