









A

CLENTX



B



C

D

E

F

G

Н







CLINTY











the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (10)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (11)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (12)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (13)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (14)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (15)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (16)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (17)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (18)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (19)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (20)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (21)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (22)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (23)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (24)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (25)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (26)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (27)$$

and  $\lambda_{\max}(P)$  is the maximum eigenvalue of  $P$ .

It is clear that the  $\mathcal{H}_\infty$  norm of the closed-loop system is bounded by

$$\|\mathcal{H}_\infty\| \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} \quad (28)$$

where  $P$  is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$A^T P + P A + C^T C = 0 \quad (29)$$







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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of children under 15 years of age in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by 2015 (United Nations 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to provide a safe and healthy environment for children. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that 10 million children die each year from preventable causes, and that 100 million children are disabled by preventable causes (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the leading causes of death and disability in children as: infectious diseases, malnutrition, and injuries.

The WHO has also identified the leading causes of injury in children as: falls, drowning, road traffic accidents, and fires. The WHO has estimated that 10 million children are injured each year, and that 100 million children are disabled by injuries (WHO 1999). The WHO has identified the leading causes of injury in children as: falls, drowning, road traffic accidents, and fires.

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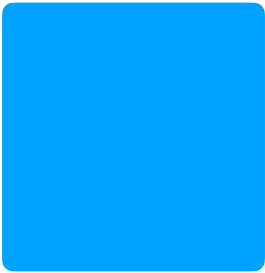
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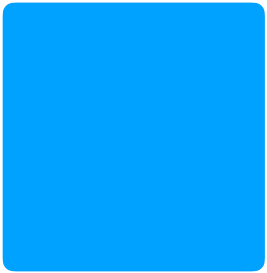
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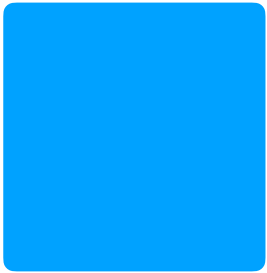


















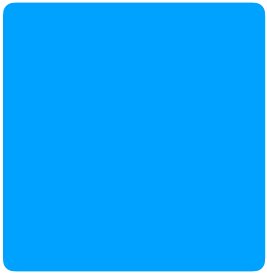


















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**No effort + no quality**