

# National Cheng Kung University

Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics

# 非線性控制第七章作業

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An Assignment submitted for the NCKU:

【P4-065】非線性控制

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### 1. Problem Statement

### 7.1 考慮二階非線性系統

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 \tag{1a}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_1 + (1 + x_2^2)u \tag{1b}$$

- 1. 列出逆向步進控制的設計步驟,參考 (7.4.2) 式 -(7.4.7)式,設計控制律  $u(x_1,x_2)$ ,使得控制後的系統 (亦即閉迴路系統) 相對於原點爲漸進穩定。
- 2. 將所得到的  $u(x_1, x_2)$  代回 (1) 式,進行閉迴路的 Matlab 模擬。選定不同的初始點,畫出相平面軌跡,驗證軌跡相對於原點的漸進穩定。
- 3. 擴大初始點的分布範圍,從 Matlab 的相平面軌跡圖,判斷所得到的閉迴路系統是區域穩定還是全域穩定?
- 4. 檢視問題 1. 所得的 Lyapunov 函數  $V(x_1, x_2)$ , 從學理上判斷它是保證區域穩定 還是全域穩定?與 Matlab 的模擬結果是否相符?
- 5. 檢查問題 1. 所列出的設計步驟,判斷所得到的控制律  $u(x_1,x_2)$  是否爲唯一?如果不是,嘗試求得另一個可以保證漸進穩定的控制律  $u'(x_1,x_2)$  ,並比較  $u'(x_1,x_2)$  與  $u(x_1,x_2)$  的模擬結果。

提示:如果依據 (7.4.2) 式 - (7.4.7) 式無法設計出所需要的控制器,試著先進行座標平移  $y_1 = x_1$ ,  $y_2 = x_2 + 1$ ,然後在  $(y_1, y_2)$  的座標下進行逆向步進控制及 Matlab 模擬。討論爲什麼需要座標平移?

對於非線性系統控制策略,前一章介紹了回授線性化的控制手段,隱 含在背後的精神爲設計一套合理的座標轉換將探討的非線性系統轉換 爲等義的線性系統,再以線性系統的控制策略設計對應的控制器解決 欲求解的控制問題,最終利用逆轉換得到原系統的非線性控制器設 計。然而,由於在回授線性化過程中需要達成的内外迴路雙重控制目 標,將可能面臨控制器設計過程複雜、降地系統收斂速度、超過可實 現範圍,甚至對於非最小相位系統或是下三角系統 (lower-triangular structure) 將無法使用線性系統控制手段取得狀態回授控制器。另一 方面,從 Lvapunov 穩定性定理可得知對於一非線性系統而言倘若能 夠構造出一個 Lyapunov 函數使得此函數沿著閉迴路系統軌跡的時間 導數爲負定,則此系統平衡點的穩定性可以被保證;然而相對於低階 系統、純量系統,尋找高階非線性系統的 Lvapunov 函數不是一件容 易的事情。因此倘若能夠將高階系統的設計轉化成低階系統的遞歸設 計,亦即從低階系統甚至是純量系統開始設計,之後逐步遞增所設計 的系統階次,即可成功得到整個系統的狀態回授控制器,而高階系統

的 Lyapunov 函數可以藉由每一步所構造的低階系統的 Lyapunov 函數 遞歸得到,而這就是逆向步進控制 (Backstepping) 的主要理念。

對於系統 (1) 而言,吾人首先進行座標平移,令  $y_1=x_1,\ y_2=x_2+1$ ,可將系統轉變成

$$\dot{y}_1 = y_1^2 + y_1 y_2 \tag{2a}$$

$$\dot{y}_2 = y_1 + (1 + (y_2 - 1)^2)u \tag{2b}$$

對於爲何須將此系統進行平移,將在後面討論。

因此對於系統 (2) 而言,令  $x = y_1, \xi = y_2$ ,可將系統重新寫成

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + g_0(x)\xi \tag{3a}$$

$$\dot{\xi} = f_1(x,\xi) + g_1(x,\xi)u \tag{3b}$$

其中  $f_0(x) = x^2$ ,  $f_1(x,\xi) = x$ ,  $g_0(x,\xi) = x$ ,  $g_1(x,\xi) = x + (\xi - 1)^2$  °

對於系統 (3) 而言,若  $f_1(x,\xi) \neq 0$  時,可透過構建適當的訊號轉換

$$u = \frac{1}{g_1(x,\xi)} \cdot (u_1 - f_1(x,\xi))$$
 (4)

將系統 (3) 進一步轉化成標準型式:

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + g_0(x)\xi \tag{5a}$$

$$\dot{\xi} = u_1 \tag{5b}$$

其中值得注意的是當  $f_1(x,\xi)=0$ ,  $g_1(x,\xi_1)=1$  時系統 (3) 可自然的轉換成系統 (5),因此對於原本的非線性系統 (1) 而言,吾人只要針對系統 (5) 設計一套合理的逆向步進控制穩定器,即可成功使得原本系統的平衡點爲漸進穩定。

因此,逆向步進控制器設計將分爲下列四個步驟進行:

# (1) 設計內層結構的控制律:

首先針對內層結構的狀態方程式 (5a) 設計控制器  $\xi = \phi(x)$  使得內層子系統爲漸進穩定,意即尋找一個正定且連續的 Lyapunov 函數  $V_1(x)$  使得此函數沿著系統軌跡的時間導數滿足

$$\dot{V}_1(x) \equiv \nabla V_1 \cdot \dot{x} = \frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x} \left( f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) \right) \le -V_a(x) \le 0 \quad (6)$$

其中  $V_a(x)$  爲一正定函數,得到的控制律  $\phi(x)$  需使閉迴路子系統

滿足

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) \tag{7}$$

爲漸進穩定。

因此,對於子系統 (5a),構造正定 Lyapunov 函數

$$V_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 (8)$$

則  $V_1(x)$  沿著系統軌跡的時間導數爲

$$\dot{V}_1(x) = x\dot{x} = (f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x))x$$

$$= (x^2 + x\phi(x))x$$

$$= x^3 + x^2\phi(x) \tag{9}$$

此時選擇虛擬控制器  $\phi(x)$  滿足

$$\phi(x) = -x - x^2 \tag{10}$$

代入 (9) 可得

$$\dot{V}_1(x) = x^3 + x^2 \phi(x) = -x^4 =: -V_a(x) \le 0$$
(11)

其中 $V_a(x)$  的正定性可由  $x^4 \ge 0$  確保,因此由 Lyapunov 穩定性定

理可保證閉迴路子系統 (7) 在虛擬控制器 (10) 的作用下為漸進穩定。

# (2) 建立外層結構運動方程式:

將 (5) 改寫成

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) + g_0(x)(\xi - \phi(x))$$
(12a)

$$\dot{\xi} = u_1 \tag{12b}$$

由於變數  $\xi$  為控制訊號  $u_1$  的積分結果,而  $\xi$  同時是子系統 (5a) 的虛擬控制訊號,因此在子系統 (12a) 中的控制訊號可等義的變為  $\xi - \phi(x)$   $\circ$ 

# (3) 定義外層結構的控制訊號:

令  $z = \xi - \phi(x)$ ,可得  $\dot{z} = \dot{\xi} - \dot{\phi}(x) = u_1 - \dot{\phi}(x)$ ,此時可將系統 (12) 將一步改寫成

$$\dot{x} = f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) + g_0(x)z \tag{13a}$$

$$\dot{z} = u_1 - \dot{\phi}(x) =: v \tag{13b}$$

比較系統 (5) 及系統 (13),可發現在系統 (5) 中子系統控制訊號

爲  $\xi$  而全系統控制訊號爲  $u_1$ ; 而在系統 (13) 中子系統控制訊號爲 z 而全系統控制訊號爲 v  $\circ$ 

(4) 決定外層結構控制律: 觀察系統 (13) 可得知子系統 (13a) 爲零動態穩定;借鑑於 (8) 建構 Lyapunov 函數的辦法,吾人選擇

$$V(x,z) = V_1(x) + \frac{1}{2}z^2$$
 (14)

此時 V(x,z) 沿著系統 (13) 軌跡的時間導數爲

$$\dot{V}(x,z) \equiv \frac{\partial V(x,z)}{\partial x}\dot{x} + \frac{\partial V(x,z)}{\partial z}\dot{z} 
= \frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x} (f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) + g_0(x)z) + zv$$
(15)

此時選擇控制律v滿足

$$v = -\frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x}g_0(x) - kz, \quad k > 0$$
(16)

可使 (15) 進一步滿足

$$\dot{V}(x,z) = \frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x} \left( f_0(x) + g_0(x)\phi(x) \right) - kz^2$$

$$= -V_a(x) - kz^2 < 0, \quad \forall x \neq 0, z \neq 0$$
(17)

因此,根據 Lyapunov 穩定性定理,由 (13) 及 (16) 所構成的閉迴 路系統在平衡點 (x,z)=(0,0) 爲漸進穩定,意即當  $t\to\infty$  時有  $x = y_1 \to 0, z \to 0$ ; 同時,由於  $z = \xi - \phi(x) = y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2$ ,可推 論出當  $t \to \infty$  時有  $y_2 \to 0$ ,綜合上述可得  $(y_1, y_2) = (0, 0)$  爲一漸 進穩定的平衡點, 此時控制器型式爲:

$$u(y_{1}, y_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{1}(x, \xi)} \cdot \left(u_{1} - f_{1}(x, \xi)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{1}(x, \xi)} \cdot \left(\left(v + \dot{\phi}(x)\right) - f_{1}(x, \xi)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{1}(x, \xi)} \cdot \left(\left(-\frac{\partial V_{1}(x)}{\partial x}g_{0}(x) - kz\right) + \dot{\phi}(x) - f_{1}(x, \xi)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{g_{1}(x, \xi)} \left(\frac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial x}(f_{0}(x) + g_{0}(x)\xi) - \frac{\partial V_{1}(x)}{\partial x}g_{0}(x) - k(\xi - \phi(x)) - f_{1}(x, \xi)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (y_{2} - 1)^{2}} \left((-1 - 2y_{1}) \cdot (y_{1}^{2} + y_{1}y_{2}) - y_{1} \cdot y_{1} - k(y_{2} + y_{1} + y_{1}^{2}) - y_{1}\right)$$

$$(18)$$

對於系統 (2),吾人透過 Backstepping 控制手段建構狀態回授控制器 (18),使得系統狀態  $(y_1,y_2)$  能夠成功收斂到原點;然而對於未進行座標平移前的系統 (1),如果依照同樣的手法,將會使得

$$V_1(x_1) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2, \quad \xi = \phi(x_1) = -1 - x_1 - x_1^2$$

$$\Longrightarrow \dot{V}_1(x_1) = x_1\dot{x}_1 = x_1^2 + x_1^3 + x_1^2\phi(x) = -x_1^4 \tag{19}$$

$$V(x_1, x_2) = V_1(x_1) + \frac{1}{2}(\xi - \phi(x_1))^2,$$

$$u(x_1, x_2) = \frac{(-1 - x_1) \cdot (x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 x_2) - x_1^2 - k(x_2 + 1 + x_1 + x_1^2) - x_1}{1 + x_2^2}$$

$$\implies \dot{V}(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^4 - k(x_2 - \phi(x_1))^2, \quad k > 0$$
(20)

注意]:對於系統 (1),由於  $\phi(x_1)$  不滿足  $\phi(0) = 0$  之特性 (事實上  $\phi(0) = -1$ ),此時將導致最終設計出的控制器使得系統 狀態  $x_1$  收斂到 0 的同時  $x_2$  將收斂到 -1 (因爲當  $x_1 \to 0$  時 $x_2 = \phi(x_1) = -1 - x_1 - x_1^2 \to -1$ ),其中主要的原因在於子系統 (1a) 中  $x_1x_2$  項 與  $x_1$  項的存在將會使得 Backstepping 控制策略失敗,因此對於系統 (1) 設計 Backstepping 控制器是無效的因而需要先進行座標平移  $y_1 = x_1$ ,  $y_2 = x_2 + 1$  再進行討論 (以 Backstepping 控制手段無法解決系統 (1) 的穩定化問題)。

對於系統(2),吾人以 Backstepping 控制策略設計狀態迴授穩定器,成功讓系統狀態 $(y_1(t),y_2(t))$ 收斂到原點,其中控制器滿足

$$u(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2} \Big( (-1 - 2y_1) \cdot (y_1^2 + y_1 y_2) - y_1 \cdot y_1 - k(y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2) - y_1 \Big)$$

對於閉迴路系統,以 Matlab 模擬檢驗系統穩定度,此時選定 k=1 及選擇 8 組初始狀態滿足

第幾組	初始狀態	第幾組	初始狀態
$(y_1^1(0), y_2^1(0))$	(1,0)	$(y_1^2(0), y_2^2(0))$	(0,2)
$(y_1^3(0), y_2^3(0))$	(-2,0)	$(y_1^4(0), y_2^4(0))$	(0, -2)
$(y_1^5(0), y_2^5(0))$	(1, 1)	$(y_1^6(0), y_2^6(0))$	(-1,1)
$(y_1^7(0), y_2^7(0))$	(-1, -1)	$(y_1^8(0), y_2^8(0))$	(1, -1)

模擬結果如圖 1 所示,從圖中可以發現雖然系統運動軌跡較爲複雜,但這些軌跡都會漸近式的向原點靠近,最終進入原點/平衡點。另一方面,吾人畫出  $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  之時域響應,如圖 2-3 所示,可以看到  $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  皆會先爬到一個峰值再往原點邁進,過程中並不會有抖振效

應 (chattering effect) 或是頻頻在正負切換的情形發生,並且大多會在 t < 100 前收斂到  $\pm 0.05$ ,在緩慢收斂到原點。

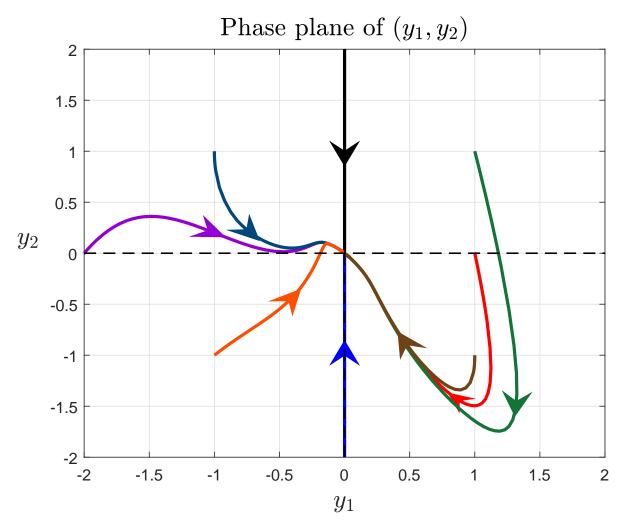


Figure 1: 相平面軌跡  $(y_1(t), y_2(t))$ 

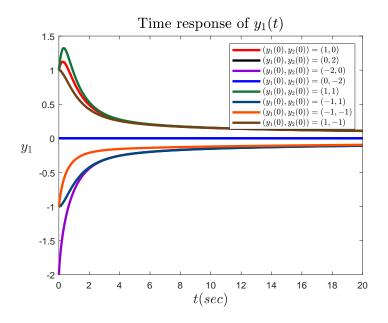


Figure 2: 時域響應  $y_1(t) - t$ 

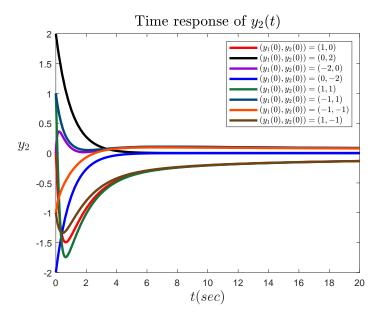


Figure 3: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ 

另一方面,對於系統 (1) 若吾人以相同的邏輯進行 Backstepping 控制器設計,得到的狀態回授控制器滿足

$$u(x_1, x_2) = \frac{(-1 - x_1) \cdot (x_1 + x_1^2 + x_1 x_2) - x_1^2 - k(x_2 + 1 + x_1 + x_1^2) - x_1}{1 + x_2^2}$$

在此控制器的作用下,閉迴路系統最佳只能收斂到 (0,-1),倘若選擇同樣的初始狀態同時亦選擇 k=1,此時模擬結果如圖 4 所示,從圖中可以發現這些軌跡都會漸近式的進入 (0,-1)。另一方面,吾人畫出 $x_1(t),x_2(t)$  之時域響應,如圖 5-6 所示,可以看到  $x_1(t)$  與  $y_1(t)$  相同的運動軌跡,而  $x_2(t)$  的運動軌跡與  $y_2(t)$  雖然不同但是趨勢相似,只是一個收斂到 -1 另一個收斂到 0。 綜合上述,吾人再次確認針對系統 (1) 的穩定化問題以 Backstepping 控制策略進行狀態迴授穩定器設計是無效的,此時可以試著以其他方式項式回授線線性化或是動模式控制等控制策略解決此類穩定化問題。

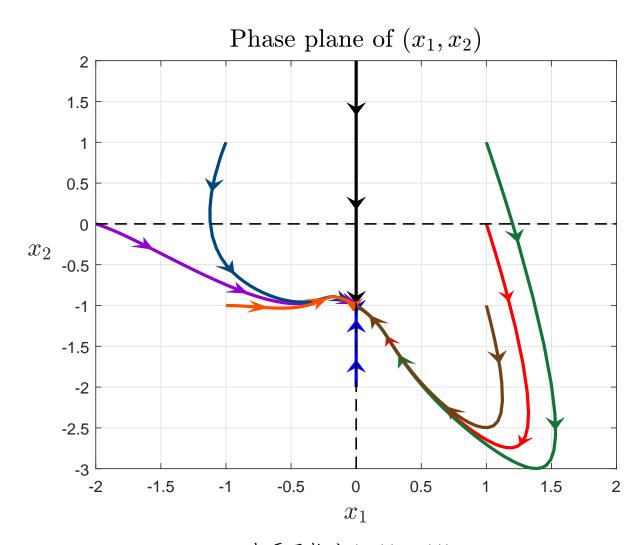


Figure 4: 相平面軌跡  $(x_1(t), x_2(t))$ 

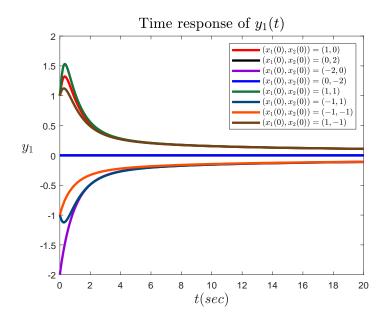


Figure 5: 時域響應  $x_1(t) - t$ 

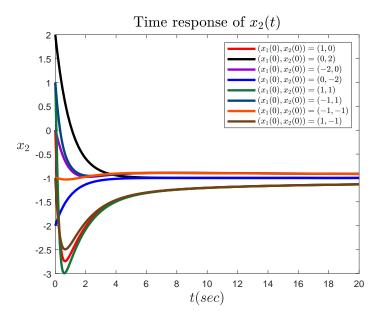


Figure 6: 時域響應  $x_2(t) - t$ 

透過前一題分析,吾人得知在建構的 Backstepping 狀態回授穩定器 (18) 作用下,非線性系統 (2) 的狀態軌跡將成功的收斂到平衡點/原點。在此之上,吾人欲得知閉迴路的漸進穩定性是否爲全局滿足的,因此對於 7.1-2 初始狀態,倘若將初始狀態分別放大 10, 100, 1000 倍,得到的模擬結果如圖 7-9 所示。

將圖 7-9 與圖 1 做比較,可以發現當將初始狀態放大後系統軌跡當會收斂到原點,且當狀態離原點越來越遠時,閉迴路系統相平面軌跡將越直接收斂到  $y_2 = -y_1$  此條直線方程上再接著沿著此條直線方程收斂到原點;因此透過 Matlab 模擬吾人"推論"閉迴路系統的漸進穩定性是全局的,而是否真的爲全局漸進穩定則需透過 Lyapunov 直接穩定性定理及全域穩定定理進行判斷。

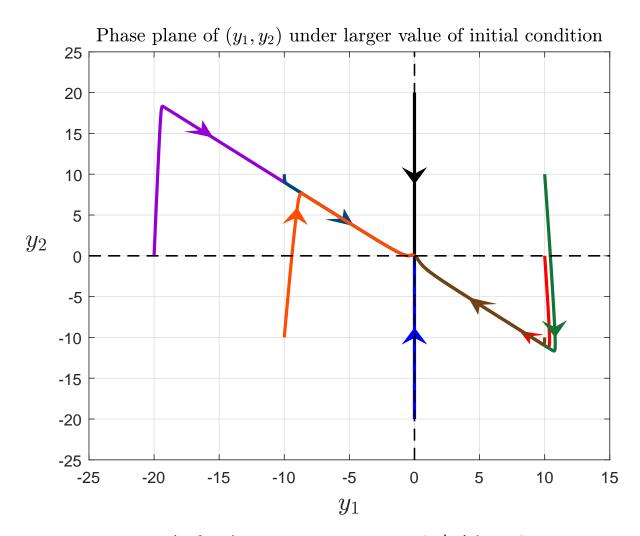


Figure 7: 相平面軌跡  $(y_1(t), y_2(t))$ : 10 倍遠的初始值

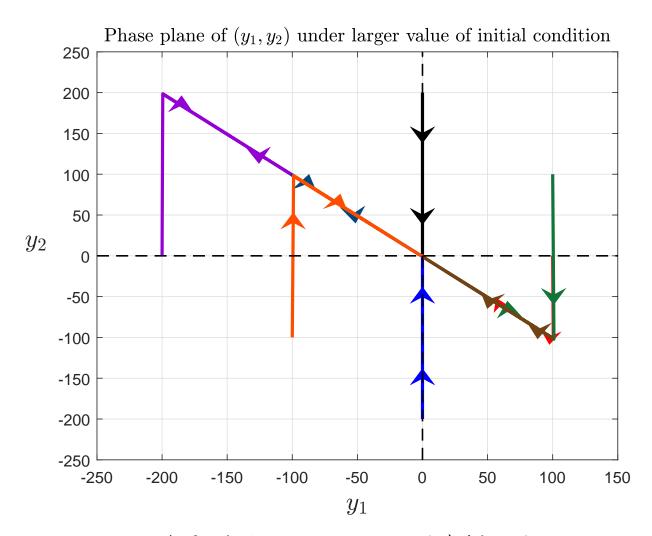


Figure 8: 相平面軌跡  $(y_1(t), y_2(t))$ : 100 倍遠的初始值

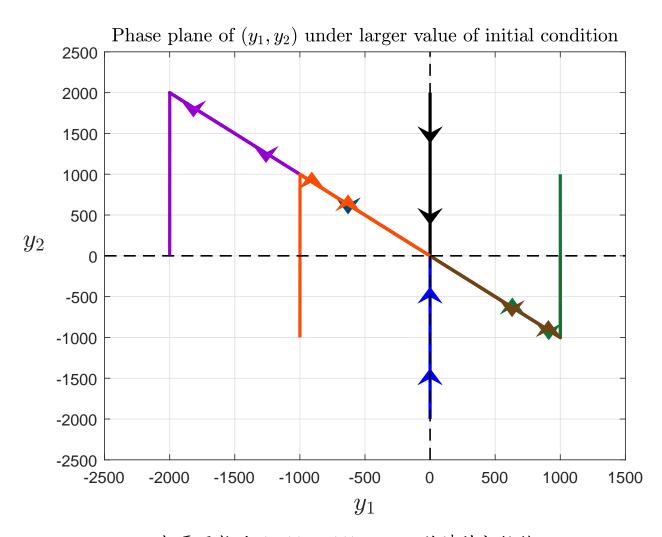


Figure 9: 相平面軌跡  $(y_1(t), y_2(t))$ : 1000 倍遠的初始值

在前一題的 Matlab 模擬過程當中,吾人透過將初始狀態的分布範圍由分別放大 10 倍、100 倍、1000 倍,最終藉由歸納"推論"在 Backstepping 狀態迴授穩定器  $u(y_1,y_2)$  的作用下,由 (2) 及 (18) 組成的閉迴路系統爲漸進穩定。然而,Matlab 模擬仍然可能會面臨 case 不夠導致錯誤推論的情形,因此爲了驗證 Matlab 模擬的正確性,使用 Lyapunov 直接穩定定理及全域穩定定理爲一種較爲安全的驗證方式。

非線性系統的局部進進穩定是指當系統初始狀態與原點/平衡點的距離在一定範圍內會有  $\lim_{t\to\infty}\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t})=\mathbf{0}$ ,此收斂範圍可被稱爲 (i) Region of attraction (ii) Region of asymptotic stability (iii) Domain of attraction (iv) Basin,當吸引域的範圍擴張到整個  $\mathbb{R}^n$  空間時,原點可被視爲全域漸進穩定的平衡點。

考慮一個自治(autonomous)/非時變(time-invariant)系統  $\dot{x}=f(x)$ , 其中  $f:D\subseteq\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$  爲一個局部 Lipschitz 函數且 D 爲一個包含平衡 點  $\mathbf{x}=0$  的域。Lyapunov 直接定理説明了若存在一個函數  $V:D\to\mathbb{R}$  使得系統滿足

$$V(0) = 0 \quad \mathbf{\perp} \quad V(\mathbf{x}) > 0, \ \forall \mathbf{x} \in D - \{0\}$$
 (21)

$$\dot{V}(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial V(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} \dot{x}_i < 0, \ \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \ \& \ \mathbf{x} \in D - \{0\},$$
 (22)

則系統平衡點爲局部漸進穩定。然而,Lyapunov 直接穩定定理僅能保證平衡點局部穩定性。倘若需討若平衡點是否爲全域穩定,則需利用全域穩定定理(又稱 Barbashin-Krasovskii 定理)確認平衡點的穩定性;此定理與 Lyapunov 直接穩定定理大致相同,唯要求系統Lyapunov 函數需額外滿足放射狀無界條件 (radially unbounded),意即

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| \to \infty \Longrightarrow V(\mathbf{x}) \to \infty$$
 (23)

也就是當 $\mathbf{x}$ 離原點/平衡點無窮遠時, $V(\mathbf{x})$ 的值也必需趨近於無窮大。

對於系統 (2), 吾人透過 Backstepping 控制策略所選擇的 Lyapunov

函數爲

$$V(y_1, y_2) = V_1(x) + \frac{1}{2}z^2 = \frac{1}{2}y_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}(y_2 - \phi(x_1))^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 + (y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2)^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(y_1^4 + 2y_1^3 + 2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 2y_1y_2 + 2y_1^2y_2)$$
(24)

分析 (24),可以得知

(i) 
$$V(0) = 0$$
  $\not\perp V(y) > 0$ ,  $\forall y = (y_1, y_2) \neq 0$ 

(ii) 
$$||y|| \to \infty \Longrightarrow V(y) \to \infty$$

(iii) 
$$\dot{V}(y) = -y_1^4 - k(y_1 + y_2 + y_1^2)^2 < 0, \ \forall y = (y_1, y_2) \neq 0 \ \text{L} \ k > 0.$$

因此對於閉迴路系統 (2) 和 (18) 而言原點是全域漸進穩定的平衡點, 與 Matlab 模擬的結果相同。

在 7.1-1 的分析中,Backstepping 狀態回授控制器  $u(y_1,y_2)$  的架構過程 將與虛擬控制器  $\phi(y_1)$  及轉換過的控制器 v 相關,因此吾人判斷 u(x)亦不唯一,同時有四種改變控制器的形式:

# (i) 改變虛擬控制器 $\phi(y_1)$ 的控制增益進一步影響控制律:

在設計內層結構控制律時,對於子系統 (1a) 選擇 Lyapunov 函數  $V_1(y_1)=1/2y_1^2$  使得  $\dot{V}_1(y_1)=y_1^3+y_1^2\phi(y_1)$ ,此時如果增加一個可調變參數 a>0 並選擇

$$\phi(y_1) = -y_1 - a \cdot y_1^2 \tag{25}$$

此時系統將滿足  $\dot{V}_1(y_1) = -a \cdot y_1^4 < 0$ , $\forall y_1 \neq 0$ ,因此藉由 Lyapunov 直接穩定定理可得知子系統 (1a) 為漸進穩定。在 7.1-1 中吾人不失一般性的選擇 a=1,而在此部分吾人欲探討 a 的選擇對於控制器  $u(y_1,y_2)$  及閉迴路系統的影響,因此吾人先將控制器 (18) 改寫成

$$u_a(y_1, y_2) = \frac{(-1 - 2ay_1)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - k(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2) - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

此時將 k 固定爲 k=1,選擇初始狀態  $(y_1^9(0),y_2^9(0))=(5,-5)$ ,  $(y_1^{10}(0),y_2^{10}(0))=(-5,5)$ ,比較 a=1,10,100,100 對於系統狀態軌跡  $y_1(t)$  及  $y_2(t)$  影響。模擬結果如圖 10-12 所示,可以看到 a=1 時  $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  在一開始會先較快的向原點靠近,然而之後收斂到原點的速度會被 a=10,100,1000 追過去,最終 a 越大  $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  越快收斂到原點。

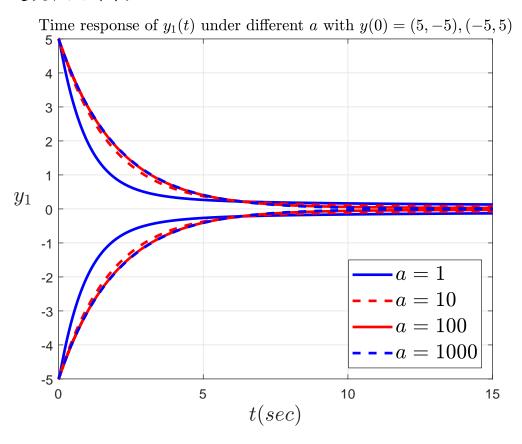


Figure 10: 時域響應  $y_1(t)-t$ , 改變 a 值

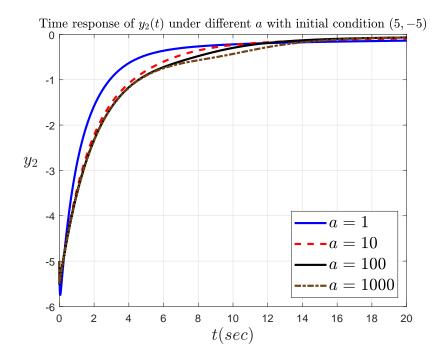


Figure 11: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (5, -5)$ ,改變 a 值

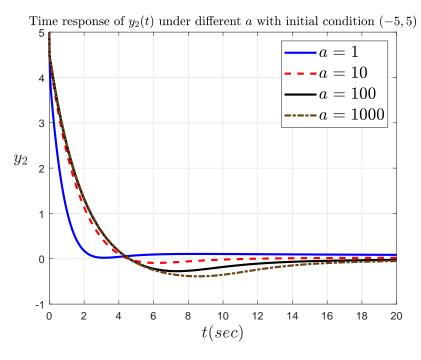


Figure 12: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-5, 5)$ ,改變 a 值

### (ii) 改變及全系統控制訊號 v 的控制增益進一步影響控制律:

在決定外層結構控制律時,對於系統 (1a) 選擇 Lyapunov 函數  $V(y_1,y_2)=1/2y_1^2+1/2(y_2-\phi(y_1))^2$  及  $v=-\partial V_1(y_1)/\partial y_1\cdot y_1-k(y_2-\phi(y_1))$  此時系統將滿足  $\dot{V}(y_1,y_2)=-a\cdot y_1^4-k\cdot (y_2-\phi(y_1))^2<0$ ,  $\forall y_1,y_2\neq 0$ ,因此藉由 Lyapunov 直接穩定定理可得知閉迴路統爲漸進穩定。7.1-2 模擬中吾人選擇 k=1 討論初始狀態不同對於系統響應的影響,而在此部分吾人欲探討 k 的選擇對於控制器  $u(y_1,y_2)$  及閉迴路系統的影響,因此吾人將控制器 (18) 改寫成

$$u_k(y_1, y_2) = \frac{(-1 - 2y_1)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - k(y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2) - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

將 a 固定爲 a=1,選擇初始狀態  $(y_1^9(0),y_2^9(0))=(5,-5),$   $(y_1^{10}(0),y_2^{10}(0))=(-5,5)$ ,比較 k=1,10,100,100 對於系統狀態軌跡  $y_1(t)$  及  $y_2(t)$  影響。模擬結果如圖 13-15 所示,可以看到 k=1 時  $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  在一開始會先較慢的向原點靠近,然而之後收斂到原點的速度會逐漸超過 k=10,100,1000,最終 k 越小 $y_1(t),y_2(t)$  越快收斂到原點。

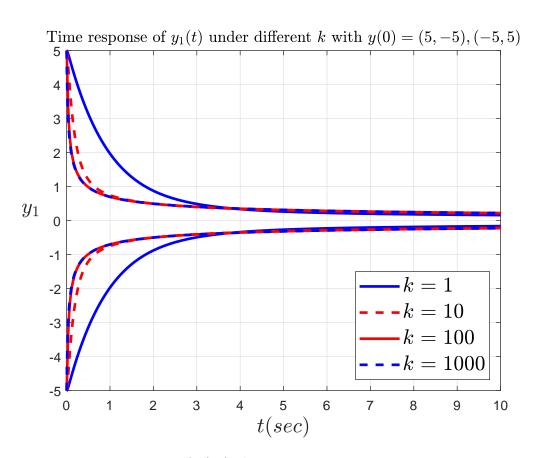


Figure 13: 時域響應  $y_1(t)-t$ , 改變 k 值

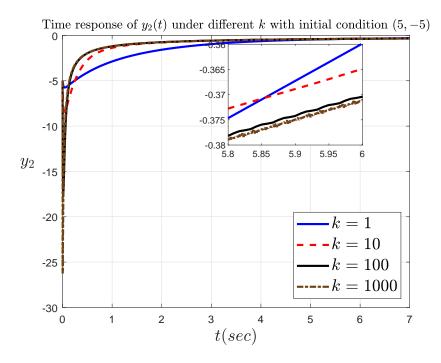


Figure 14: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (5, -5)$ ,改變 k 值

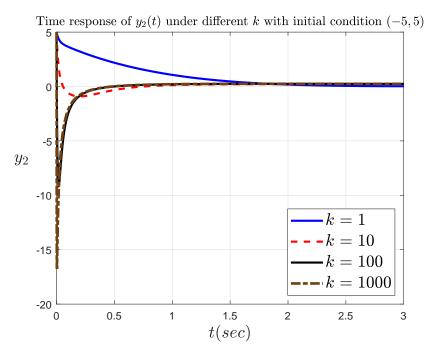


Figure 15: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-5, 5)$ ,改變 k 值

# (iii) 改變虛擬控制器 $\phi(y_1)$ 及及全系統控制訊號 v 的結構進一步影響控制律:

在前兩點的分析當中吾人討論了更改  $\phi(y_1)$  及 v 之控制增益所帶來的影響,然而除了以上兩種調變控制器的方式,是否還有其他不同的選擇?回顧決定內層結構控制律及決定外層結構控制律的過程,決定相對應控制訊號主要依賴回授對消 (feedback cancellation) 的技巧,再以更高次的非線性項主導系統 Lyapunov 函數沿著系統軌跡之時間導數  $\dot{V}_1$  及 $\dot{V}$  的函數值;因此,如果選擇加入更高階的負非線性項,對於收斂特性應該會產生不同變化。在 7.1-1 中對於系統 (2) 之 Backstepping 控制器滿足以下形式:

$$u_{original}(y_1, y_2) = \frac{(-1 - 2ay_1)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - k(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2) - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

其中 a,k 通常選擇爲 1。改變控制器的方式有以下三種:

a) 原本決定內層結構控制律時選擇虛擬控制器  $\phi(y_1) = -y_1 - a \cdot y_1^2$ ,如果選擇新的虛擬控制器  $\phi^*(y_1) = -y_1 - a \cdot y_1^2 - a^* \cdot y_1^4$ ,此時系統將滿足  $\dot{V}_1(y_1) = -a \cdot y_1^4 - a^* \cdot y_1^6 < 0$ , $\forall y_1 \neq 0$ ,控制器

形式為

$$u^*(y_1, y_2) = \frac{(-1 - 2ay_1 - 4a^*y_1^3)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - k(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2 + a^*y_1^4) - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

b) 原本決定外層結構控制律時選擇控制訊號  $v = -\partial V_1(y_1)/\partial y_1$  ·  $y_1 - k(y_2 - \phi(y_1))$  ,如果選擇新的控制訊號  $v^* = -\partial V_1(y_1)/\partial y_1$  ·  $y_1 - k(y_2 - \phi(y_1)) - k^*(y_2 - \phi(y_1))^3$  ,此時系統將滿足  $\dot{V}(y_1, y_2) = -ay_1^4 - kz^2 - k^*z^4 = -ay_1^4 - k(y_2 - \phi(y_1))^2 - k^*(y_2 - \phi(y_1))^4 < 0$  ,  $\forall y_1, y_2 \neq 0$  ,控制器形式爲

$$u^{**}(y_1, y_2)$$

$$= \frac{(-1 - 2ay)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2} + \frac{-k(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2) - k^*(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2)^3}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

c) 選擇同時改寫  $\phi(y_1)$  及 v,此時控制器進一步可備表達成

$$u^{***}(y_1, y_2)$$

$$= \frac{(-1 - 2ay_1 - 4a^*y_1^3)(y_1^2 + y_1y_2) - y_1^2 - y_1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2} + \frac{-k(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2 + a^*y_1^4)) - k^*(y_2 + y_1 + ay_1^2 + a^*y_1^4)^3}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2}$$

對於控制器  $u,u^*,u^{***},u^{***}$ ,吾人欲探討對於系統閉迴路狀態軌跡造成的影響,因此在 Matlab 模擬階段選擇初始狀態  $(y_1^9(0),y_2^9(0))=(5,-5),(y_1^{10}(0),y_2^{10}(0))=(-5,5)$ ,並且進一步將參數  $a,a^*,k,k^*$  都固定爲 1,此作用在於排除因爲控制增益的變化造成的影響而只討論增加高次非線性項帶來的影響。

模擬結果如圖 16-18 所示,並且有以下討論:

- a) 對於  $y_1(t)$  而言在  $\phi(y_1)$  加入高階非線性項不但不會對系統暫態性能帶來提升反而更加下降,從開始到最後收斂到原點的速度在四者中都是最慢的,對應的控制器爲  $u^*(y_1,y_2)$ 。
- b) 對於  $y_1(t)$  而言在 v 加入高階非線性項將在開始時只加快些許收斂速度,而在經過一段時間後收斂速度會加快最終以最快的速度收斂到原點,對應的控制器爲  $u^{**}(y_1,y_2)$ 。

- c) 對於  $y_1(t)$  而言選擇在  $\phi(y_1)$  及 v 同時加入高階非線性項是最佳的選擇,在開始時會擁有最快的收斂速度,而在經過一段時間後收斂速度稍微被  $u^{**}$  追過但兩者幾乎相同,以第二快的速度收斂到原點,對應的控制器爲  $u^{***}(y_1,y_2)$ 。
- d) 對於  $y_2(t)$  而言在  $\phi(y_1)$  加入高階非線性項對系統暫態性能的 影響不盡理想,最終會造成較慢的收斂速度,對應的控制器爲  $u^*(y_1,y_2)$  。
- e) 對於  $y_2(t)$  而言在 v 加入高階非線性項將在開始時先產生超越量,而在經過一段時間後收斂速度會加快最終以第二的速度收斂到原點,對應的控制器爲  $u^{**}(y_1,y_2)$ 。
- f) 對於  $y_2(t)$  而言選擇在  $\phi(y_1)$  及 v 同時加入高階非線性項,在開始時會擁有最大的超越量,而在經過一段時間後收斂速度會加快超過  $u^{**}$ 但兩者幾乎相同,對應的控制器爲  $u^{***}(y_1,y_2)$ 。

因此如果要藉由更改控制訊號  $\phi(y_1), v$  調變系統控制器時,調變 v 結構帶來的效益是最高的,對應的控制器爲  $u^{**}(y_1, y_2)$ 。

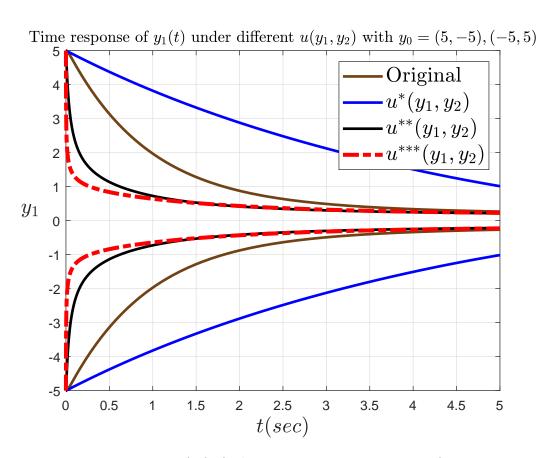


Figure 16: 時域響應  $y_1(t)-t$ , 改變 u 架構

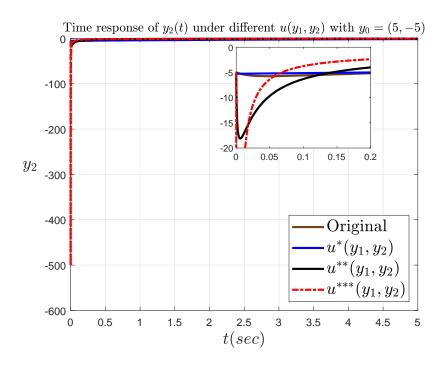


Figure 17: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (5, -5)$ ,改變 u 架構

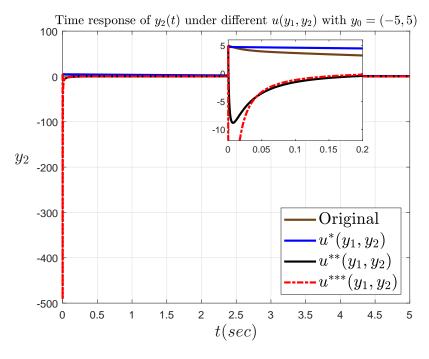


Figure 18: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-5, 5)$ ,改變 u 架構

# (iv) 改變 Lyapunov 函數 $V_1(y_1)$ 的選擇進一步影響控制律]:

在設計內層結構的控制律部分如果不選擇最簡單的 Lyapunov 函數  $V_1(y_1)=y_1^2/2$  而是選擇其他形式,例如  $y_1^4/4$ ,  $y_1^6/6$ ,...,對於控制器的建構會產生很大的影響;在這個部分討論若選擇

$$\hat{V}_1(y_1) = \frac{1}{4}y_1^4, \ \tilde{V}_1(y_1) = \frac{1}{6}y_1^6 \tag{26}$$

對於系統控制器及系統狀態時域響應的影響。此時選擇同樣的虛擬控制訊號  $y_2=\phi(y_1)=-y_1-y_1^2$ ,將推論出

$$\dot{\hat{V}}_1(y_1) = y_1^3 \dot{y}_1 = y_1^5 + y_1^4 y_2 = -y_1^6 < 0, \ \forall y_1 \neq 0$$

$$\dot{\tilde{V}}_1(y_1) = y_1^5 \dot{y}_1 = y_1^7 + y_1^6 y_2 = -y_1^8 < 0, \ \forall y_1 \neq 0$$

以同樣的邏輯接續設計,最控制器將變成

 $\hat{u}(y_1,y_2)$ 

$$= \frac{1}{g_1(x,\xi)} \left( \frac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial x} (f_0(x) + g_0(x)\xi) - \frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x} g_0(x) - k(\xi - \phi(x)) - f_1(x,\xi) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2} \left( (-1 - 2y_1) \cdot (y_1^2 + y_1 y_2) - y_1^3 \cdot y_1 - k(y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2) - y_1 \right)$$

 $\tilde{u}(y_1,y_2)$ 

$$= \frac{1}{g_1(x,\xi)} \left( \frac{\partial \phi(x)}{\partial x} (f_0(x) + g_0(x)\xi) - \frac{\partial V_1(x)}{\partial x} g_0(x) - k(\xi - \phi(x)) - f_1(x,\xi) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (y_2 - 1)^2} \left( (-1 - 2y_1) \cdot (y_1^2 + y_1 y_2) - y_1^5 \cdot y_1 - k(y_2 + y_1 + y_1^2) - y_1 \right)$$

對於控制器  $u(y_1,y_2), \hat{u}(y_1,y_2), \tilde{u}(y_1,y_2)$ ,吾人欲探討對於系統閉迴路狀態軌跡造成的影響,因此在 Matlab 模擬階段選擇初始狀態  $(y_1^9(0),y_2^9(0))=(5,-5), (y_1^{10}(0),y_2^{10}(0))=(-5,5)$ ,並且將參數 k 固定爲。 模擬結果如圖 19-21 所示,從圖中可以發現對於  $y_1(t)$  選擇含有較高階非線性項的  $V_1(y_1)$  將提升  $y_1(t)$  的收斂速度,然而對於  $y_2(t)$  而言卻會產生較大的超越量。在選擇 Lyapunov 方面也可以改造  $V(y_1,z)$  的選擇,例如選取  $V(y_1,z)=V_1+1/4z^4$ 等,該如何選取則無一正確解答,端看考慮的性能指標爲何。

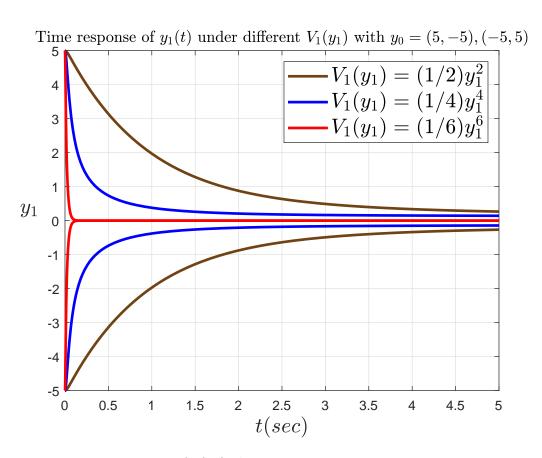


Figure 19: 時域響應  $y_1(t)-t$ ,改變  $V_1(y_1)$ 

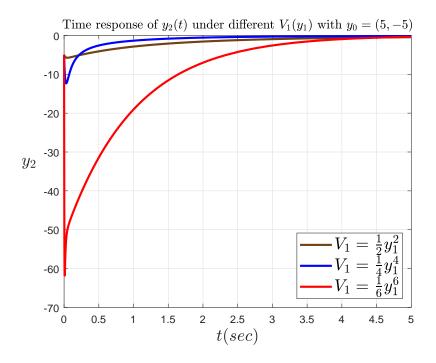


Figure 20: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (5, -5)$ ,改變  $V_1(y_1)$ 

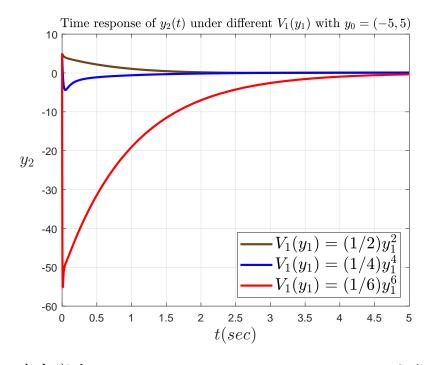


Figure 21: 時域響應  $y_2(t) - t$ , $(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-5, 5)$ ,改變  $V_1(y_1)$ 

綜合上述,吾人得知建構 Backstepping 控制器的方式並不是唯一的,在上述討論中提出四中改變控制器結構的方式,且實際上四種方式是可以共同使用,排列組合會有更多調變控制器的方式。有些改變會造成收斂速度變快,有些會改善暫態響應,該如何選取必須考慮實際應用時所需求的性能指標;例如對於機械手臂系統,基於安全考量必須考慮轉軸角度的限制,因此必須同時將收斂速度及最大超越量納入考量,此時該如何建構相對應的穩定器過程就會複雜許多。

### A. Appendix: Code for Problem 7.1-2

```
\begin{array}{lll} 1 & \textbf{clear} & \textbf{all} \; ; \textbf{close} & \textbf{all} \; ; \textbf{clc} \; ; \\ 2 & \textbf{tspan} = [0\; ; 1000]\; ; \;\; \% \;\; time \;\; interval \end{array}
   4 % initial conditions
   5 \quad x01 = [1\,;0\,] \\ ; x02 = [0\,;2\,] \\ ; x03 = [-2\,;0\,] \\ ; x04 = [0\,;-2\,] \\ ; x05 = [1\,;1\,] \\ ; x06 = [-1\,;1\,] \\ ; x07 = [-1\,;-1\,] \\ ; x08 = [1\,;-1\,] \\ ; x09 = [1\,;0\,] \\ ; 
                       =[5;-5]; x010 = [-5;5]; x0 = [x01, x02, x03, x04, x05, x06, x07, x08];
   6 % setting color for plotting
   7 Color=zeros (8,3); Color (1,:) = [112,66,20]/255; Color (2,:) = [1,0,0]; Color (3,:) = [0,0,0]; Color (4,:)
                       =[148,0,211]/255; Color (5,:)=[0,0,1]; Color (6,:)=[18,116,54]/255; Color (7,:)
                       = [0,71,125]/255; Color (8,:) = [255,77,0]/255;
   9 plot fugure
 11 for i = 1: length(x0(1,:))
14 plot([-3 3],[0 0], 'color', 'k', 'LineStyle', '--', 'LineWidth', 1); hold onplot([0 0],[-3 3], 'color', 'k', 'LineStyle', '--', 'LineWidth', 1); hold on
15 title({'Phase plane of $(y_1, y_2)$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
16 xlabel({'$y_1$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex'); ylabel({'$y_2^----$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
 17 x \lim ([-2 \ 2]); y \lim ([-2 \ 2]); grid on; axis normal;
 19 figure(2) %/y1-t
 20 for i = 1 : length(x0(1,:))
 \begin{array}{lll} 20 & \text{for } i = 1.1 \text{Regat}(x) (1, ...) \\ 21 & \text{k=1;a=1;}[t, x] = \textbf{ode45}(@(t, x) & \text{odey}(t, x, k, a), \text{tspan}, x) (:, i)); \\ & \text{mod}(i, 8) + 1, :), \\ \text{'LineStyle'}, & \text{'-'}, \\ \text{'LineWidth'}, & 2.5); \\ \textbf{hold} & \text{on} \end{array} 
28 \mathbf{figure}(3) %y2-t
29 for i = 1: length (x0(1,:))k=1; a=1; [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a), tspan, x0(:,i)); p(i)=plot (t,x(:,2), 'color', Color(mod(i,8)+1,:), 'LineStyle', '-', 'LineWidth', 2.5); hold on
 30 end
 31 xlim([0 20])
31 xlim([0 20]);
32 ylabel({ '$y_2^~~$'}, 'Fontsize', 15, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex'); xlabel({ '$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize', 15, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
33 title({ 'Time response of $y_2(t)$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
34 legend([p(1), p(2), p(3), p(4), p(5), p(6), p(7), p(8)], { '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (1, 0)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (0, 2)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-2, 0)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (0, -2)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (1, 1)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-1, 1)$', '$(y_1(0), y_2(0)) = (-1, 1)$', 'Interpreter', 'latex');
 36 figure (4) %x1--x2
 37 for i = 1: length(x0(1,:))
38 [t,x]= ode45(@odex,tspan,x0(:,i)); 39 arrowPlot(x(:,1),x(:,2),'number', 3,'color', Color(mod(i,8)+1,:), 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 1.5, 'ratio', 'equal'); hold on
 40 end
44 x\lim([-2 \ 2]); y\lim([-3 \ 2]); grid on; axis normal;
            figure (5) %x1-t
 46
```

```
47 for i = 1:length(x0(1,:))
 48 [t,x]= ode 45 (@odex, tspan, x0(:,i)); 49 p(i)= plot (t,x(:,1), 'color', Color (mod(i,8)+1,:), 'LineStyle', '-', 'LineWidth', 2.5); hold on
  50 end
51 xlim([0 20]);
52 ylabel({ '$y_1^{-2}^{-3} '}, 'Fontsize', 15, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
53 xlabel({ '$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize', 15, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
54 title({ 'Time response of $y_1(t)$}', 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
55 legend([p(1), p(2), p(3), p(4), p(5), p(6), p(7), p(8)], { '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (1,0)$', '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (-2,0)$', '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (0,-2)$', '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (-1,1)$', '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (-1,1)$', '$(x_1(0), x_2(0)) = (-1,1)$', '$nterpreter', 'latex');
56 print problem7.1.2xlt.eps -depsc;
57
  51 xlim([0 20]);
 57
 58 figure (6) 2x^2-t
59 for i = 1:length(x0(1,:))
 60 \quad [t \ ,x] = \textbf{ode45} \\ (@odex \ ,tspan \ ,x0(:\,,i\,)) \ ;p(i) = \textbf{plot} \\ (t \ ,x(:\,,2) \ ,'color',Color(mod(i\,,8)+1,:) \ ,'LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',LineStyle',Lin
                                -', 'LineWidth', 2.5); hold on
 61 end
67 %ODE
 68 function y = odex(t, x)
                                                                                                               %%x
 69 k=1;
                                         %k>0
 72 \ y = zeros(2,1);
  73 y(1) = f0+g0*x(2);
  74 y(2) = f1+g1*u;
  75 end
  76 function y = odey(t, x, k, a) %%y
  77 f0=x(1)^2; g0=x(1); f1=x(1); g1=1+(x(2)-1)^2;
  78 \ \ \mathbf{u} = (1/\mathbf{g}_1) * ((-1-2*\mathbf{a} * \mathbf{x}(1)) * (\mathbf{f}_0 + \mathbf{g}_0 * \mathbf{x}(2)) - \mathbf{x}(1) ^2 - \mathbf{k} * (\mathbf{x}(2) + \mathbf{a} * \mathbf{x}(1) ^2 (2) + \mathbf{x}(1)) - \mathbf{f}_1);
  79 y = zeros(2,1);
  80 \text{ y}(1) = \text{f0+g0*x}(2);
 81 \text{ y(2)} = \text{f1+g1*u};
  82 end
```

## B. Appendix: Code for Problem 7.1-3

```
1 clear all; close all; clc;
     2 tspan = [0; 1000]; \% time interval
     3 %\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\daggregart\)\(\
     4 % initial conditions
     5 \ \ x01 = [1;0]; x02 = [0;2]; x03 = [-2;0]; x04 = [0;-2]; x05 = [1;1]; x06 = [-1;1]; x07 = [-1;-1]; x08 = [1;-1]; x09 = [-1;-1]; x09 = [-
                                          =[5;-5]; x010 = [-5;5]; x0 = [x01, x02, x03, x04, x05, x06, x07, x08];
      6 \% setting color for plotting \\ 7 Color=zeros(8,3); Color(1,:) = [112,66,20]/255; Color(2,:) = [1,0,0]; Color(3,:) = [0,0,0]; Color(4,:) \\ = [148,0,211]/255; Color(5,:) = [0,0,1]; Color(6,:) = [18,116,54]/255; Color(7,:) 
                                             =[0,71,125]/255; Color (8,:)=[255,77,0]/255;
     9 %plot fugure
11 for i = 1: length (x0(1,:))
12 \text{ k=1;a=1;[t,x]} = \textbf{ode45}(@(t,x) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, 10*x0(:,i)); \text{arrowPlot}(x(:,1),x(:,2), \text{'number '}, 1, \text{'color'}, \text{Color}(\text{mod}(i,8)+1,:), \text{'LineWidth'}, 2, \text{'scale'}, 5, \text{'ratio'}, \text{'equal'}); \textbf{hold} \text{ on } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ on } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ or } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ hold} \text{ or } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ or } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ hold} \text{ or } 12 \text{ hold} \text{ 
13 end
14 plot([-25 15],[0 0],'color','k','LineStyle','---','LineWidth', 1); hold onplot([0 0],[-25 25], 'color','k','LineStyle','---','LineWidth', 1); hold on
15 title({'Phase plane of $(y_1, y_2)$ under larger value of initial condition'},'Fontsize',12,'
Interpreter', 'latex');

16 xlabel({'$y_1$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

17 ylabel({'$y_2^--$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

18 xlim([-25 15]); ylim([-25 25]); grid on; axis normal;
19
20 \hspace{.1in} \textbf{figure} \hspace{.05cm} (\hspace{.05cm} 8\hspace{.05cm}) \hspace{.1in} \hspace{.1in} \textit{\%y1--y2-larger-larger-initial}
21 for i = 1: length(x0(1,:))
 \begin{array}{lll} 22 & \text{k=1;a=1;[t,x]} & \textbf{ode45}(@(t,x) & \text{odey}(t,x,k,a) \text{,tspan},100*x0(:,i)) \text{;arrowPlot}(x(:,1),x(:,2),i) \\ & & \text{number'}, & 2, \text{'color'}, & \text{Color}(\text{mod}(i,8)+1,:), & \text{'LineWidth'}, & 2, & \text{'scale'}, & 5, & \text{'ratio'}, & \text{'equal of the color of the colo
                                           hold on
23 end
24 plot([-250 150],[0 0], 'color', 'k', 'LineStyle', '--', 'LineWidth', 1); hold onplot([0 0],[-250 250], 'color', 'k', 'LineStyle', '--', 'LineWidth', 1); hold on
25 title({'Phase plane of $(y_1,y_2)$ under larger value of initial condition'},'Fontsize',12,'
Interpreter', 'latex');

26 xlabel({'$y_1$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Interpreter', 'latex'); ylabel({'$y_2^---$'}, 'Fontsize', 16, 'Rotation', 0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

27 xlim([-250 150]); ylim([-250 250]); grid on; axis normal;
29 figure (9) \%y1-y2-larger-larger-larger-initial
30 for i = 1: length(x0(1,:))
 \begin{array}{lll} 31 & \text{k=1;a=1;[t,x]} = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t,x) & \text{odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,} 1000*x0(:,i)); \\ & \text{number', 2,'color', Color(mod(i,8)+1,:), 'LineWidth', 2, 'scale', 5, 'ratio', 'equal beta'} \end{array} 
                                           \mathbf{hold} \ \mathrm{on}
33 plot([-2500 1500],[0 0],'color','k','LineStyle','--','LineWidth', 1); hold onplot([0 0],[-2500 2500],'color','k','LineStyle','--','LineWidth', 1); hold on 34 title({'Phase plane of $(y_1,y_2)$ under larger value of initial condition'},'Fontsize',12,'
36 \text{ xlim}([-2500 \ 1500]); \text{ ylim}([-2500 \ 2500]); \text{ grid on; axis normal};
38 %ODE
39 function y = odey(t, x, k, a) %%y
40 f0=x(1)^2;g0=x(1);f1=x(1);g1=1+(x(2)-1)^2;
41 \ \ u = (1/g1) * ((-1-2*a*x(1)) * (f0+g0*x(2)) - x(1)^2 - k * (x(2)+a*x(1)^2(2) + x(1)) - f1);
42 \ y = zeros(2,1);
43 y(1) = f0+g0*x(2);
44 \text{ y(2)} = \text{f1+g1*u};
45 end
```

#### C. Appendix: Code for Problem 7.1-5

```
1 clear all; close all; clc:
      3 % time interval
      4 tspan = [0; 1000];
      6\ \%\ initial\ conditions
      =[5;-5]; x010 = [-5;5]; x0 = [x01, x02, x03, x04, x05, x06, x07, x08];
      9~\%~setting~color~for~plotting
  \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{10} & \textbf{Color=zeros}(8,3); \textbf{Color}(1,:) = & [112,66,20]/255; \textbf{Color}(2,:) = & [1,0,0]; \textbf{Color}(3,:) = & [0,0,0]; \textbf{Color}(4,:) \\ & = & [148,0,211]/255; \textbf{Color}(5,:) = & [0,0,1]; \textbf{Color}(6,:) = & [18,116,54]/255; \textbf{Color}(7,:) \\ \end{array} 
                                     =[0,71,125]/255; Color (8,:)=[255,77,0]/255;
  \% CHANGING VALUE OF k
  14
  : hold on
  17 \;\; k=10; \\ a=1; \\ [t\,,x] \; = \; ode45(@(t\,,x) \;\; odey(t\,,x\,,k\,,a)\,, \\ tspan\,,x09); \\ p2=plot(t\,,x(:\,,1)\,, \\ `r--'\,, \;\; `LineWidth', \\ a=1; \\ [t\,,x] \;\; odey(t\,,x\,,k\,,a)\,, \\ a=1; \\ [t\,,x] \;\; odey(t\,,x\,,a)\,, \\ a=1; \\ [t\,,x] \;\; odey(t\,,x\,,k\,,a)\,, \\ a=1; \\ [t\,,
                                    2); hold on [t,x] = \text{ode} 45(@(t,x) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, x010); plot(t,x(:,1), 'r--', 'LineWidth', 'LineWidth',
                                               2); hold on
 18 \ k = 100; a = 1; [t, x] = \mathbf{ode45} (@(t, x) \ odey(t, x, k, a), tspan, x09); p3 = \mathbf{plot}(t, x(:, 1), 'r', 'LineWidth', 2); \mathbf{hold} \ on[t, x] = \mathbf{ode45} (@(t, x) \ odey(t, x, k, a), tspan, x010); \mathbf{plot}(t, x(:, 1), 'r', 'LineWidth', x(:, 1), 'r', 'LineWidt
                                         2); hold on
  19 \;\; k = 1000; \\ a = 1; \\ [t,x] \; = \; \mathbf{ode45} (@(t,x) \;\; odey(t,x,k,a) \;\; , \\ tspan \;\; , \\ x09) \;\; ; \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot} (t,x(:,1) \;\; , \;\; b--' \;\; , \;\; 'LineWidth \;\; 'Line
                                   , 2); hold on [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); plot(t,x(:,1),'b-', LineWidth', 2); hold on
 20 xlim([0 10]); grid on; axis normal;
21 legend([p1,p2,p3,p4],{'$k=1$','$k=10$','$k=100$','$k=1000$'},'fontsize',16,'Interpreter',' latex','location','SouthEast');
 25
  26 figure (11) \%y2-t-different k-x09
  2); hold on
  28 \text{ k} = 10; \text{a} = 1; [\text{t2}, \text{bb}] = \text{ode45}(@(\text{t}, \text{x}) \text{ odey}(\text{t}, \text{x}, \text{k}, \text{a}), \text{tspan}, \text{x09}); p2 = plot(\text{t2}, \text{bb}(:, 2), \text{'r} - \text{'}, \text{'})
                                   LineWidth', 2); hold on
  29 \text{ k} = 100; \text{a} = 1; [t3, cc] = \text{ode} 45 (@(t, x) \text{ odey}(t, x, k, a), tspan, x09); p3 = plot(t3, cc(:, 2), 'k', 'LineWidth')
                                           , 2); hold on
  \begin{array}{lll} 30 & \texttt{k=}1000; \texttt{a=}1; [\texttt{t4}, \texttt{dd}] = \textbf{ode45}(@(\texttt{t}, \texttt{x}) & \texttt{odey}(\texttt{t}, \texttt{x}, \texttt{k}, \texttt{a}), \texttt{tspan}, \texttt{x09}); \texttt{p4=}\textbf{plot}(\texttt{t4}, \texttt{dd}(\texttt{:}, \texttt{2}), \texttt{'Color'}, [112, 66, 20]/255, \texttt{'LineStyle'}, \texttt{'--.'}, \texttt{'LineWidth'}, \texttt{2}); \textbf{hold} & \texttt{on} \end{array} 
  31 xlim([0 7]); grid on; axis normal;
38 xlim ([5.8, 6]); ylim ([-0.38, -0.36]);
  39
                                                                     \%y2-t-different k-x010
  41 \text{ k=1; k=1; [t,x]} = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t,x)) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, \text{x010}); p1=\mathbf{plot}(t,x(:,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2)
                                    ; hold on
  42 k=10; a=1; [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); p2=plot(t,x(:,2),'r--', 'LineWidth',
                                        2); hold on
  43 k=100; a=1; [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); p3=plot(t,x(:,2),'k', 'LineWidth',
                                   2): hold on
```

```
44 \;\; k = 1000; \\ a = 1; \\ [t\,,x] = \mathbf{ode45} \\ (@(t\,,x) \;\; odey(t\,,x\,,k\,,a) \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \; Color \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,,2) \;, \\ tspan\,,x010); \\ p4 = \mathbf{plot}(t\,,x(:\,
44 k=1000;a=1;[t,x] = ode45(w(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);p4=p10t(t,x(:,2), Color ,[112,66,20]/255, 'LineStyle','--', 'LineWidth', 2.5); hold on
45 xlim([0 3]); grid on; axis normal;
46 legend([p1,p2,p3,p4],{'$k=1$','$k=10$','$k=100$','$k=1000$'},'fontsize',16,'Interpreter',' latex','location','SouthEast');
47 title({'Time response of $y_2(t)$ under different $k$ with initial condition $(-5,5)$'},'
Fontsize',12, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

48 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

49 ylabel({'$y_2^---$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Rotation',0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
 50
52 % CHANGING VALUE OF a
54
 55 figure(13) \%y1-t-different a
 \begin{array}{lll} 56 & \text{k=1;a=1;[t,x]} & = \textbf{ode45}(@(t,x) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, \text{x09}); \\ \textbf{plot}(t,x(:,1),`b`, `LineWidth`, 2); \\ \textbf{hold} & \text{on}[t,x] & = \textbf{ode45}(@(t,x) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, \text{x010}); \\ \textbf{plot}(t,x(:,1),`b`, `LineWidth`, 2); \\ \end{array} 
                                             ; hold on
57 \;\; k=1; a=10; [t\;,x] \;\; = \; \mathbf{ode45} (@(t\;,x) \;\; odey(t\;,x\;,k\;,a) \;\; , tspan\;, x09) \;; \\ p2=\mathbf{plot} (t\;,x(:\;,1)\;, `r--'\;, \;\; `LineWidth\;', x(:\;,1)\;, `r---'\;, \;\; `LineWidth\;', x(:\;,1)\;, `r----'\;, \;\; `LineWidth\;', x(:\;,1)\;, 
                                            2); \mathbf{hold} on [t, x] = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t, x)) odey (t, x, k, a), \mathbf{tspan}(x010); \mathbf{plot}(t, x(:, 1), 'r-', 'LineWidth)
                                                         2); hold on
2); hold on
, 2); hold on [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); plot(t,x(:,1),'b-', LineWidth', 2); hold on
60 xlim([0 15]); grid on; axis normal;
61 legend([p1,p2,p3,p4],{'$a=1$','$a=10$','$a=100$','$a=1000$'},'fontsize',16,'Interpreter','
latex','location','SouthEast');
62 title({'Time response of $y_1(t)$ under different $a$ with $y(0)=(5,-5),(-5,5)$'},'Fontsize',12,'Interpreter','latex');
63 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'},'Fontsize',16,'Interpreter','latex');
64 ylabel({'$y_1^----$'},'Fontsize',16,'Rotation',0,'Interpreter','latex');
 65
 66 figure (14) \%y2-t-different a-x09
 67 \text{ k=1;a=1;[t,x]} = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t,x) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), tspan,x09); p1 = \mathbf{plot}(t,x(:,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2);
                                           hold on
 68 k=1;a=10;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x09);p2=plot(t,x(:,2),'r--', 'LineWidth',
                                           2); hold on
 69 \text{ k=1;a=100;[t,x]} = \text{ode45}(@(t,x)) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), \text{tspan}, x09); p3=plot(t,x(:,2),'k', 'LineWidth', 'LineWid
                                            2); hold on
70 \text{ k=1;a=1000;} [t\,,x] = \textbf{ode45} (@(t\,,x) \text{ odey} (t\,,x\,,k\,,a)\,,tspan\,,x09)\,;p4=\textbf{plot} (t\,,x\,(:\,,2)\,,'Color\,',[112\,,66\,,20]/255\,,'LineStyle\,','--,','LineWidth\,',\,2)\,;\textbf{hold} \text{ on}
71 xlim([0 20]); grid on; axis normal;
72 legend([p1,p2,p3,p4],{'$a=1$','$a=10$','$a=100$','$a=1000$'},'fontsize',16,'Interpreter','
latex','location','SouthEast');
73 title({'Time response of $y_2(t)$ under different $a$ with initial condition $(5,-5)$'},'
Fontsize',12, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
74 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
75 ylabel({'$y_2^--$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Rotation',0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
  77 figure (15)
                                                                                     \%y2-t-different a-x010
 ; hold on
 79 k=1; a=10; [t,x] = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t,x)) \text{ odey}(t,x,k,a), tspan, x010); p2=\mathbf{plot}(t,x(:,2), 'r--', 'LineWidth', 
                                                2); hold on
 80 k=1;a=100;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);p3=plot(t,x(:,2),'k', 'LineWidth',
                                           2): hold on
 81 \ k=1; \\ \mathbf{a=1000}; \\ [t\,,x] \ = \ \mathbf{ode45} \\ (@(t\,,x) \ \text{odey} \\ (t\,,x\,,k\,,a) \ , \\ tspan \ , \\ x010) \ ; \\ p4=\mathbf{plot} \\ (t\,,x\,(:\,,2) \ , \\ 'Color', \\ (x,x) \ , \\ (x,x
C1 A-1,a-1000,[t,A] - Ouero(@(t,X) odey(t,X,k,a),tspan,x010); p4=plot(t,X(:,2),'Color', [112,66,20]/255,'LineStyle','-.', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on

82 xlim([0 20]); grid on; axis normal;

83 legend([p1,p2,p3,p4],{'$a=1$','$a=10$','$a=100$','$a=1000$'},'fontsize',16,'Interpreter',' latex','location','NorthEast');

84 title({'Time response of $\frac{9}{2}(\frac{2}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{9}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})\frac{1}{2
84 title({'Time response of $y_2(t)$ under different $a$ with initial condition $(-5,5)$'},'
Fontsize',12,'Interpreter','latex');
85 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'},'Fontsize',16,'Interpreter','latex');
86 ylabel({'$y_2^---$'},'Fontsize',16,'Rotation',0,'Interpreter','latex');
 87
 89 % CHANGING THE STRUCTURE
 90 %/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/%/
```

```
92 figure (16) \( \infty 1-t-different-strucure \)
    93 k=1;a=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x09);pl=plot(t,x(:,1),'Color',[112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth', 2);hold on[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); plot(t,x(:,1),'Color',[112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth', 2);hold on
94 k=1;a=1;kbar=0;abar=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p2=plot(t,x)
   94 k=1;a=1;kbar=0;abar=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p2=plot(t,x (:,1),'b', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan, x010);plot(t,x(:,1),'b', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on  
95 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=0;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p3=plot(t,x (:,1),'k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan, x010);plot(t,x(:,1),'k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on  
96 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  
97 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  
98 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;[t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),'r-', 'LineWidth', 3);hold on  

99 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),x);p4=plot(t,x (:,1),x
                                    tspan, x010); plot(t,x(:,1), 'r-.', 'LineWidth', 3); hold on
102
  103 figure (17) \%y12-t-different-strucure-x09
 104 \ k=1; a=1; [t1,aa] = \mathbf{ode45} (@(t,x) \ odey(t,x,k,a), tspan, x09); p1=\mathbf{plot} (t1,aa(:,2), 'Color', [112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth', 2); \mathbf{hold} \ on
 105 k=1;a=1;kbar=0;abar=1;[t2,bb] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p2=plot(t2,bb(:,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2);hold on
 106 k=1;a=1; kbar=1;abar=0;[t3,cc] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x09);p3=plot(t3,cc(:,2),'k', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on
  107 \;\; k=1; a=1; kbar=1; abar=1; [\,t4\,, dd\,] \;=\; \textbf{ode45} (@(\,t\,,x\,) \;\; odeybar\,(\,t\,,x\,,k\,,a\,,kbar\,,abar\,)\,\,, tspan\,\,, x09\,)\,; p4=\textbf{plot}\,(abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,abar\,,aba
                                     t4, dd(:,2), 'r -.',
                                                                                                                    'LineWidth', 2); hold on
113 axes ('Position', [0.5 0.6 0.3 0.3]);
                                                                                         Color', [112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t2,bb(:,2),'b','
  114 plot(t1, aa(:,2),
                                   LineWidth ',2); hold on; plot(t3,cc(:,2),'k','LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t4,dd(:,2),'r-.'
                                          'LineWidth',2); hold on;
 115 x \lim ([0,0.2]); y \lim ([-20,0]);
  117 figure (18) \%y2-t-different-strucure-x010
118 k=1;a=1;[t1,aa] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);p1=plot(t1,aa(:,2),'Color', [112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth', 2);hold on
119 k=1;a=1;kbar=0;abar=1;[t2,bb] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x010);p2=plot(
                                   t2, bb(:,2), 'b', 'LineWidth', 2); hold on
120 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=0;[t3,cc] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x010);p3=plot(t3,cc(:,2),'k','LineWidth', 2);hold on
121 k=1;a=1;kbar=1;abar=1;[t4,dd] = ode45(@(t,x) odeybar(t,x,k,a,kbar,abar),tspan,x010);p4=plot(t4,dd(:,2),'r-.', 'LineWidth', 2);hold on
 t4, dd(:,2),'r-.', 'LineWidth',
122 xlim([0 5]); grid on; axis normal;
127 axes('Position', [0.5 0.6 0.3 0.3]);
128 plot(t1, aa(:,2), 'Color', [112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t2,bb(:,2),'b','
128 plot(t1, aa(:,2), 'Color', [112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t2,bb(:,2), b', LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t3,cc(:,2),'k','LineWidth',2); hold on; plot(t4,dd(:,2),'r-.', 'LineWidth',2); hold on;
 129 xlim([0,0.2]); ylim([-12,6]);
 130
 132 % CHANGING THE LYAPUNOV FUNCTION
  134 figure (19)
                                                                   \%y1-t-different-V1
  135
                   k=1; a=1;
 136 \ [t\,,x] = \textbf{ode45} \\ @(t\,,x) \ odey \\ (t\,,x,k,a) \ , \\ tspan \ , \\ x09) \\ ; \\ p1 = \textbf{plot} \\ (t\,,x(:\,,1) \ , \ 'Color' \ , \\ [112\,,66\,,20] \\ / 255\,, \ 'Color' \ , \\ [200] \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (200) \\ (2
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LineWidth', 2); hold on
137 [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); plot(t,x(:,1),'Color',[112,66,20]/255, 'LineWidth', 2); hold on
138 [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeyV1_4(t,x,k,a),tspan,x09); p2=plot(t,x(:,1),'b', 'LineWidth', 2); hold
                on
139 \ [t\,,x] \ = \ \textbf{ode45} \\ @(t\,,x) \ odey \\ V1\_4 \\ (t\,,x,k,a) \\ , \\ tspan \\ , \\ x010) \\ ; \\ \textbf{plot} \\ (t\,,x(:,1) \\ , \\ 'b', \ 'LineWidth', \ 2) \\ ; \\ \textbf{hold} \\ \\ \\ \end{cases}
               on
140 \ [t\,,x] \ = \ \textbf{ode45} \\ @(t\,,x) \ odeyV1\_6 \\ (t\,,x\,,k\,,a) \ , \\ tspan \ , \\ x09) \ ; \\ p3=\textbf{plot} \\ (t\,,x\,(:\,,1) \ , \\ 'r\ ', \ 'LineWidth\ ', \ 2) \ ; \\ \textbf{hold} \ (t\,,x\,,x\,,a) \ , \\ \\ (t\,,x\,,a) \ , \\ (t\,,x\,,a) \ ,
                on
141 [t,x] = ode45(@(t,x) odeyV1-6(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010); plot(t,x(:,1),'r', 'LineWidth', 2); hold
               on
147
149 k=1; a=1;
'LineWidth', 2); hold on 151 [t2,bb] = ode45(@(t,x) odeyV1_4(t,x,k,a),tspan,x09); p2=plot(t2,bb(:,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2);
               hold on
152 \quad [t3,cc] = \mathbf{ode45}(@(t,x) \quad odeyV1\_6(t,x,k,a), tspan,x09); p3 = \mathbf{plot}(t3,cc(:,2),'r', 'LineWidth', 2);
               hold on
153 xlim([0 5]); grid on; axis normal; 154 legend([p1,p2,p3],{ '$V_1=\frac{1^2\$','$V_1=\frac{4y_1^4\$','$V_1=\frac{6}'},'$V_1=\frac{6}'},' fontsize}
                ',16, 'Interpreter', 'latex', 'location', 'SouthEast');
155 title({'Time response of y_2(t) under different V_1(y_1) with y_0=(5,-5)'}, 'Fontsize'
158
159 figure (21) \%y2-t-different-V1-x010
       k=1; a=1;
161 [t1,aa] = ode45(@(t,x) odey(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);pl=plot(t1,aa(:,2),'Color',[112,66,20]/255,
                  'LineWidth', 2); hold on
162 [t2,bb] = ode45(@(t,x) odeyV1_4(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);p2=plot(t2,bb(:,2),'b', 'LineWidth', 2)
               : hold on
163 [t3,cc] = ode45(@(t,x) odeyV1_6(t,x,k,a),tspan,x010);p3=plot(t3,cc(:,2),'r', 'LineWidth', 2)
                : hold on
164 \text{ xlim}([0 5]); \text{ grid on; axis normal;}
,12, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

167 xlabel({'$t (sec)$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Interpreter', 'latex');

168 ylabel({'$y_2~~~$'}, 'Fontsize',16, 'Rotation',0, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
171 % ORIGINAL ODE
173 function y = \text{odey}(t, x, k, a) \mathcal{W}_{0}y
174 f0=x(1)^2; g0=x(1); f1=x(1); g1=1+(x(2)-1)^2;
175 \ u = (1/g1)*((-1-2*a*x(1))*(f0+g0*x(2))-x(1)^2-k*(x(2)+a*x(1)^2(2)+x(1))-f1);
176 \ y = zeros(2,1);
177 y(1) = f0+g0*x(2);
178 y(2) = f1+g1*u;
179 end
180
182 % ODE AFTER CHANGING STRUCTURE
^{4})-kbar*(x(2)+a*x(1)^{(2)}+x(1)+abar*x(1)^{4}^{3}-f1);
187 \ y = zeros(2,1);
188 y(1) = f0+g0*x(2);
189 \text{ y}(2) = f1+g1*u;
```

# 參考文獻

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