非線性控制 Nonlinear Control

第六章作業

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考慮以下非線性系統

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3
\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 x_3 - x_2 + u
\dot{x}_3 = -x_1 + u$$
(1)

Question 1

依據定理(6.6.1)後面的 7 個步驟,設計回授線性化控制u(x),使得線性化後的系統極點 (pole)落在 $\lambda = -1$, $\lambda_3 = -2$, $\lambda_3 = -3$ 。

Answer

首先將非線性系統(1)化為以下形式

$$\dot{x} = f(x) + g(x)u \tag{2}$$

其中u為系統的控制輸入,為純量函數,系統狀態變數x為向量函數, $x=\begin{bmatrix}x_1 & x_2 & x_3\end{bmatrix}^T$ 。 且

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ -x_1 x_3 - x_2 \\ -x_1 \end{bmatrix}, g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

由(3)我們可以觀察出原點x=0為系統的平衡點,滿足f(0)=0。

其中n維系統狀態向量的維度,亦即狀態向量的個數,在此n=3。

對於非線性系統的控制,此題的目標為尋找一回授線性化控制器使得系統即點落在-1,-2和-3。因此首先要確認的是此系統是否為輸入-狀態可線性化。

根據非線性系統回授線性化定理,非線性狀態方程式 $\dot{x}=f(x)+g(x)u$ 可被回授線性化,若且唯若

- A. 矩陣 $\{g,ad_fg,...,ad_f^{n-1}g\}$ 為線性獨立
- B. 分布 $\{g, ad_f g, ..., ad_f^{n-2} g\}$ 為 involutive

綜上所述,回授線性化控制器設計流程如下:

(1) 建立向量函數 g, $ad_f g$, ..., $ad_f^{n-1} g$

針對系統(1),已知f(x)和g(x)為向量函數,可計算本題之一階李氏括號 ad_fg 和二階李氏括號 ad_f^2g ,根據李氏括號的定義並代入(3)得到

$$ad_{f}g = [f,g] = L_{f}g - L_{g}f = \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}f - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}g$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3} \\ -x_{1}x_{3} - x_{2} \\ -x_{1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -x_{3} & -1 & -x_{1} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 + x_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4)$$

$$ad_{f}^{2}g = \begin{bmatrix} f, [f, g] \end{bmatrix} = \nabla [f, g] f - \nabla f [f, g]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3} \\ -x_{1}x_{3} - x_{2} \\ -x_{1} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -x_{3} & -1 & -x_{1} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 + x_{1} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 - x_{1} \\ 1 + x_{2} - x_{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(5)

(2) 檢查 $\{g, ad_f g, ..., ad_f^{n-2} g\}$ 的可控條件與 involutive 條件是否成立

首先檢查由(1)導出的可控性矩陣是否滿足 $Rank\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]=3$,由(4)和(5)可知

若 要 使 $Rank\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]=3$ 成 立 , 則 此 矩 陣 需 為 非 奇 異 矩 陣 , 也 就 是 $\det\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]\neq0$ 時 。 且 $\det\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]=\left(1+x_1\right)^2$,代表當 $x_1\neq-1$ 時為非奇異 矩 陣 ,此時可控條件成立。

再來檢查 involutive 是否成立

$$\begin{bmatrix} g, ad_f g \end{bmatrix} = \nabla (ad_f g) \cdot g - \nabla g \cdot ad_f g
= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 + x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \tag{7}$$

由 involutive 的定義: 兩向量函 $\{f,g\}$ 稱為 involutive,若其李氏括號可表成f與g的線性組合,推導出

$$\begin{bmatrix} g, ad_f g \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 + x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \cdot g + 0 \cdot ad_f g$$
 (8)

可知 $\{g,ad_fg\}$ 滿足 involutive 條件。根據 Frobenius 定理, $\{g,ad_fg\}$ 滿足完全可積條件。 綜合(1)和(2)的結果,可知矩陣 $\{g,ad_fg,...,ad_f^{n-1}g\}$ 為線性獨立 $(\{f,g\})$ 可控條件)和分布 $\{g,ad_fg,...,ad_f^{n-2}g\}$ 為 involutive $(\{f,g\})$ 完全可積條件)被滿足代表系統(1) 存在座標轉換 $z=\Phi(x)$,可被回授線性化。

(3) 求解聯立偏微分方程式。得到函數φ

現已知此系統可被回授線性化,則必存在函數 ø 滿足

$$L_{g}\phi_{1} = L_{g}\phi_{2} = \dots = L_{g}\phi_{n-1} = 0$$
(9)

$$\phi_{i+1} = L_f \phi_i, \ i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$$
 (10)

由李式括號恆等式

$$L_{ad_{f}g}h = \nabla h \cdot ad_{f}g = \nabla h \cdot [f, g]$$

$$= L_{f}L_{g}h - L_{g}L_{f}h$$

$$= \nabla (L_{g}h) \cdot f - \nabla (L_{f}h) \cdot g$$
(11)

推導可得到

$$L_{ad_{fg}^{k}}\phi_{1} = \nabla\phi_{1} \cdot ad_{f}^{k}g = 0, \ k = 0, 1, 2, ..., n-2$$
 (12)

$$\nabla \phi_1 \cdot a d_f^{n-1} g \neq 0 \tag{13}$$

由此可知此系統要求解內,需滿足下列聯立方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\nabla \phi_{1} \cdot g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases}
\nabla \phi_{1} \cdot ad_{f} g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 + x_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} (1 + x_{1}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} = 0$$

$$\nabla \phi_{1} \cdot ad_{f}^{2} g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 - x_{1} \\ 1 + x_{2} - x_{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} \neq 0$$

$$(14)$$

透過上述推導可知, ϕ_1 僅為 x_1 的函數。在此選擇最簡單的形式, $\phi_1(x)=x_1$ 。

(4) 建立狀態座標轉換以及控制訊號轉換

狀態座標轉換:

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ L_f \phi_1 \\ L_f^2 \phi_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x} \cdot f(x) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x} \cdot f(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_1 x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(15)

控制訊號轉換:

$$u = \alpha(x) + \beta(x)\nu, \ \alpha(x) = -\frac{L_f^3 \phi_1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1}, \ \beta(x) = \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1}$$
 (16)

其中

$$\alpha(x) = -\frac{L_f^3 \phi_1}{L_e L_f^2 \phi_1} = \frac{\left(-3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_1x_3 - x_2x_3 + x_1^2 + x_3^2\right)}{\left(1 + x_1\right)}$$
(17)

$$\beta(x) = \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} = \frac{-1}{(1+x_1)} \tag{18}$$

(5) 建立線性方程式: 在新的狀態 Z, 新的控制 U之下, 非線性系統(1)轉換為線性系統:

$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \upsilon = A_c z + B_c \upsilon$$
 (19)

其中

$$\upsilon = \frac{\left(u - \alpha(z)\right)}{\beta(z)} \tag{20}$$

(6) 針對線性系統(19)式設計狀態回授控制律

設計一狀態回授控制器

$$\upsilon = -Kz = -\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = -(k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2 + k_3 z_3)$$
 (21)

將(21)代入(19)得到

$$\dot{z} = (A_c - B_c K) z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -k_1 & -k_2 & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (22)

其中係數 k_i 的選擇是要使得閉迴路矩陣的特徵值落入所指定的位置。且(22)之特徵多項式可以表示成

$$\det\left(\lambda I - \left(A_c - B_c K\right)\right) = \lambda^3 + k_3 \lambda^2 + k_2 \lambda + k_1 \tag{23}$$

對於題目所給定之特徵值,可以表示成

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6$$
 (24)

比對(23)和(24)可以得到 $k_1=6,\ k_2=11,\ k_3=6$, 此時線性系統狀態回授控制器為

$$\upsilon = -(k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2 + k_3 z_3)
= -(6 z_1 + 11 z_2 + 6 z_3)
= -(6 \phi_1 + 11 L_f \phi_1 + 6 L_f^2 \phi_1)$$
(25)

(7) 決定非線性控制律 u

將式(24)代入式(16),可以得到

$$u = -\frac{L_f^3 \phi_1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} + \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} \upsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} \left(-L_f^3 \phi_1 - 6\phi_1 - 11 L_f \phi_1 - 6 L_f^2 \phi_1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = (-1 - x_1)^{-1} \left(-x_1^2 - 4x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3^2 + 7x_3 + 3x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 \right)$$
(26)

u(x) 即為系統狀態x的非線性回授,且完全由 ϕ ,決定。透過此控制器可將非線性系統成功轉化成線性系統,再以線性系統的工具來設定控制器,達到回授線性穩定化的控制任務。

將設計得到的控制器 u(x) 代入(1)式,進行 MATLAB 模擬。選擇 10 個左右的初始位置 $(x_1(0),x_2(0),x_3(0))$,畫出相空間軌跡 $(x_1(t),x_2(t),x_3(t))$,驗證平衡點(原點)是否為漸進穩定?

Answer

將u(x)代入(1)式後,首先選擇 10 組初始值如下:

表 1、10組任意選擇之初始值

第一組	(-5,5,5)
第二組	(5,-5,5)
第三組	(5,5,-5)
第四組	(-5, -5, 5)
第五組	(5,-5,-5)
第六組	(-5,5,-5)
第七組	(5,5,5)
第八組	(-5, -5, -5)
第九組	(4,1,6)
第十組	(-8,4,3)

利用四階的 Runge-Kutaa 數值解算器求解後即可得到三維之相空間軌跡圖(圖 1),而為了可以更清楚的看到這些軌跡圖是如何變化,故繪製出 (x_1,x_2) 、 (x_1,x_3) 和 (x_2,x_3) 之相平面軌跡圖,如圖 $2\sim$ 圖 $4\circ$

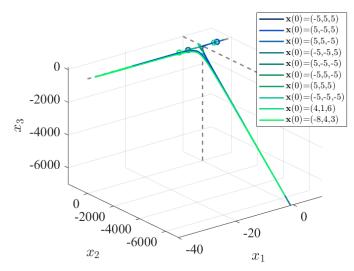


圖 1、表 1之 10 組初始值所繪製出的相空間軌跡圖

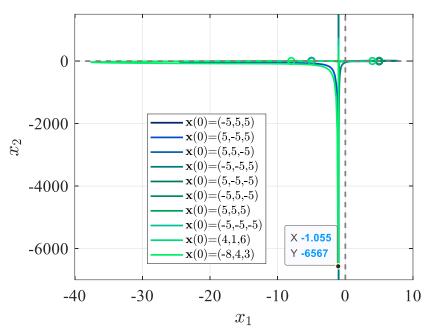


圖 2、表 1 \geq 10 組初始值所繪製出的 $\left(x_1, x_2\right)$ 相平面軌跡圖

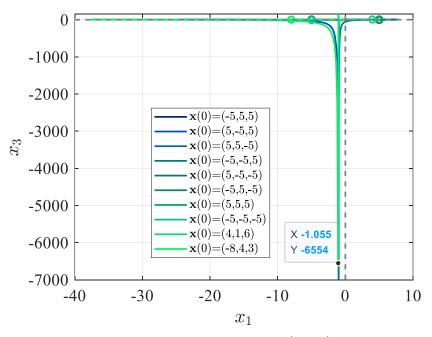


圖 3、表 1 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的 $\left(x_1, x_3\right)$ 相平面軌跡圖

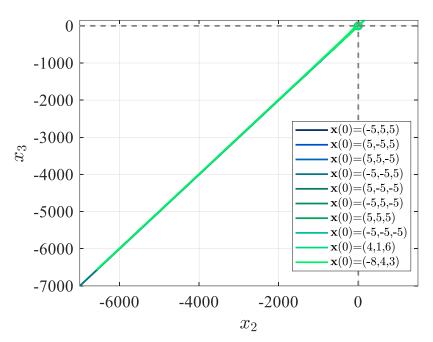


圖 4、表 1 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的 (x_2,x_3) 相平面軌跡圖

從圖中可以看出,這些相空間和相平面軌跡有跳點的發生,為檢查這些軌跡圖最後是否有收斂,將這10組軌跡圖的最後一點繪製在三維相空間圖上,如圖5。

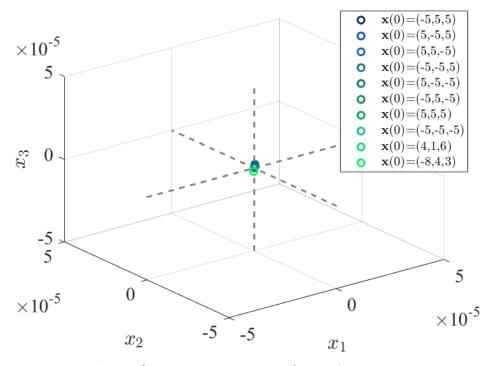


圖 5、表 1 之 10 組初始值所產生之軌跡終值

從圖 5 中觀察可以知道,表 1 之 10 組初始值最後都可以收斂至非常接近 0 的數字。但是這些跳點會讓狀態值達到非常大的數字,而我們所設計之 u(x) 控制器又是狀態變數的函數。這在實際應用上,會使控制硬體超出所能負荷的範圍,無法順利完成控制。而這個現象可以利用第一題的第二步驟可以得到解釋。第一題第二步驟內容如下:

首先檢查由(1)導出的可控性矩陣是否滿足 $Rank\left\lceil g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right\rceil = 3$,由(4)和(5)可知

$$\left[g, ad_f g, ad_f^2 g \right] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 - x_1 \\ 1 & 1 + x_1 & 1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (6)

若要使 $Rank\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]=3$ 成立,則此矩陣需為非奇異矩陣,也就是 $\det\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]\neq0$ 時。且 $\det\left[g,ad_fg,ad_f^2g\right]=\left(1+x_1\right)^2$,代表當 $x_1\neq-1$ 時為非奇異矩陣,此時可控條件成立。

這個內容表示當 $x_1 = -1$ 時會有奇異矩陣的產生,此時系統不滿足可控條件。此推論搭圖 2 和圖 3 觀察可以知道,當 $x_1 = -1$ 時,另外兩個狀態變數 (x_2, x_3) 確實產生了跳點(發散到很大的數),也就是不可控的情況發生。

為了尋找滿足可控條件之初使值,吾人在程式中加入一判斷條件,當狀態變數的任一值大於 15,則重新選擇初始值,直到 10條相空間軌跡之狀態變數值皆小於 15。最後,所選擇之 10 組初始值如下表:

丰	2	,	10	組滿	足	可	协	仫	件	ッ	初	14	估
A.	\sim	•	111	5H /NN	NL.	- 1	17	いったこ	1	~	/P//	XIT!	11

(1,2,4)
(2,-3,-5)
(-0.5, -3, -9)
(0,-2,-3)
(4, -6, -6)
(5,7,5)
(6,8,-4)
(7,9,3)
(8,10,-2)
(9,11,1)

所繪製出之三維之相空間軌跡圖(圖 6),和 $\left(x_1,x_2\right)$ 、 $\left(x_1,x_3\right)$ 和 $\left(x_2,x_3\right)$ 相平面軌跡圖,如圖 7~圖 9。

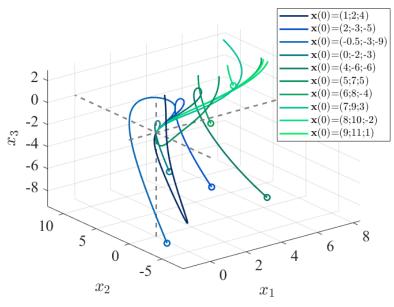


圖 6、表 2 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的相空間軌跡圖

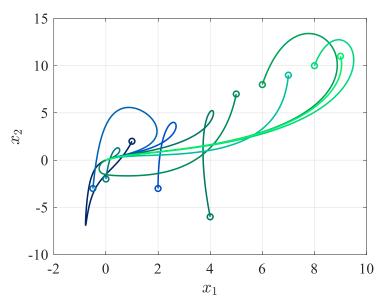


圖 7、表 2 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的 $\left(x_1, x_2\right)$ 相平面軌跡圖

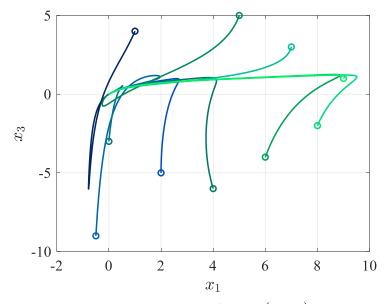


圖 8、表 2 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的 $\left(x_1, x_3\right)$ 相平面軌跡圖

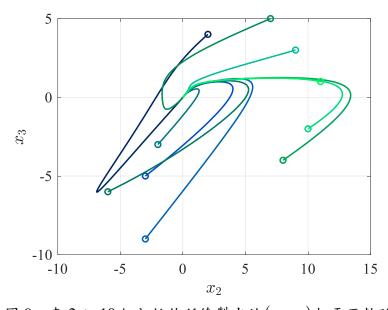


圖 9、表 2 之 10 組初始值所繪製出的 (x_2,x_3) 相平面軌跡圖

因此回授控制器 u(x) 會將非線性系統等義為線性系統。且因為此題最後控制結果為系統極點(pole)落在 $\lambda_1=-1$, $\lambda_2=-2$, $\lambda_3=-3$, 由圖 $7\sim$ 圖 9 觀察可以得知原點(平衡點)為一穩定節點(Stable Node)。最後,因為此系統在不論 x_1 是否為-1 的情況下,最後皆會收斂至原點,故平衡點(原點)為漸進穩定。

比較控制前(u=0)與控制後,相空間軌跡有何不同?

Answer

根據(1),系統控制前之狀態空間方程式如下:

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3
\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 x_3 - x_2
\dot{x}_3 = -x_1$$
(27)

控制後之狀態空間方程式如下:

$$\dot{x}_{1} = -x_{1} + x_{2} - x_{3}$$

$$\dot{x}_{2} = -x_{1}x_{3} - x_{2} + \frac{1}{(-1 - x_{1})} \left(-x_{1}^{2} - 4x_{1} - 3x_{2} - x_{3}^{2} + 7x_{3} + 3x_{1}x_{3} + x_{2}x_{3} \right)$$

$$\dot{x}_{3} = -x_{1} + \frac{1}{(-1 - x_{1})} \left(-x_{1}^{2} - 4x_{1} - 3x_{2} - x_{3}^{2} + 7x_{3} + 3x_{1}x_{3} + x_{2}x_{3} \right)$$
(28)

為了比較這兩者的區別,吾人先選取一初始值,繪製出這兩個系統的相空間軌跡圖。若選取之初始值為 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(2,2,2)$,所得到的相空間軌跡圖如下:

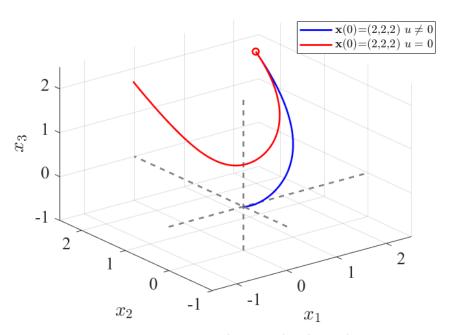


圖 10、針對(27)和(28)在相同初始值 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2, 2, 2)$ 下之相空間軌跡圖

由圖 10 中觀察可之,在初始值 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(2,2,2)$ 下,原先會發散之系統(27)受到回授控制器u(x)的控制下,會轉變為震盪收斂至原點(平衡點)之系統(28)。也可以由圖中觀察可知,此初始值不會使受到線性回授控制的系統接觸到不可控的 $x_1=-1$ 。為了觀察更深入

的現象,現選取另一組初始值 (x_1,x_2,x_3) =(-2.5,2,2),繪製出之相平面軌跡圖如圖 11,和 (x_1,x_2) 、 (x_1,x_3) 和 (x_2,x_3) 相平面軌跡圖,如圖 12~圖 14。

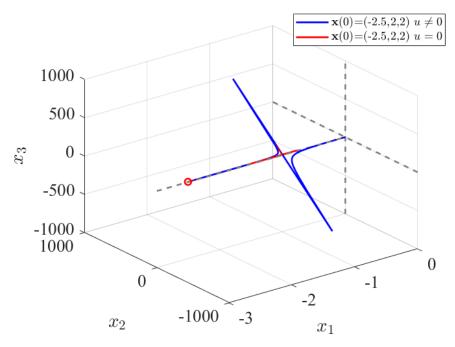


圖 11、針對(27)和(28)在相同初始值 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (-2.5, 2, 2)$ 下之相空間軌跡圖

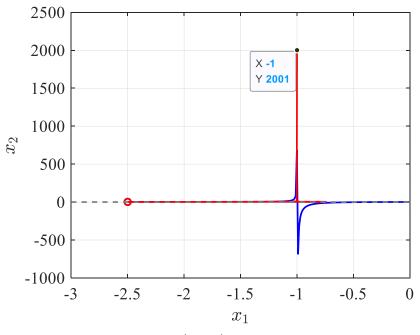


圖 $12 \cdot (x_1, x_2)$ 相平面軌跡圖

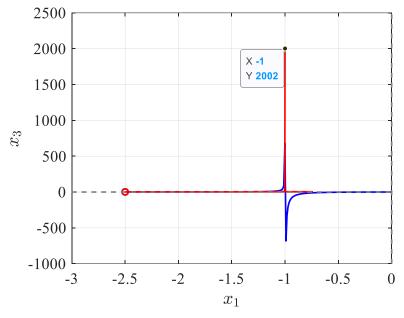


圖 13、(x₁,x₃)相平面軌跡圖

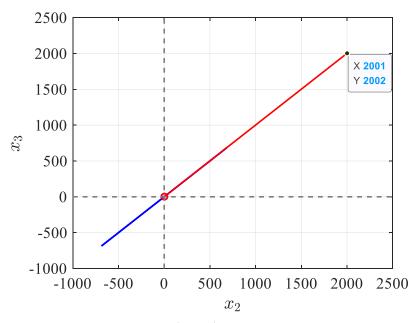


圖 14、(x₂,x₃)相平面軌跡圖

由圖 11~14 觀察可知。若系統有受線性回授控制,系統(28)在遇到不可控的點 $x_1=-1$ 後,會產生一跳點,但後續的軌跡變化還是會逐漸收斂至 0。但未受到控制的系統(27),在狀態變數的 x_1 接近-1 後, (x_2,x_3) 會發散至無窮遠處。圖 12~14 為發散至無窮遠是因為受到 MATLAB 模擬中的時間限制,但是隨著時間增加,他的趨勢即是發散是無窮遠處。故線性回授控制器確實有發揮控制系統狀態的功用。

所得到的回授線性化控制 u(x) 是全域穩定嗎?亦或是區域穩定?

Answer

根據全域穩定性定理:

不管x(0) 在何處(可為任何一點),恆有 $x(t) \rightarrow 0$ 時,則稱平衡點x=0 為全域穩定。

在此我們要測試的是回授線性化控制u(x)是否為全域穩定。測試方法為使用 MATLAB 模擬,使用多組不同的初始值來檢測在 $t\to\infty$ 時,u(x)的值是否會趨近於 0。首先利用第二題所使用的 20 組初始值(表 1、表 2)來繪製控制u(x)對時間t 的響應圖。結果如圖 15 和圖 16。

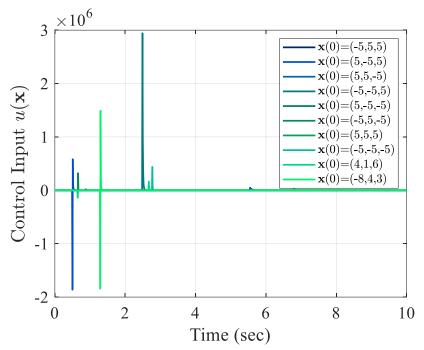


圖 15、10 組初始值(表 1)所產生之輸出時間響應

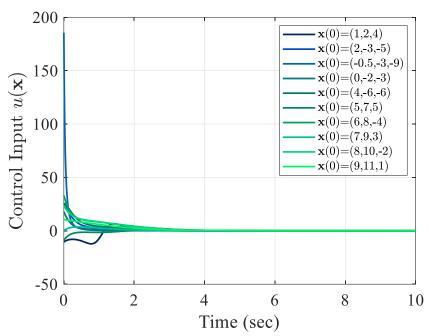


圖 16、10 組初始值(表 2)所產生之輸出時間響應

由圖 15 來看,因為這 10 組初始值內有一些初始值會使系統狀態變數趨近於 $x_1 = -1$,這會使系統進入不可控的狀態,此時 (x_2,x_3) 會突然跳躍至較大的數值。但是隨著時間繼續增加,最後 u(x) 仍然會趨近於 0。而圖 16 這 10 組在當初選定初始值時,就有刻意讓系統的狀態變數避開不可控的點 $x_1 = -1$,故此組初始值所產生之控制輸入時間響應從一開始就有收斂的趨勢,沒有跳點的產生,最後所有 u(x) 值也都趨近於 0。

但是全域穩定性的要求為不管初始值在何處釋放,最後皆趨近於 0,為了驗證 u(x) 是否滿足此條件,吾人又挑選了 20 組初始值。如表 3 和表 4。表 3 這 10 組初始值的特性為初始值遠小於前面 20 組初始值,而表 4 這 10 組初始值的特性為遠大於前面 3 組所挑選的初始值,吾人利用此 20 組初始值來驗證是否不管初始值為何,u(x) 值都會趨近於 0。

表 3	`	10	組較り	小初始	值

第一組	(-0.01,0.01,0.01)
第二組	(0.01, -0.01, 0.01)
第三組	(0.01, 0.01, -0.01)
第四組	(-0.01, -0.01, 0.01)
第五組	(-0.01, 0.01, -0.01)
第六組	(0.01, -0.01, -0.01)

第七組	(0.01,0.01,0.01)
第八組	(-0.01, -0.01, -0.01)
第九組	(0.001,0.001,0.001)
第十組	(-0.001, -0.001, -0.001)

表 4、10 組較大初始值

第一組	(100,100,100)
第二組	(-100,100,100)
第三組	(100, -100, 100)
第四組	(100,100,-100)
第五組	(-100, -100, 100)
第六組	(-100,100,-100)
第七組	(100, -100, -100)
第八組	(-100, -100, -100)
第九組	(1000,1000,1000)
第十組	(-1000, -1000, -1000)

由這20組初始值所繪製出之控制輸入對時間響應圖如圖17和圖18。

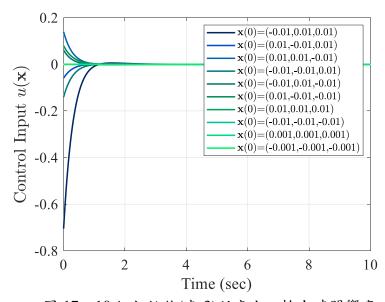


圖 17、10 組初始值(表 3)所產生之輸出時間響應

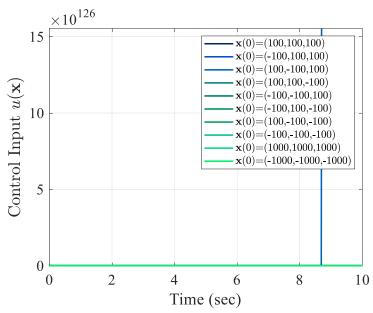


圖 18、10 組初始值(表 4)所產生之輸出時間響應

由圖 17 可以看到,這 10 組較小的初始值可以滿足 $u(x) \to 0$ 的條件。而圖 18 這 10 組較大初始值會產生數值非常大的跳點,若是單純看圖,乍看之下所有u(x)接趨近於 0。但是當進入實際繪圖的數值表格查看後,發現 (100,-100,100) 和 (1000,1000,1000) 這兩組數字是不收斂的。而原先模擬的時間為 10 秒,每 0.01 秒為間隔。若是將模擬時間延長至 1000 秒,每 0.01 秒為間隔,會發現當其他組初始值都收斂至 0,這兩組數值依舊無法收斂,如圖 19。

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
99981	U	U	ivaiv	U	U	U	U	U	ivaiv	(
99982	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	(
99983	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99984	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99985	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99986	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99987	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	(
99988	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99989	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99990	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99991	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99992	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99993	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99994	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99995	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99996	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99997	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99998	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
99999	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
100000	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	
100001	0	0	NaN	0	0	0	0	0	NaN	

圖 19、表 4 初始值計算出的控制輸入時間響應值,第三組和第九組初始值無法收斂。

此結果違反了全域穩定的條件,故回授線性化控制u(x)為區域穩定。

畫出 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$, $x_3(t)$ 分別對時間的響應圖,驗證時間響應圖的收斂速度與 $\lambda=-2$ 的關係。

Answer

現已知非線性系統

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3
\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 x_3 - x_2 + u
\dot{x}_3 = -x_1 + u$$
(29)

其中

$$u(x) = (-1 - x_1)^{-1} (-x_1^2 - 4x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3^2 + 7x_3 + 3x_1x_3 + x_2x_3)$$
(30)

和經過回授線性化 $z=\phi(x)$ 狀態轉換後的系統

$$\dot{z} = (A_c - B_c K) z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = Az$$
 (31)

由於系統(31)為一線性系統,且閉迴路極點被設置在 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -2$, $\lambda_3 = -3$,故在線性系統中的狀態 $z_1(t)$ 、 $z_2(t)$ 和 $z_3(t)$ 的收斂速度會以指數收斂的形式收斂,而收斂速度由最小的特徵值 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 决定,代表收斂速度為 e^{-t} 。而由於狀態轉換的關係 $x = \phi^{-1}(z)$,吾人推論在非線性系統的狀態 $x_1(t)$ 、 $x_2(t)$ 和 $x_3(t)$ 的收斂情形會和指數收斂 e^{-t} 有關。但題目的要求為響應圖收斂速度和 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 的關係,故吾人會同時繪製初始值為 (2,2,2) 的 x(t)和 z(t) 時間響應圖,加上代表指數收斂的 e^{-t} 、 e^{-2t} 和 e^{-3t} ,因初始值的選擇緣故,指數收斂曲線以 $2e^{-t}$ 、 $2e^{-2t}$ 和 $2e^{-3t}$ 表示。結果如圖 $20\sim25$ 所示。

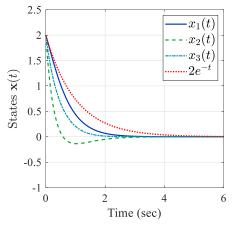


圖 20、非線性系統狀態時間響應 $(2e^{-t})$

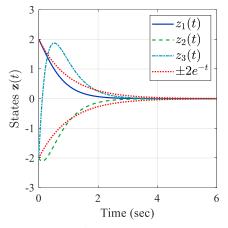


圖 21、線性系統狀態時間響應($2e^{-t}$)

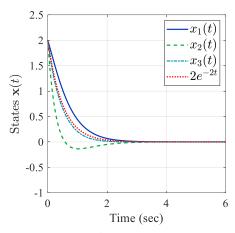


圖 22、非線性系統狀態時間響應($2e^{-2t}$)

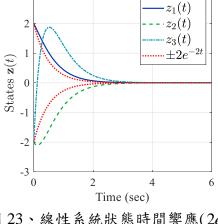


圖 23、線性系統狀態時間響應($2e^{-2t}$)

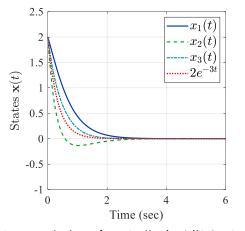


圖 24、非線性系統狀態時間響應(2e^{-3t})

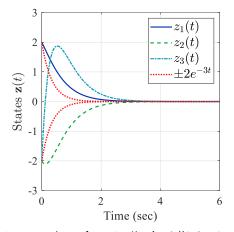


圖 25、線性系統狀態時間響應(2e^{-3t})

由圖 $20 \cdot 21$ 觀察,可以發現 $2e^{-t}$ 的指數收斂曲線幾乎包絡住 3 維狀態變數的響應曲線。代 表狀態收斂的速度比 $2e^{-t}$ 還要快。觀察圖 $22 \cdot 23$,則可以發現 $2e^{-2t}$ 收斂至0的時間和三維 狀態變數收斂至0的時間差不多。而從圖 24×25 來看,則可以發現 $2e^{-3t}$ 較三維狀態變數 快收斂至 0。以線性理論來看,系統時間響應的收斂速度應該由最靠近虛軸的極點決定, 但在這個回授線性化的非線性系統來看,雖然差距不大,但是系統狀態變數的收斂速度更 接近 $\lambda = -2$ 的 $2e^{-2t}$ 收斂曲線,而不是更靠近虛軸的 $\lambda = -1$ 。

若線性化後的系統極點(pole)落在 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -3$,所得結果有何不同?除了軌跡不同外,控制訊號u(t)的時間響應有何差異?

Answer

為了比較不同縣性化系統極點對系統造成的影響。吾人選擇繪製出兩張系統狀態變數x(t)對時間的響應圖,兩張的系統極點分別為 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3)=(-1,-2,-3)$ 和 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3)=(-3,-3,-3)$,而初始初始狀態皆為x(0)=(2,2,2)且為了方便觀察收斂速度,故會在圖上繪製出指數收斂 $2e^{-t}$ 的曲線,如圖 26×27 。而為了觀察更動系統極點對系統輸入控制訊號的影響,也會繪製兩組不同極點所產生的輸入控制對時間響應圖,如圖 28×29 。

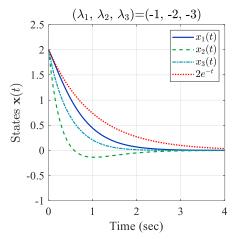
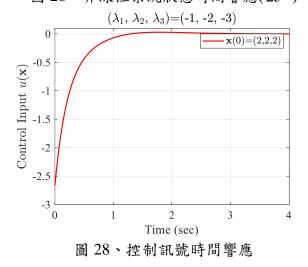


圖 26、非線性系統狀態時間響應($2e^{-t}$)



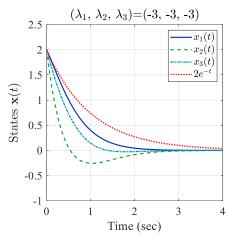


圖 27、非線性系統狀態時間響應 $(2e^{-t})$

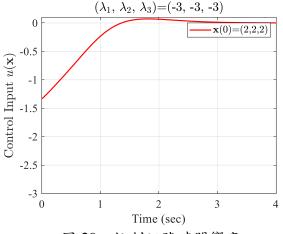
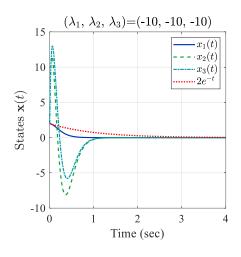


圖 29、控制訊號時間響應

由圖 $26 \cdot 27$ 觀察可知,當 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (-3, -3, -3)$ 的系統狀態變數收斂的速度會稍微比當 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (-1, -2, -3)$ 時要快,也會有較大的 overshoot,但是因為此兩組極點的差異並不

大,故時間響應和 overshoot 的差異並不明顯。而由圖 28×29 觀察可知,距離虛軸較遠的極點,雖然會讓系統狀態有比較快的響應,但在控制訊號上會產生明顯的 overshoot。為了看出更明顯的差距,吾人選擇一組更小的系統極點 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (-10, -10, -10)$,並繪製相同初始條件下的系統狀態時間響應和控制訊號時間響應,結果如圖 30×31 。



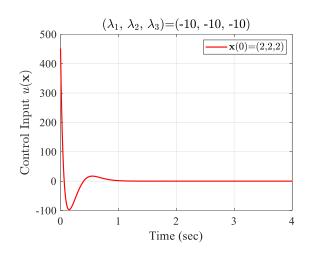


圖 30、非線性系統狀態時間響應(2e^{-t})

圖 31、控制訊號時間響應

這組系統極點 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ =(-10, -10, -10)就更能看出不同系統極點所造成的影響。距離虛軸更遠的系統極點確實使系統狀態很快地達到穩態,但是不管是在系統狀態變數亦或是控制訊號,皆會產生非常大的 overshoot。而較快的系統響應和較大的 overshoot 確實是在設計線性控制系統所需要考量的點。在此我們也可以推論,回授線性化後的非線性系統,的確可以使用線性系統的工具來設計。

回到問題(1),如果極點仍然選擇落在 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -2$, $\lambda_3 = -3$,討論回授線性化控制 u(x)的解是否為唯一?如果不為唯一,嘗試求得u(x)的另一個解,並重複以上步驟。所得 到的時間響應圖會一樣嗎?

Answer

從第一題的步驟(3)的結果可以知道,若要求解 $\phi(x)$,只需要任意選擇一 x_1 的函數。從這個結果來說 $\phi(x)$ 不唯一。而回授線性化控制u(x)又是 $\phi(x)$ 的函數,故u(x)的解不唯一。要求得u(x)的另一個解,首先需要選擇不同的 $\phi(x)$ 。並重複第一小題的步驟(4)~(7),即可求得新的u(x)。在此吾人選擇的新的 $\phi(x)$ 如下

$$\phi_1(x) = x_1 + x_1^2 \tag{29}$$

接著重複第一小題的步驟(4)~(7)

(4) 建立狀態座標轉換以及控制訊號轉換

狀態座標轉換:

$$\begin{bmatrix} z_{1} \\ z_{2} \\ z_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1} \\ \phi_{2} \\ \phi_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1} \\ L_{f} \phi_{1} \\ L_{f}^{2} \phi_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1} \\ \frac{\partial \phi_{1}}{\partial x} \cdot f(x) \\ \frac{\partial \phi_{2}}{\partial x} \cdot f(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(30)$$

其中

$$\phi_2 = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_1^2$$
(31)

$$\phi_3 = (-1 - 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3)(-x_1 + x_2 - x_3) + (1 + 2x_1)(-x_1x_3 - x_2) + (1 + 2x_1)x_1$$
(32)

控制訊號轉換:

$$u = \alpha(x) + \beta(x)\nu, \ \alpha(x) = -\frac{L_f^3 \phi_1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1}, \ \beta(x) = \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1}$$
(33)

其中

$$\alpha(x) = -\frac{L_f^3 \phi_1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} = \left[(12x_1 - 8x_2 + 5x_3 - 4x_1x_3 + 1)(-x_1 + x_2 - x_3) - (-8x_2 + 4x_2 - 4x_3 - 2)(x_1x_3 + x_2) - x_1(5x_1 - 4x_2 + 4x_3 - 2x_1^2 + 1) \right] / (2x_1 + 1)(x_1 + 1)$$
(34)

$$\beta(x) = \frac{1}{L_g L_f^2 \phi_1} = \frac{-1}{(1+x_1)(2x_1+1)}$$
(35)

(5) 建立線性方程式: 在新的狀態 Z, 新的控制 U之下, 非線性系統(1)轉換為線性系統:

$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \upsilon = A_c z + B_c \upsilon$$
 (36)

其中

$$\upsilon = \frac{\left(u - \alpha(z)\right)}{\beta(z)} \tag{37}$$

(6) 針對線性系統(19)式設計狀態回授控制律

設計一狀態回授控制器

$$\upsilon = -Kz = -\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = -(k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2 + k_3 z_3)$$
(38)

將(21)代入(19)得到

$$\dot{z} = (A_c - B_c K) z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -k_1 & -k_2 & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(39)

其中係數 k_i 的選擇是要使得閉迴路矩陣的特徵值落入所指定的位置。且(22)之特徵多項式可以表示成

$$\det\left(\lambda I - \left(A_c - B_c K\right)\right) = \lambda^3 + k_3 \lambda^2 + k_2 \lambda + k_1 \tag{40}$$

對於題目所給定之特徵值,可以表示成

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)(\lambda+3) = \lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 6 \tag{41}$$

比對(23)和(24)可以得到 $k_1 = 6, k_2 = 11, k_3 = 6$,此時線性系統狀態回授控制器為

$$\upsilon = -(k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2 + k_3 z_3)
= -(6 z_1 + 11 z_2 + 6 z_3)
= -(6 \phi_1 + 11 L_f \phi_1 + 6 L_f^2 \phi_1)$$
(42)

但若要將 υ 整理成像(26)的u(x),會太過冗長。故在此採用另一種方法,計算輸入控制訊號。(37)式和(38)式結合後可以得到

$$u(z) = -\beta(z)Kz + \alpha(z) \tag{43}$$

再將狀態轉換關係帶入(43),則可以計算出對非線性系統的控制律

$$u(x) = -\beta(x)K\phi(x) + \alpha(x)$$
(43)

其中 $\alpha(x)$ 和 $\beta(x)$ 分別為(34)、(35)表示。

由以上結果,我們可以知道在不同的 $\phi(x)$ 選擇下,可以產生不同的控制律u(x),且能然可以使必迴路極點位於 $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) = (-1, -2, -3)$ 。這可以推論出不管 $\phi(x)$ 的選擇為何,最後閉迴路線性系統的響應皆會相同。

為了驗證此結果,吾人繪製了兩種不同的 $\phi(x)$ 選擇下,系統狀態變數對時間的響應,選擇之初始值一樣為 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(2,2,2)$,結果如圖 32。

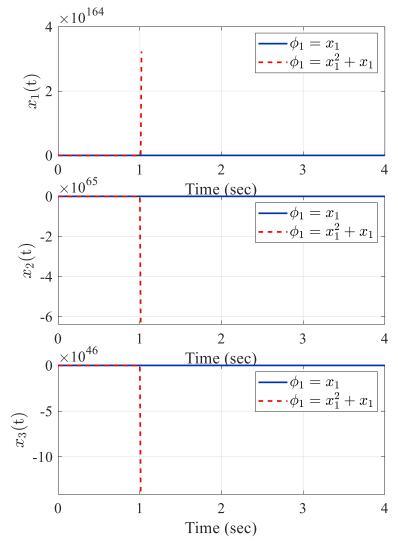


圖 32、不同狀態轉換函數 $\phi_1(x)$ 於相同初值 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2, 2, 2)$ 所造成之系統狀態時間響應比較

原先認為在相同的系統極點下,兩個不同 $\phi(x)$ 選擇所產生之系統響應圖之間,只會存在不同的響應值,但是有相同的收斂速度。但是由圖 32 可知,新選擇之 $\phi(x)=x_1+x_1^2$ 無法完成收斂。會造成此結果的原因可由式(34)、(35)得知。原先的 $\phi(x)=x_1$ 會在

 $x_1 = -1$ 處產生一個不可控的點,也就是奇異點。但是由(34)、(35)可以看到原先的不可控點由一個 $x_1 = -1$ 變成兩個,也就是 $x_1 = -1$ 和 $x_1 = -0.5$ 。增加的不可控點也代表著對此系統初始值選擇的限制,原先只須避開 $x_1 = -1$,但現在還需要避開 $x_1 = -0.5$ 。為了對比不同 $\phi_1(x)$ 所帶來的差異,吾人又選擇一可讓兩個不同 $\phi_1(x)$ 值之系統收斂的初始值 $(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (4,1,1)$,結果如圖 33 所示。

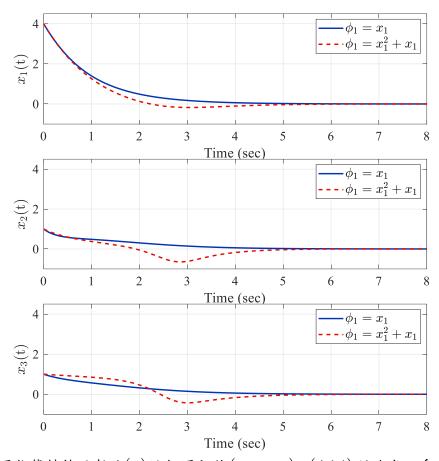


圖 33、不同狀態轉換函數 $\phi_1(x)$ 於相同初值 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (4,1,1)$ 所造成之系統狀態時間響應比較

由圖 33 可知,系統狀態的響應和前面推論相符合,不同的 $\phi_1(x)$ 選擇會使系統狀態變數產生差異,但因此回授線性化系統的極點選擇相同,故會有相同的收斂速度,由圖中可以看出兩個曲線收斂至 0 的時間大致相同。除了系統狀態時間響應外,輸入控制時間響應也是一個可以參考的目標,圖 34、35 畫出初始值 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(2,2,2)$ 、 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(4,1,1)$ 所產生之輸入控制時間響應圖,且可以得到和系統狀態時間響應相同的結論,也就是 $\phi_1(x)=x_1+x_1^2$ 會使原先可以收斂的初始值 $(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(2,2,2)$,變成無法收斂的時間響應,如圖 34。而在皆可收斂的初始值選擇下,系統的輸入控制響應值會不相同,但是收斂速度會相同。

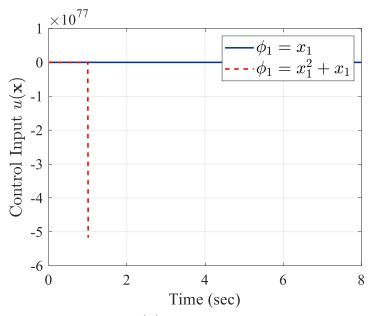


圖 34、不同狀態轉換函數 $\phi_1(x)$ 於特定初值之不同控制輸入響應,初始值 $(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (2,2,2)$

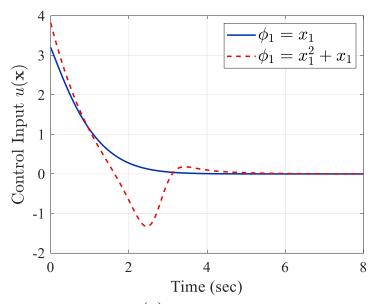


圖 34、不同狀態轉換函數 $\phi_1(x)$ 於特定初值之不同控制輸入響應,初始值 $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (4,1,1)$

綜上所述,可自由選擇之 $\phi_1(x)$ 使控制u(x)不唯一。但是會使初始值選擇的限制不相同,以設計控制器角度來看,在相同的系統響應時間下來看,應選擇限制較少的 $\phi_1(x)$ 使用。

MATLAB Code

Question 2

```
%% Nonlinear Control HW6 2
clc;
clear;
close all;
%%
dt=0.01;
t_final=20;
t=0:dt:t final;
LW1=1.6;
FS1=16:
FS_lg=11;
%% Single Point
f1=figure;
x1_0=2; x2_0=2; x3_0=2;
X0=[x1 \ 0;x2 \ 0;x3 \ 0];
[t,x]=ode45(@Nonlinear_system, t, X0);
plot3(x(:,1),x(:,2),x(:,3), 'b', 'LineWidth', LW1)
hold on
plot3(x1 0,x2 0,x3 0,'bo','LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([-4 4],[0 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[-4 4],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[0 0],[-4 4],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs3(1) = legend({ '\$\backslash \{x\} \$(0) = (2,2,2)'\}}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax3(1)=gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
zlabel('$x 3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-1.5 2.5 -1 2.5 -1 2.5])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points 3D plot
f2=figure;
x1=[-5;5;5];
x2=[5;-5;5];
x3=[5;5;-5];
x4=[-5;-5;5];
x5=[5;-5;-5];
x6=[-5;5;-5];
x7=[5;5;5];
x8=[-5;-5;-5];
```

```
x9=[4;1;6];
x10=[-8;4;3];
x \text{ arb}=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
ColorCode = [0,0.15,0.39; 0,0.3,0.8; 0,0.39,0.7; 0,0.47,0.51; 0,0.47,0.39; 0,0.55,0.35;
0.0.63,0.35; 0.0.75,0.6; 0.0.85,0.5; 0.0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x_arb(1,:))
     [t,x \ 10] = RK4(@(t,x \ 10) \ Nonlinear \ system(t,x \ 10), [0 t \ final], x \ arb(:,i),dt);
    x1 \text{ arb}=x 10(:,1);
    x2_arb=x_10(:,2);
    x3 \text{ arb}=x 10(:,3);
    p2(i)=plot3(x1 arb, x2 arb, x3 arb, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
    hold on
    plot3(x1 arb(1), x2 arb(1), x3 arb(1), 'color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot3([-40 10],[0 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[-7000 1500],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[0 0],[-7000 150],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs3(2) = legend([p2(1),p2(2),p2(3),p2(4),p2(5),p2(6),p2(7),p2(8),p2(9),p2(10)], { \S\setminus mathbf\{x\} }
0 = (-5,5,5)', \$\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(5,-5,5)', \$\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(-5,-5,5)', \$\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(
5,5', \mathbf{x}$(0)=(5,-5,-5)', \mathbf{x}$(0)=(-5,5,-5)'
5)','\frac{x}{0}=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,-5)
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax3(2) = gca:
xlabel('$x 1$','Interpreter','Latex')
vlabel('$x 2$','Interpreter','Latex')
zlabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-40 10 -7000 1500 -7000 150])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x1-x2 plot
f3=figure;
for i=1:length(x arb(1,:))
    [t,x \ 10] = RK4(@(t,x \ 10) \ Nonlinear \ system(t,x \ 10), [0 t \ final], x \ arb(:,i),dt);
    x1 \text{ arb}=x 10(:,1);
    x2_arb=x_10(:,2);
    p3(i)=plot(x1_arb, x2_arb, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
    hold on
    plot(x1_arb(1), x2_arb(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot([-40 10],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-7000 1500],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs2(1) = legend([p3(1),p3(2),p3(3),p3(4),p3(5),p3(6),p3(7),p3(8),p3(9),p3(10)], {\white} x 
0 = (-5,5,5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (5,-5,5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (5,5,-5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (-5,-5,-5)'
```

```
5,5','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(5,-5,-5)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(-5,5,-5)
5)','\frac{x}{0}=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,-5)
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax2(1) = gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-40 10 -7000 1500])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x1-x3 plot
f4=figure;
for i=1:length(x_arb(1,:))
  [t,x \ 10] = RK4(@(t,x \ 10) \ Nonlinear \ system(t,x \ 10), [0 t \ final], x \ arb(:,i),dt);
  x1 \text{ arb}=x 10(:,1);
  x3 \text{ arb}=x 10(:,3);
  p4(i)=plot(x1_arb, x3_arb, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
  hold on
  plot(x1 arb(1), x3 arb(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot([-40 10],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-7000 150],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs2(2)=legend([p4(1),p4(2),p4(3),p4(4),p4(5),p4(6),p4(7),p4(8),p4(9),p4(10)],{'$\mathbf{x}}$
0 = (-5,5,5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (5,-5,5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (5,5,-5)', \mathbf{x}$(0) = (-5,-5,-5)'
5.5)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(5,-5,-5)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(-5,5,-5)
5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(-5,-5,-
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax2(2) = gca;
xlabel('$x 1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-40 10 -7000 150])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x2-x3 plot
f5=figure;
for i=1:length(x arb(1,:))
  [t,x_10] = RK4(@(t,x_10) \text{ Nonlinear\_system}(t,x_10), [0 t_final], x_arb(:,i),dt);
  x2_arb=x_10(:,2);
  x3_arb=x_10(:,3);
  p5(i)=plot(x2_arb, x3_arb, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
  hold on
  plot(x2_arb(1), x3_arb(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
end
```

```
plot([-7000 1500],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-7000 150],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs2(3) = legend([p5(1),p5(2),p5(3),p5(4),p5(5),p5(6),p5(7),p5(8),p5(9),p5(10)], { \S mathbf x } 
0) = (-5,5,5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (5,-5,5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (5,5,-5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (-5,-5,-5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (-5,-
5,5','\mathbf{x}$(0)=(5,-5,-5)','\mathbf{x}$(0)=(-5,5,-5)'
5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(-5,-5,-
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax2(3) = gca;
xlabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x 3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-7000 1500 -7000 150])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points 3D plot Again
f6=figure;
x1=[1;2;4]; x2=[2;-3;-5]; x3=[-0.5;-3;-9]; x4=[0;-2;-3]; x5=[4;-6;-6];
x6=[5;7;5]; x7=[6;8;-4]; x8=[7;9;3]; x9=[8;10;-2]; x10=[9;11;1];
x_arb_re=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
ColorCode = [0,0.15,0.39; 0,0.3,0.8; 0,0.39,0.7; 0,0.47,0.51; 0,0.47,0.39; 0,0.55,0.35;
0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x arb re(1,:))
      [t,x_10_r] = RK4(@(t,x_10_r) Nonlinear_system(t,x_10_r), [0 t_final],
x arb re(:,i),dt);
      x1_arb_re=x_10_re(:,1);
     x2_arb_re=x_10_re(:,2);
     x3_arb_re=x_10_re(:,3);
      % Check For Divergence
     if max(x1\_arb\_re)>15 \parallel abs(max(x1\_arb\_re))>15
            disp(i)
            disp(': x1_arb_re divergent')
      end
     if max(x2\_arb\_re)>15 \parallel abs(max(x2\_arb\_re))>15
            disp(i)
            disp(': x2_arb_re divergent')
     if max(x3\_arb\_re)>15 \parallel abs(max(x3\_arb\_re))>15
            disp(i)
            disp(': x3_arb_re divergent')
      end
     p6(i)=plot3(x1_arb_re, x2_arb_re, x3_arb_re, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
```

```
hold on
     plot3(x1 arb re(1), x2 arb re(1), x3 arb re(1), o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth',
LW1);
end
plot3([-2 10],[0 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[-10 15],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[0 0],[-10 5],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs3(3) = legend([p6(1),p6(2),p6(3),p6(4),p6(5),p6(6),p6(7),p6(8),p6(9),p6(10)], { \S mathbf x } 
0) = (1;2;4)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (2;-3;-5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (-0.5;-3;-9)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (0;-3;-3)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} 
2;-3', '$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(4;-6;-6)', '$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(5;7;5)', '$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(6;8;-
4)','\mathbf{x}$(0)=(7;9;3)','\mathbf{x}$(0)=(8;10;-
2)','\frac{x}{9;(0)=(9;11;1)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax3(3) = gca;
xlabel('$x 1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
zlabel('$x 3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-2 10 -10 15 -10 5])
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x1-x2 plot again
f7=figure:
for i=1:length(x_arb_re(1,:))
      [t,x 10 \text{ re}] = RK4(@(t,x 10 \text{ re}) \text{ Nonlinear system}(t,x 10 \text{ re}), [0 \text{ t final}],
x_arb_re(:,i),dt);
     x1_arb_re=x_10_re(:,1);
     x2_arb_re=x_10_re(:,2);
     p7(i)=plot(x1 arb re, x2 arb re, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
     hold on
     plot(x1_arb_re(1), x2_arb_re(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
end
ax2(4) = gca;
xlabel('$x 1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x1-x3 plot again
f8=figure;
for i=1:length(x_arb_re(1,:))
      [t,x 10 \text{ re}] = RK4(@(t,x 10 \text{ re}) \text{ Nonlinear system}(t,x 10 \text{ re}), [0 \text{ t final}],
x_arb_re(:,i),dt);
      x1 arb re=x 10 re(:,1);
      x3_arb_re=x_10_re(:,3);
```

```
p8(i)=plot(x1_arb_re, x3_arb_re, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
  hold on
  plot(x1_arb_re(1), x3_arb_re(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
end
ax2(5) = gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x 3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
%% Choose 10 arbitrary points x2-x3 plot again
f9=figure;
for i=1:length(x_arb_re(1,:))
  [t,x 10 \text{ re}] = RK4(@(t,x 10 \text{ re}) \text{ Nonlinear system}(t,x 10 \text{ re}), [0 \text{ t final}],
x_arb_re(:,i),dt);
  x1 arb re=x 10 re(:,1);
  x2_arb_re=x_10_re(:,2);
  x3_arb_re=x_10_re(:,3);
  p9(i)=plot(x2 arb re, x3 arb re, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
  hold on
  plot(x2_arb_re(1), x3_arb_re(1), 'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
end
ax2(6) = gca;
xlabel('$x 2$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
%%
f10=figure;
ColorCode = [0.0.15, 0.39; 0.0.3, 0.8; 0.0.39, 0.7; 0.0.47, 0.51; 0.0.47, 0.39; 0.0.55, 0.35;
0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x arb(1,:))
  [t,x_10] = RK4(@(t,x_10) \text{ Nonlinear\_system}(t,x_10), [0 t_final], x_arb(:,i),dt);
  x1_arb=x_10(:,1);
  x2_arb=x_10(:,2);
  x3 arb=x_10(:,3);
  endvalue(i,1)=x1_arb(end);
  endvalue(i,2)=x1_arb(end);
  endvalue(i,3)=x1_arb(end);
   p10(i)=plot3(endvalue(i,1), endvalue(i,2), endvalue(i,3),'o', 'Color', ColorCode(i,:),
'LineWidth', LW1);
  hold on
end
plot3([-0.00005 0.00005],[0 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
```

```
plot3([0 0],[-0.00005 0.00005],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[0 0],[-0.00005 0.00005],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
hs3(4) = legend([p10(1),p10(2),p10(3),p10(4),p10(5),p10(6),p10(7),p10(8),p10(9),p10(10)], { '$\
mathbf\{x\}\(0)=(-5,5,5)', \$\mathbf\{x\}\$(0)=(5,-5,5)', \$\mathbf\{x\}\$(0)=(5,5,-5,5)', \$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\mathbf\{x\}\$\ma
5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,-5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,-5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,5,-5)'
5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{x}(0)=(-5,-5,-
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax3(4) = gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x 2$','Interpreter','Latex')
zlabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-0.00005 0.00005 -0.00005 0.00005 -0.00005 0.00005])
axis normal
grid on
%%
for i = 1:length(ax3)
      set(ax3(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(ax2)
      set(ax2(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs3)
      set(hs3(i), 'FontSize', FS_lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs2)
     set(hs2(i), 'FontSize', FS lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%% Nonlinear System Funciton
function dX=Nonlinear system(t,x)
phi 1=x(1);
phi_2=-x(1)+x(2)-x(3);
phi 3=2*x(1)-2*x(2)+x(3)-x(1)*x(3);
a=-3*x(1)+4*x(2)-2*x(3)+3*x(1)*x(3)-x(2)*x(3)+(x(1))^2+(x(3))^2;
b=-1-x(1):
k1=6:
k2=11;
k3=6;
u=(b^{-1})*(-a-k1*phi_1-k2*phi_2-k3*phi_3);
dX = zeros(3,1);
dX(1)=-x(1)+x(2)-x(3);
dX(2)=-x(1)*x(3)-x(2)+u;
dX(3) = -x(1) + u;
end
Question 3
%% Nonlinear Control HW6 3
clc;
```

```
clear;
close all;
%%
dt=0.01;
t_final=2000;
t=0:dt:t final;
LW1=1.6;
FS1=16;
FS lg=11;
%% Single Point with Feedback Linearization Control
f1=figure;
x1 0=-2.5; x2 0=2; x3 0=2;
X0=[x1 \ 0;x2 \ 0;x3 \ 0];
[t,x \ u] = RK4(@(t,x \ u) \ Nonlinear \ system(t,x \ u), [0 t \ final], X0 .dt);
x u 1=x u(:,1);
x_u_2=x_u(:,2);
x_u_3=x_u(:,3);
p1=plot3(x u 1,x u 2,x u 3, 'b', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot3(x_u_1(1),x_u_2(1),x_u_3(1),'bo','LineWidth',LW1);
hold on
%% Single Point without Feedback Linearization Control
x1 0=-2.5; x2 0=2; x3 0=2;
X0=[x1_0;x2_0;x3_0];
[t,x_nou] = RK4(@(t,x_nou) Nonlinear_system_u0(t,x_nou), [0 t_final], X0, dt);
x nou 1=x nou(:,1);
x nou 2=x nou(:,2);
x_nou_3=x_nou(:,3);
p2=plot3(x_nou_1,x_nou_2,x_nou_3, 'r', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot3(x nou 1(1), x nou 2(1), x nou 3(1), 'ro', 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot3([-3 0],[0 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[-1000 1000],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot3([0 0],[0 0],[-1000 1000],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
$u=0$'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax3(1)=gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x 2$','Interpreter','Latex')
zlabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-3 0 -1000 1000 -1000 1000])
axis normal
grid on
```

```
%% Plot x1-x2
f2=figure;
p3=plot(x_u_1,x_u_2, 'b', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x_u_1(1),x_u_2(1),'bo','LineWidth',LW1);
hold on
p4=plot(x_nou_1,x_nou_2, 'r', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x nou 1(1),x nou 2(1), 'ro', 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot([-3 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-1000 1000],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
ax2(1) = gca;
xlabel('$x 1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-3 0 -1000 2500])
axis normal
grid on
%% Plot x1-x3
f3=figure;
p5=plot(x_u_1,x_u_3, 'b', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x u 1(1),x u 3(1),'bo','LineWidth',LW1);
hold on
p6=plot(x_nou_1,x_nou_3, 'r', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x_nou_1(1),x_nou_3(1), 'ro', 'LineWidth', LW1);
plot([-3 0],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-1000 2500],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
ax2(2) = gca;
xlabel('$x_1$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-3 0 -1000 2500])
axis normal
grid on
%% Plot x2-x3
f4=figure;
p7=plot(x_u_2,x_u_3, 'b', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x u 2(1),x u 3(1),'bo','LineWidth',LW1);
hold on
p8=plot(x_nou_2,x_nou_3, 'r', 'LineWidth', LW1);
hold on
plot(x_nou_2(1),x_nou_3(1), 'ro', 'LineWidth', LW1);
```

```
plot([-1000 2500],[0 0],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot([0 0],[-1000 2500],'--','Color',[0.5 0.5 0.5],'LineWidth',LW1);
ax2(3) = gca;
xlabel('$x_2$','Interpreter','Latex')
ylabel('$x_3$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis([-1000 2500 -1000 2500])
axis normal
grid on
%%
for i = 1:length(ax3)
  set(ax3(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
for i = 1:length(ax2)
  set(ax2(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
for i = 1:length(hs3)
  set(hs3(i), 'FontSize', FS_lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
%% Nonlinear System Function
function dX=Nonlinear_system_u0(t,x)
dX = zeros(3,1);
dX(1)=-x(1)+x(2)-x(3);
dX(2)=-x(1)*x(3)-x(2);
dX(3) = -x(1);
end
%% Nonlinear System Funciton
function dX=Nonlinear system(t,x)
u=(1/(-1-x(1)))*(-(x(1))^2-4*x(1)-3*x(2)-(x(3))^2+7*x(3)+3*x(1)*x(3)+x(2)*x(3));
dX = zeros(3,1);
dX(1)=-x(1)+x(2)-x(3);
dX(2)=-x(1)*x(3)-x(2)+u;
dX(3) = -x(1) + u;
end
Question 4
%% Nonlinear Control HW6_4
clc;
clear;
close all;
%%
dt=0.01;
t final=4;
t=0:dt:t_final;
```

```
LW1=1.6:
FS1=16;
FS_lg=11;
%%
f1 = figure;
x1=[1;2;4]; x2=[2;-3;-5]; x3=[-0.5;-3;-9]; x4=[0;-2;-3]; x5=[4;-6;-6];
x6=[5:7:5]; x7=[6:8:-4]; x8=[7:9:3]; x9=[8:10:-2]; x10=[9:11:1];
x_arb_re1=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
ColorCode=[0,0.15,0.39; 0,0.3,0.8; 0,0.39,0.7; 0,0.47,0.51; 0,0.47,0.39; 0,0.55,0.35;
0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x arb re1(1,:))
     [t,x1]=RK4(@(t,x1) Nonlinear_system(t,x1), [0 t_final], x_arb_re1(:,i), dt);
     x1 1=x1(:,1);
     x1_2=x1(:,2);
     x1 3=x1(:,3);
     for j=1:length(t)
          u1(j)=(1/(-1-x1_1(j)))^*(-(x1_1(j))^2-4*x1_1(j)-3*x1_2(j)-(x1_3(j))^2+7*x1_3(j)+3*
x1_1(j)*x1_3(j)+x1_2(j)*x1_3(j);
     end
     u1_all(i,:)=u1;
     p1(i)=plot(t,u1, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
     hold on
end
hs2(1) = legend([p1(1),p1(2),p1(3),p1(4),p1(5),p1(6),p1(7),p1(8),p1(9),p1(10)],...
                                {\sc }(0)=(1,2,4)',\sc }(0)=(2,-3,-5)',\sc }(0)=(2,-3,-5)',\sc }(0)=(-3,-5)',\sc }
0.5, -3, -9',...
                                 6)','\\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(5,7,5)',...
                                 2)',...
                                 ax2(1) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
%%
f2 = figure;
x1=[-5;5;5]; x2=[5;-5;5]; x3=[5;5;-5]; x4=[-5;-5;5]; x5=[5;-5;-5];
x6=[-5;5;-5]; x7=[5;5;5]; x8=[-5;-5;-5]; x9=[4;1;6]; x10=[-8;4;3];
x_arb_re2=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
ColorCode=[0,0.15,0.39; 0,0.3,0.8; 0,0.39,0.7; 0,0.47,0.51; 0,0.47,0.39; 0,0.55,0.35;
0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x_arb_re2(1,:))
```

```
[t,x1]=RK4(@(t,x1) Nonlinear_system(t, x1), [0 t_final], x_arb_re2(:,i), dt);
        x2 1=x1(:,1);
        x2 = x1(:,2);
        x2_3=x1(:,3);
        for j=1:length(t)
                  u2(j)=(1/(-1-x2_1(j)))*(-(x2_1(j))^2-4*x2_1(j)-3*x2_2(j)-(x2_3(j))^2+7*x2_3(j)+3*
x^{2} 1(j)*x^{2} 3(j)+x^{2} 2(j)*x^{2} 3(j);
                           if i==4 && j==250
                                    x2_1(i)
%
%
                                    x^{2}(i)
%
                                    x2_{3(i)}
%
                            end
        end
        u2 all(i,:)=u2;
        p2(i)=plot(t,u2, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
        hold on
end
hs2(2) = legend([p2(1),p2(2),p2(3),p2(4),p2(5),p2(6),p2(7),p2(8),p2(9),p2(10)], {\S mathbf{x}}
0) = (-5,5,5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (5,-5,5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (5,5,-5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (-5,-5,-5)', \text{mathbf}\{x\} \\ (0) = (-5,-
5,5','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(5,-5,-5)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(-5,5,-5)
5)','\frac{x}{0}=(5,5,5)','\frac{x}{0}=(-5,-5,-1)'
5)','\frac{x}{(0)=(4,1,6)'},'\frac{x}{(0)=(-8,4,3)'},'Interpreter','latex');
ax2(2) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
%%
f3 = figure:
x1=[-0.01;0.01;0.1]; x2=[0.01;-0.01;0.01]; x3=[0.01;0.01;-0.01]; x4=[-0.01;-0.01;0.01]; x5=[-0.01;0.01;0.01]; x5=[-0.01;0.01]; x5
0.01;0.01;-0.01;
x6=[0.01;-0.01;-0.01]; x7=[0.01;0.01;0.01]; x8=[-0.01;-0.01;-0.01]; x9=[0.001;0.001;0.001];
x10=[-0.001:-0.001:-0.001]:
x arb re3=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
ColorCode=[0,0.15,0.39; 0,0.3,0.8; 0,0.39,0.7; 0,0.47,0.51; 0,0.47,0.39; 0,0.55,0.35;
0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
for i=1:length(x arb re3(1.:))
         [t,x1]=RK4(@(t,x1) Nonlinear_system(t,x1), [0 t_final], x_arb_re3(:,i), dt);
        x3_1=x1(:,1);
        x3_2=x1(:,2);
        x3 = x1(:,3);
        for j=1:length(t)
                 u3(j)=(1/(-1-x3_1(j)))*(-(x3_1(j))^2-4*x3_1(j)-3*x3_2(j)-(x3_3(j))^2+7*x3_3(j)+3*
x3_1(j)*x3_3(j)+x3_2(j)*x3_3(j);
         end
```

```
u3_all(i,:)=u3;
        p3(i)=plot(t,u3, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
        hold on
 end
hs2(3) = legend([p3(1),p3(2),p3(3),p3(4),p3(5),p3(6),p3(7),p3(8),p3(9),p3(10)],...
                                                  0.01,0.01)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(0.01,0.01,-0.01)',...
                                                    0.01)','$\mathbf{x}$$(0)=(0.01,-0.01,-0.01)',...
                                                    \ \mathbf{x}\$(0)=(0.01,0.01,0.01)', \$\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(-0.01,-0.01,-0.01,-0.01)'.
0.01)','$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(0.001,0.001,0.001)',...
                                                    ax2(3) = gca;
 xlabel('Time (sec)')
 ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
 axis normal
 grid on
 %%
 f4 = figure;
 x1=[100;100;100]; x2=[-100;100;100]; x3=[100;-100;100]; x4=[100;100;-100]; x5=[-100;-100]; x
 100:1001:
 x6=[-100;100;-100]; x7=[100;-100;-100]; x8=[-100;-100;-100]; x9=[1000;1000;1000]; x10=[-100;-100]; x10=[-1
 1000:-1000:-10001:
 x arb re4=[x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10];
 ColorCode=[0.0.15,0.39; 0.0.3,0.8; 0.0.39,0.7; 0.0.47,0.51; 0.0.47,0.39; 0.0.55,0.35;
 0,0.63,0.35; 0,0.75,0.6; 0,0.85,0.5; 0,0.95,0.4];
 for i=1:length(x arb re4(1,:))
        [t,x1]=RK4(@(t,x1) Nonlinear_system(t, x1), [0 t_final], x_arb_re4(:,i), dt);
        x4 1=x1(:.1):
        x4_2=x1(:,2);
        x4 3=x1(:,3);
        for j=1:length(t)
                u4(j)=(1/(-1-x4-1(j)))*(-(x4-1(j))^2-4*x4-1(j)-3*x4-2(j)-(x4-3(j))^2+7*x4-3(j)+3*
 x4_1(j)*x4_3(j)+x4_2(j)*x4_3(j);
                if i==9 && j==11
                        x4_1(j)
                        x4_{2}(i)
                        x4 \ 3(i)
                end
        end
        u4 all(i,:)=u4;
        p4(i)=plot(t,u4, 'Color', ColorCode(i,:), 'LineWidth', LW1);
        hold on
 end
hs2(4) = legend([p4(1),p4(2),p4(3),p4(4),p4(5),p4(6),p4(7),p4(8),p4(9),p4(10)],...
```

```
100,100,100)', '$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(100,-100,100)',...
            100,100)', '$\mathbf{x}\$(0)=(-100,100,-100)',...
            100)', '$\mathbf{x}$(0)=(1000,1000,1000)',...
            ax2(4) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
axis normal
grid on
u5=u4_all';
%%
for i = 1:length(ax2)
  set(ax2(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs2)
  set(hs2(i), 'FontSize', FS lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%%
function dX=Nonlinear system(t,x)
u=(1/(-1-x(1)))*(-(x(1))^2-4*x(1)-3*x(2)-(x(3))^2+7*x(3)+3*x(1)*x(3)+x(2)*x(3));
dX = zeros(3,1);
dX(1)=-x(1)+x(2)-x(3);
dX(2)=-x(1)*x(3)-x(2)+u;
dX(3) = -x(1) + u;
end
Question 5
%% Nonlinear Control HW6_5
clc;
clear:
close all;
%%
dt = 0.01; t_{final} = 6;
t = 0 : dt : t \text{ final};
x1_0 = 2; % Initial of x1
x2 0 = 2; % Initial of x2
x3_0 = 2; % Initial of x3
X0 = [x1_0; x2_0; x3_0];
```

```
xt1 = [9; 6; 3]; xt2 = [8; 6; 4]; xt3 = [5.5; 2; -6]; xt4 = [4; 1; -4]; xt5 = [3; -3; -5];
xt6 = [2; 5; 2.5]; xt7 = [7; 8; 4]; xt8 = [1; -2; -3]; xt9 = [-0.5; 3; 4]; xt10 = [4; 7; 3.5];
Xt_0 = [xt_1, xt_2, xt_3, xt_4, xt_5, xt_6, xt_7, xt_8, xt_9, xt_{10}];
%% linear System
Z0 = [x1 \ 0; -x1 \ 0+x2 \ 0-x3 \ 0; 2*x1 \ 0-2*x2 \ 0+x3 \ 0-x1 \ 0*x3 \ 0]; % Initial of
transformation states Z
Ac = [010; 001; 000]; \% Linear system matrix
Bc = [0;0;1]; % Linear system input matrix
lambda = [-1,-2,-3]; % Poles of closed loop system
K = acker(Ac,Bc,lambda); % Output feedback control gain
for i = 1:10
        Zt O(:,i) = [Xt \ O(1,i) : -Xt \ O(1,i) + Xt \ O(2,i) - Xt \ O(3,i) : 2*Xt \ O(1,i) - Xt \ O(1,i
2*Xt_0(2,i)+Xt_0(3,i)-Xt_0(1,i)*Xt_0(3,i);
end
%% Plot 1
LW1 = 1.6;
LW2 = 1:
FS1 = 16;
FS lg = 18;
[t, X] = RK4(@(t,X) \text{ Nonlinear system}(K,X), [0 t final], X0, dt);
x1_c = X(:,1); x2_c = X(:,2); x3_c = X(:,3);
for i = 1: length(t)
Phi(:,i) = [x1\_c(i); -x1\_c(i) + x2\_c(i) - x3\_c(i); 2*x1\_c(i) - 2*x2\_c(i) + x3\_c(i) - x1\_c(i)*x3\_c(i)];
u_alpha(i) = (-3*x1_c(i)+4*x2_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)-2*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)+3*x1_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x3_c(i)*x
x2 c(i)*x3 c(i)+x1 c(i)^2+x3 c(i)^2/(x1 c(i)+1);
u beta(i) = -1/(x1 \ c(i)+1);
u_c(i) = -u_beta(i)*K*Phi(:,i) + u_alpha(i);
end
[t, Z] = RK4(@(t,Z) Linear system(K,Ac,Bc,Z), [0 t final], Z0, dt);
z1_c = Z(:,1); z2_c = Z(:,2); z3_c = Z(:,3);
f1 = figure;
plot(t,x1_c,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on;
plot(t,x2_c,'--','Color',[0 0.65 0.2],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot(t,x3_c,'-.','Color',[0 0.6 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot(t,2*exp(-3*t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2);
hs1(1) = legend({ '$x 1(t)$', '$x 2(t)$', '$x 3(t)$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
hs1(1) = legend({ '$x_1(t)$', '$x_2(t)$', '$x_3(t)$', '2$e^{-3t}$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax1(1) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('States $\mathbf{x}(t)$','Interpreter','Latex')
```

```
axis([0 t_final -1 2.5])
axis square
grid on
f2 = figure;
plot(t,z1_c,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on;
plot(t,z2 c,'--','Color',[0 0.65 0.2],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot(t,z3_c,'-.','Color',[0 0.6 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1);
plot(t,2*exp(-3*t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2);
plot(t,-2*exp(-3*t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2)
hs1(2) = legend({ '$z_1(t)$', '$z_2(t)$', '$z_3(t)$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
hs1(2) = legend(\{'\$z\_1(t)\$', '\$z\_2(t)\$', '\$z\_3(t)\$', '\$\pm\$2\$e^{-3t}\$'\}, 'Interpreter', 'latex'');
ax1(2) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)') % x label
ylabel('States $\mathbf{z}\(t)\$','Interpreter','Latex') % y label
axis([0 t final -3 3])
axis square
grid on
%%
for i = 1:length(ax1)
  set(ax1(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs1)
  set(hs1(i), 'FontSize', FS_lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%% Nonlinear System Function
function dX = Nonlinear system(K,X)
x1 = X(1); x2 = X(2); x3 = X(3);
Phi = [x1; -x1+x2-x3; 2*x1-2*x2+x3-x1*x3];
alpha = (-3*x1+4*x2-2*x3+3*x1*x3-x2*x3+x1^2+x3^2)/(x1+1);
beta = -1/(x1+1);
u = -beta*K*Phi + alpha; % Control Input
dx1 = -x1 + x2 - x3;
dx2 = -x1*x3 - x2 + u;
dx3 = -x1 + u;
dX = [dx1; dx2; dx3];
end
%% Linear System Function
```

```
function dZ = Linear_system(K,Ac,Bc,Z)
v = -K*Z; % Cotrol Input
dZ = Ac*Z + Bc*v;
end
Question 6
%% Nonlinear Control HW6_6
clc;
clear;
close all;
%%
dt=0.01;
t final=4;
t=0:dt:t final;
x1 0=2;
x2_0=2;
x3 0=2;
X0=[x1_0;x2_0;x3_0];
LW1=1.6;
FS1=16;
FS_lg=14;
%%
Ac = [010;001;000];
Bc = [0;0;1];
lambda_1 = [-1, -2, -3];
K1 = acker(Ac,Bc,lambda 1);
lambda_2 = [-3, -3, -3];
K2 = acker(Ac,Bc,lambda 2);
lambda_3 = [-10,-10,-10];
K3 = acker(Ac,Bc,lambda_3);
%%
[t1, x1]=RK4(@(t1,x1) Nonlinear system(K1,x1), [0 t final], X0,dt);
[t2, x2]=RK4(@(t2,x2) Nonlinear_system(K2,x2), [0 t_final], X0,dt);
[t3, x3]=RK4(@(t3,x3) Nonlinear_system(K3,x3), [0 t_final], X0,dt);
x1_1=x1(:,1); x2_1=x1(:,2); x3_1=x1(:,3);
x1_2=x2(:,1); x2_2=x2(:,2); x3_2=x2(:,3);
x1_3=x3(:,1); x2_3=x3(:,2); x3_3=x3(:,3);
for k = 1: length(t1)
           Phi_1(:,k) = [x1_1(k); -x1_1(k)+x2_1(k)-x3_1(k); 2*x1_1(k)-2*x2_1(k)+x3_1(k)-2*x2_1(k)+x3_1(k)-2*x2_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_1(k)+x3_
x1_1(k)*x3_1(k);
          u\_alpha\_1(k) = (-3*x1\_1(k) + 4*x2\_1(k) - 2*x3\_1(k) + 3*x1\_1(k) *x3\_1(k) - 2*x3\_1(k) + 3*x1\_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*x1_1(k) + 3*
x2_1(k)*x3_1(k)+x1_1(k)^2+x3_1(k)^2/(x1_1(k)+1);
```

 $u_beta_1(k) = -1/(x1_1(k)+1)$;

```
u_1(k) = -u_beta_1(k)*K1*Phi_1(:,k) + u_alpha_1(k);
end
for k = 1: length(t2)
          Phi_2(:,k) = [x1_2(k); -x1_2(k)+x2_2(k)-x3_2(k); 2*x1_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)+x3_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x2_2(k)-2*x
x1_2(k)*x3_2(k);
          u alpha 2(k) = (-3*x1 \ 2(k)+4*x2 \ 2(k)-2*x3 \ 2(k)+3*x1 \ 2(k)*x3 \ 2(k)-2*x3 \ 2(k)+3*x1 \ 2(k)+3*x3 \ 
x2 2(k)*x3_2(k)+x1_2(k)^2+x3_2(k)^2/(x1_2(k)+1);
          u_beta_2(k) = -1/(x1_2(k)+1);
          u \ 2(k)=-u \ beta \ 2(k)*K2*Phi \ 2(:,k) + u \ alpha \ 2(k);
end
for k = 1: length(t3)
          Phi 3(:,k) = [x1 \ 3(k); -x1 \ 3(k)+x2 \ 3(k)-x3 \ 3(k); 2*x1 \ 3(k)-2*x2 \ 3(k)+x3 \ 3(k)
x1_3(k)*x3_3(k);
          u alpha 3(k) = (-3*x1 \ 3(k)+4*x2 \ 3(k)-2*x3 \ 3(k)+3*x1 \ 3(k)*x3 \ 3(k)-2*x3 \ 3(k)+3*x1 \ 
x2_3(k)*x3_3(k)+x1_3(k)^2+x3_3(k)^2/(x1_3(k)+1);
          u_beta_3(k) = -1/(x1_3(k)+1);
          u_3(k)=-u_beta_3(k)*K3*Phi_3(:,k) + u_alpha_3(k);
end
f1 = figure:
plot(t,x1_1,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x2 1,'--','Color',[0 0.65 0.2],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x3 1,'-.','Color',[0 0.6 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,2*exp(-t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2); hold on
hs(1) = legend({ '$x_1(t)$', '$x_2(t)$', '$x_3(t)$', '2$e^{-t}$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(1) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('States $\mathbf{x}(t)$','Interpreter','Latex')
title('($\lambda_1$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$)=(-1, -2, -3)', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
axis([0 t final -1 2.5])
axis square
grid on
f2 = figure;
plot(t,x1_2,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x2 2,'--','Color',[0 0.65 0.2],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x3_2,'-.','Color',[0 0.6 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,2*exp(-t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2); hold on
hs(2) = legend({ '$x_1(t)$', '$x_2(t)$', '$x_3(t)$', '2$e^{-t}$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(2) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('States $\mathbf{x}(t)$','Interpreter','Latex')
title('($\lambda_1$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$)=(-3, -3, -3)','Interpreter','latex')
axis([0 t_final -1 2.5])
```

```
axis square
grid on
f3=figure;
plot(t,u_1,'r','LineWidth',LW1)
hs(3) = legend({'\$\backslash \{x\}}(0) = (2,2,2)'\}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(3) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
title('($\lambda_1$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$)=(-1, -2, -3)','Interpreter','latex')
axis([0 t final -3 0.1])
axis normal
grid on
f4=figure;
plot(t,u_2,'r','LineWidth',LW1)
hs(4) = legend({'}\hbar {x} {0} = (2,2,2)'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(4) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
title('($\lambda 1$, $\lambda 2$, $\lambda 3$)=(-3, -3, -3)', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
axis([0 t_final -3 0.1])
axis normal
grid on
f5 = figure;
plot(t,x1_3,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x2 3,'--','Color',[0 0.65 0.2],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,x3 3,'-.','Color',[0 0.6 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
plot(t,2*exp(-t),'r:','LineWidth',LW1+0.2); hold on
hs(5) = legend({ '$x_1(t)$', '$x_2(t)$', '$x_3(t)$', '2$e^{-t}$'}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(5) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('States $\mathbf{x}(t)$','Interpreter','Latex')
title('($\lambda_1$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$)=(-10, -10, -10)', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
% axis([0 t final -1 2.5])
axis square
grid on
f6=figure;
plot(t,u 3,'r','LineWidth',LW1)
hs(6) = legend({ '\$\backslash \{x\} \$(0) = (2,2,2)' \}}, 'Interpreter', 'latex');
ax(6) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
```

```
title('($\lambda_1$, $\lambda_2$, $\lambda_3$)=(-10, -10, -10)', 'Interpreter', 'latex')
% axis([0 t_final -3 0.1])
axis normal
grid on
for i = 1:length(ax)
  set(ax(i),'FontSize',FS1,'FontName','Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs)
  set(hs(i), 'FontSize', FS lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%% Nonlinear System Function
function dX = Nonlinear_system(K,X)
x1 = X(1); x2 = X(2); x3 = X(3);
Phi = [x1; -x1+x2-x3; 2*x1-2*x2+x3-x1*x3];
alpha = (-3*x1+4*x2-2*x3+3*x1*x3-x2*x3+x1^2+x3^2)/(x1+1);
beta = -1/(x1+1);
u = -beta*K*Phi + alpha; % Control Input
dx1 = -x1 + x2 - x3;
dx2 = -x1*x3 - x2 + u;
dx3 = -x1 + u;
dX = [dx1; dx2; dx3];
end
```

Question 7

```
%% Nonlinear Control HW6_7
clc;
clear:
close all;
%%
dt = 0.01; t_final = 8;
t = 0 : dt : t \text{ final};
x1_0 = 4;
x2_0 = 1;
x3 0 = 1;
% x1_0 = 2;
% x2 0 = 2;
% x3_0 = 2;
X0 = [x1_0; x2_0; x3_0];
%% linear System
Ac = [010;001;000];
Bc = [0;0;1];
```

```
lambda = [-1,-2,-3];
 K = acker(Ac,Bc,lambda);
 %% Plot 1
 LW1 = 1.6:
 LW2 = 1;
FS1 = 16;
FS lg = 18;
 [t, X1] = RK4(@(t,X) \text{ Nonlinear system}1(K,X), [0 t final], X0, dt);
x1_c1 = X1(:,1); x2_c1 = X1(:,2); x3_c1 = X1(:,3);
 for i = 1: length(t)
 Phi1(:,i) = [ x1\_c1(i) ; -x1\_c1(i) + x2\_c1(i) - x3\_c1(i) ; 2*x1\_c1(i) - 2*x2\_c1(i) + x3\_c1(i) - 2*x2\_c1(i) + x3\_c1(i) +
 x1 c1(i)*x3 c1(i);
 u_alpha1(i) = (-3*x1_c1(i)+4*x2_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)+3*x1_c1(i)*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-2*x3_c1(i)-
 x2 c1(i)*x3 c1(i)+x1 c1(i)^2+x3 c1(i)^2/(x1 c1(i)+1);
 u beta1(i) = -1/(x1 c1(i)+1);
 u_c1(i) = -u_beta1(i)*K*Phi1(:,i) + u_alpha1(i);
 end
 [t, X2] = RK4(@(t,X) Nonlinear_system2(K,X), [0 t_final], X0, dt);
 x1 c2 = X2(:,1); x2 c2 = X2(:,2); x3 c2 = X2(:,3);
 for i = 1: length(t)
 Phi2(:,i) = [x1 \ c2(i)+x1 \ c2(i)^2;...
                                         -x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-x3_c2(i)-2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)*x2_c2(i)-2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2(i)^2+2*x1_c2
 2*x1 c2(i)*x3 c2(i);...
                                         (-1-4*x1_c2(i)+2*x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)+x2_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x3_c2(i)-2*x
 x3_c2(i)+(1+2*x1_c2(i))*(-x1_c2(i)*x3_c2(i)-x2_c2(i))+(1+2*x1_c2(i))*x1_c2(i)];
 u alpha2(i) = ((12*x1 c2(i)-8*x2 c2(i)+5*x3 c2(i)-4*x1 c2(i)*x3 c2(i)+1)*(-
 x1 c2(i)+x2 c2(i)-x3 c2(i)-...
                                                                       (-8*x1\_c2(i)+4*x2\_c2(i)-4*x3\_c2(i)-2)*(x1\_c2(i)*x3\_c2(i)+x2\_c2(i))-...
                                                                        (5*x1 c2(i)-4*x2 c2(i)+4*x3 c2(i)-
 2*x1_c2(i)^2+1*x1_c2(i)/((2*x1_c2(i)+1)*(x1_c2(i)+1));
 u beta2(i) = -1/((2*x1 c2(i)+1)*(x1 c2(i)+1));
 u_c2(i) = -u_beta2(i)*K*Phi2(:,i) + u_alpha2(i);
 end
 f1 = figure;
 plot(t,u_c1,'Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1); hold on
 plot(t,u_c2,'--','Color',[0.9 0.04 0],'LineWidth',LW1)
 xlabel('Time (sec)')
 ylabel('Control Input $u(\mathbf{x})$','Interpreter','Latex')
x\lim([0 t_{inal}])
 % ylim([-5 5])
hs1(1) = legend({ '\$\phi_1 = x_1\$', \$\phi_1 = x_1^2 + x_1\$'}, Interpreter', Iatex');
```

```
ax1(1) = gca;
axis normal
grid on
for i = 1:length(ax1)
     set(ax1(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs1)
     set(hs1(i), 'FontSize', FS lg, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%%
f2 = figure;
set(f2,'Position',[680,190,593,788])
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(t,x1_c1,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15); hold on;
plot(t,x1_c2,'--','Color',[0.9 0.04 0],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15);
hs2(1) = legend({'\$\phi_1 = x_1\$', \$\phi_1 = x_1^2 + x_1\$'}, Interpreter', latex');
ax2(1) = gca;
set(ax2(1), 'Position', [0.1230, 0.72, 0.8088, 0.2426])
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('$x_1$(t)','Interpreter','Latex')
xlim([0 t final])
ylim([-1 4.5])
grid on
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(t,x2_c1,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15); hold on;
plot(t,x2 c2,'--','Color',[0.9 0.04 0],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15);
hs2(2) = legend({'\$\phi_1 = x_1\$', \$\phi_1 = x_1^2 + x_1\$'}, Interpreter', I
ax2(2) = gca;
set(ax2(2), 'Position', [0.1230, 0.4, 0.8088, 0.2426])
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('$x_2$(t)','Interpreter','Latex')
xlim([0 t_final])
ylim([-1 4.5])
grid on
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(t,x3_c1,'-','Color',[0 0.2 0.7],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15); hold on;
plot(t,x3 c2,'--','Color',[0.9 0.04 0],'LineWidth',LW1+0.15);
hs2(3) = legend({ '\$\phi_1 = x_1\$', '\$\phi_1 = x_1^2 + x_1\$' }, 'Interpreter', 'latex' );
ax2(3) = gca;
xlabel('Time (sec)')
ylabel('$x_3$(t)','Interpreter','Latex')
```

```
set(ax2(3), 'Position', [0.1230, 0.08, 0.8088, 0.2426])
xlim([0 t_final])
vlim([-1 4.5])
grid on
for i = 1:length(ax2)
      set(ax2(i), 'FontSize', FS1, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
for i = 1:length(hs2)
      set(hs2(i), 'FontSize', 16, 'FontName', 'Times New Roman')
end
%% Nonlinear System Function
function dX = Nonlinear system 1(K,X)
x1 = X(1); x2 = X(2); x3 = X(3);
Phi = [x1; -x1+x2-x3; 2*x1-2*x2+x3-x1*x3];
alpha = (-3*x1+4*x2-2*x3+3*x1*x3-x2*x3+x1^2+x3^2)/(x1+1);
beta = -1/(x1+1);
u = -beta*K*Phi + alpha; % Control Input
dx1 = -x1 + x2 - x3;
dx2 = -x1*x3 - x2 + u;
dx3 = -x1 + u:
dX = [dx1; dx2; dx3];
end
function dX = Nonlinear_system 2(K,X)
x1 = X(1); x2 = X(2); x3 = X(3);
Phi = [x1+x1^2;...]
                  -x1+x2-x3-2*x1^2+2*x1*x2-2*x1*x3;...
                  (-1-4*x1+2*x2-2*x3)*(-x1+x2-x3)+(1+2*x1)*(-x1*x3-x2)+(1+2*x1)*x1];
alpha = ((12*x1-8*x2+5*x3-4*x1*x3+1)*(-x1+x2-x3)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-4*x3-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x3+x2)-(-8*x1+4*x2-2)*(x1*x2+2)*(x1*x2+2)*(x1*x2+2)*(x1*x2+2)*(x1*x2+2)*(x1*x2+2)*
(5*x1-4*x2+4*x3-2*x1^2+1)*x1)/((2*x1+1)*(x1+1));
beta = -1/((2*x1+1)*(x1+1));
u = -beta*K*Phi + alpha; % Control Input
dx1 = -x1 + x2 - x3;
dx2 = -x1*x3 - x2 + u;
dx3 = -x1 + u;
dX = [dx1; dx2; dx3];
end
```