

Übungsaufgaben

Aufgabe 1-1

Lyapunov's direct method

$$\dot{x} = -f(x) \quad , \quad \begin{aligned} f(x > 0) &> 0 \\ f(x = 0) &= 0 \\ f(x < 0) &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V(x) = \int_0^x f(\xi) d\xi \quad > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad , \quad 0 \text{ für } x = 0$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{dx} \dot{x} = (f(x) - f(0)) - f(x) = -f(x)^2 < 0 \quad \forall x \text{ außer } x = 0$$

\Rightarrow asymptotisch stabil

Aufgabe 1-2

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 - x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 - x_2 - x_1(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) \end{bmatrix} = -2x_1^2 - \cancel{x_2 x_1} - x_1^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \cancel{x_1 x_2} - x_2^2 - x_2^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dV}{dt} < 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \quad , \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = 0 \text{ für } x = 0$

\Rightarrow asympt. stabil (Krasovskiy - LaSalle)

Aufgabe 2-1

Backstepping controller

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1^3 + x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = u$$

1.) $\dot{x}_1 \stackrel{!}{=} v = -q(x_1)$ mit fiktivem Input $\mu(x_1) = -q(x) - x_1^3$

$\hookrightarrow V_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 \Rightarrow \dot{V}_1 = x_1 \cdot \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 q_1(x) = -Q_1(x)$

2.) $z = x_2 - \mu(x_1) \quad , \quad \dot{z} = u - \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1} \cdot \dot{x}_1 = u - \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1} (x_1^3 + z + \mu(x_1))$

$V_2(z) = \frac{1}{2}z^2 \Rightarrow \dot{V}_2 = z \dot{z}$

3.) $W = V_1(x) + V_2(z) \quad , \quad \frac{dW}{dt} = x_1 \cdot \dot{x}_1 + z \cdot \dot{z} = x_1(x_1^3 + (z + \mu(x_1))) + z(u - \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1}(x_1^3 + z + \mu(x_1)))$

$$= \underbrace{x_1(x_1^3 + \mu(x_1))}_{-x_1 q_1(x)} + \underbrace{z(x_1 + u - \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1}(x_1^3 + z + \mu(x_1)))}_{-z \cdot q_2(z)}$$

4.) u so wählen, dass Term in Klammer $-q_2(z)$ entspricht. z.B. $q_2(z) = k_2 z$

$\Rightarrow u + x_1 - \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1} (x_1^3 + z + \mu(x_1)) = -k_2 \cdot z$

$\Rightarrow u = \frac{\partial \mu(x_1)}{\partial x_1} (x_1^3 + z + \mu(x_1)) - x_1 - k_2 (x_2 - \mu(x_1))$

$$\text{mit } q(x_1) = k \cdot x_1 \Rightarrow \mu(x_1) = -k x_1 - x_1^2 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\mu(x_1)}{dx_1} = -k_1 - 3x_1^2$$

und resubst. $z + \mu(x_1)$ zu x_2

$$\Rightarrow u = (-k_1 - 3x_1^2)(x_1^2 + x_2) - x_1 - k_2(x_2 - (-k_1 x_1 - x_1^2))$$

Aufgabe 3-1

$$m\ddot{x} + d\dot{x} + k(x)x = F, \quad m, d > 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{input } u = F \\ \text{output } y = \dot{x} = x_2 \end{array}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{F - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2}{m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ -\frac{k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2}{m} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{m} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y = x_2$$

$$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} m x_2^2 + \int_0^{x_1} k(\xi) \xi d\xi \quad S(x) > 0 \quad (\text{since } x_1 > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{passive: } \frac{dS}{dt} &= \frac{dS}{dx} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} k(x_1)x_1 & m x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ (u - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2) \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= x_2 k(x_1)x_1 + x_2(u - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2) \\ &= x_2(k(x_1)x_1 + u - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2) \\ &= x_2(u - d x_2) = y(u - dy) \\ &= yu - dy^2 \leq yu \Rightarrow \text{passive} \quad \text{question (strictly passive?)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = -k_c x_2 = -k_c y$$

→ take $S(x)$ as Lyapunov candidate

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{dS}{dt} &= yu - dy^2 = -k_c y^2 - dy^2 \\ &= \underbrace{-(k_c + d)}_{> 0 \text{ f\"ur } k_c > -d} y^2 \end{aligned}$$

→ System converges into largest subset (Kras.-Lasalle)

$$\mathcal{K}_0 = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \frac{dV}{dt} = 0\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{nur } 0 \text{ f\"ur } y = x_2 = 0$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{u - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2}{m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{-k_c x_2 - k(x_1)x_1 - d x_2}{m} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{-k_1(x_1)x_1}{m} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{pos. invariant}$$

⇒ passive + zero-state observable

Aufgabe 4-1

$$\dot{x} = x^3 + (x^2 + \sin(x) + 1.5)u$$

$$1. \text{ GAS if } d_1(x) < V(x) < d_2(x), \quad d \in K_0$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \leq -\alpha_3(|x|) + \alpha_4(|u|) \quad \rightarrow u = k(x)$$

$$2. \text{ take } V(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = x^4 + (x^3 + x \sin(x) + 1,5)u \stackrel{!}{\leq} -\alpha(|x|)$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{-\alpha(|x|) - x^4}{x^3 + x \sin(x) + 1,5} = k(x)$$

$$3. \text{ With disturbance : } \dot{x} = x^3 + (x^2 + \sin(x) + 1,5)(u+d)$$

$$u = \tilde{k}(x) = k(x) - \nabla V(x^2 + \sin(x) + 1,5) \quad \text{mit } \nabla V = x$$

$$= \frac{-\alpha(|x|) - x^4}{x^3 + x \sin(x) + 1,5} - x(x^2 + \sin(x) + 1,5)$$