

# Adaptive Tracking and Estimation for Nonlinear Control Systems

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Joint with Frédéric Mazenc and Marcio de Queiroz

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Problems for Partial Differential Equations  
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**Persistent excitation.** Annaswamy, Astolfi, Narendra, Teel..

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Both are shown by constructing specific kinds of strict Lyapunov functions for  $\dot{Y} = \mathcal{G}(t, Y, 0)$ .

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$$\mathcal{P}_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_0^T \lambda_i^\top(t) \lambda_i(t) dt \in \mathbb{R}^{(p_i+1) \times (p_i+1)}, \quad (9)$$

where  $\lambda_i(t) = (k_i(\xi_R(t)), \dot{z}_{R,i}(t) - g_i(\xi_R(t)))$  for each  $i$ .

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$$u_i(t, \tilde{\xi}, \hat{\theta}, \hat{\psi}) = \frac{v_{t,i}(t, \tilde{\xi}) - g_i(\xi) - k_i(\xi) \cdot \hat{\theta}_i + \dot{z}_{R,i}(t)}{\hat{\psi}_i} \quad (14)$$

## Dynamic Feedback

The estimator evolves on  $\{\prod_{i=1}^s (-\theta_M, \theta_M)^{p_i}\} \times (\underline{\psi}, \overline{\psi})^s$ .

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{\theta}}_{i,j} = (\hat{\theta}_{i,j}^2 - \theta_M^2) \varpi_{i,j}, & 1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq j \leq p_i \\ \dot{\hat{\psi}}_i = (\hat{\psi}_i - \underline{\psi})(\hat{\psi}_i - \overline{\psi}) \mathcal{U}_i, & 1 \leq i \leq s \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Here  $\hat{\theta}_i = (\hat{\theta}_{i,1}, \dots, \hat{\theta}_{i,p_i})$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$ ,

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The estimator and feedback can only depend on things we know.

# Stabilization Analysis



## Stabilization Analysis

- ▶ We build a global strict Lyapunov function for the  $Y = (\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}, \tilde{\psi}) = (\xi - \xi_R, \theta - \hat{\theta}, \psi - \hat{\psi})$  dynamics to prove the UGAS condition  $\|Y(t)\| \leq \gamma_1(e^{t_0-t} \gamma_2(\|Y(t_0)\|))$ .

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- ▶ We start with the nonstrict Lyapunov function

$$V_1(t, \tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}, \tilde{\psi}) = V(t, \tilde{\xi}) + \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^{p_i} \int_0^{\tilde{\theta}_{i,j}} \frac{m}{\theta_M^2 - (m - \theta_{i,j})^2} dm \\ + \sum_{i=1}^s \int_0^{\tilde{\psi}_i} \frac{m}{(\psi_i - m - \underline{\psi})(\bar{\psi} - \psi_i + m)} dm.$$

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**Theorem:** We can construct  $K \in \mathcal{K}_\infty \cap \mathcal{C}^1$  such that

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } \bar{\Upsilon}_i(t, \tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}, \tilde{\psi}) &= -\tilde{z}_i \lambda_i(t) \alpha_i(\tilde{\theta}_i, \tilde{\psi}_i) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{T_\psi} \alpha_i^\top(\tilde{\theta}_i, \tilde{\psi}_i) \Omega_i(t) \alpha_i(\tilde{\theta}_i, \tilde{\psi}_i) \quad , \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\lambda_i(t) = (k_i(\xi_R(t)), \dot{z}_{R,i}(t) - g_i(\xi_R(t))) \quad , \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_i(\tilde{\theta}_i, \tilde{\psi}_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\theta}_i \psi_i - \theta_i \tilde{\psi}_i \\ \tilde{\psi}_i \end{bmatrix} \quad , \quad \text{and} \quad (18)$$

$$\Omega_i(t) = \int_{t-T}^t \int_m^t \lambda_i^\top(s) \lambda_i(s) ds dm \quad ,$$

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- ▶ We covered systems with unknown control gains including brushless DC motors turning mechanical loads.
- ▶ It would be useful to extend to cover models that are not affine in  $\theta$ , feedback delays, and output feedbacks.