

### Lösningar till 'Problems in Nonlinear Control Theory'

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CODEN: LUTFD2/(TFRT-7348)/1-064/(1987)

Lösningar till
"Problems in
Nonlinear Control Theory"

Bengt Mårtensson (Red.)

Institutionen för Reglerteknik Lunds Tekniska Högskola Mars 1987

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Author(s) Bengt Mårtensson (Ed.)	Supervisor
	Sponsoring organisation
Title and subtitle Lösningar till "Problems in Nonlinear Control Theory" (Solutions to "Problems in Nonlinear Control")	(Solutions to "Problems in Nonlinear Control")
Abstract	
This report contains student's solutions to the problems in B Mårtensson: "Problems in Nonlinear Control Theory" (TFRT-7347). They are hand-written in Swedish.	ns in B Mårtensson: "Problems in Nonlinear Controlish.
Kev words	
Classification system and/or index terms (if any)	
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## Nonlinear Control Theory' "Problems in Lösningar till

Bengt Mårtensson (Red.)

### Inledning

Bernhardsson, Kjell Gustafsson, Mats Lilja, Per Olof Olsson, och Anders Ranzer. också ändrat lite här och var. Eventuella felaktigheter är jag ensam ansvarig Detta är en samling lösningar till "Problems in Nonlinear Control Theory", TFRT-7347. Jag har väsentligen klippt samman lösningar inlämnade av Bo Bidrag till de två första övningarna har också lämnats av Jan Peter Axelsson Vissa lösningar har jag skrivit själv. Som synes har jag och Ulf Holmberg.

klamrar", samt overheadbilder av Anders Ranzer. Dessa handlar om ett referat Sist finns ett opus av Bo Bernhardsson om "Fickparkering med hjälp av Lieav en styrbarhetssats av H. Sussman.

Bengt Mårtensson

## Proflemset 1



fls, k1 = des + 4 ness Slutina systemats lan

In placite find Hours berement

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3 des + 4 2ncs silks upstyller Diff. etc. som grenena dk S; (k) =

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C: R" -> R"

rang F= k

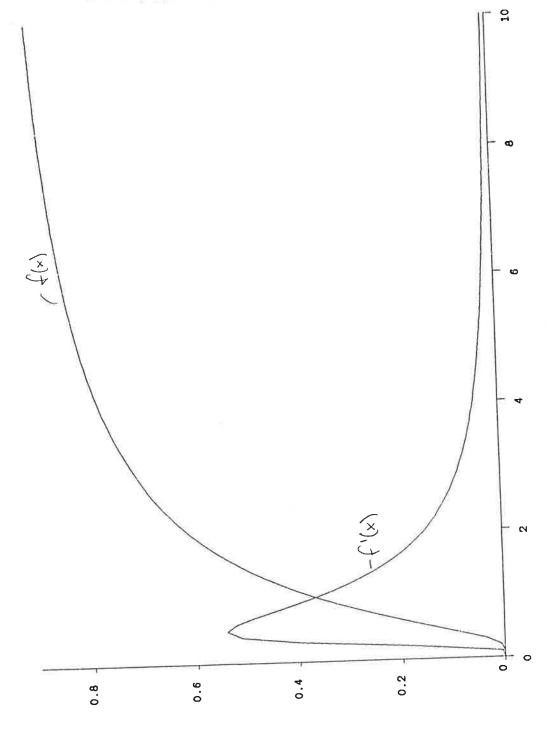
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G: R" -> K"

HOFOG: y,

40 Fe G = [in c]

(a) .01.22 - 10:46:50 nr: 1 hcopy "Problem 1.4, f(x) and f'(x)"



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$$0 \times x \qquad 0 \times y = 0$$

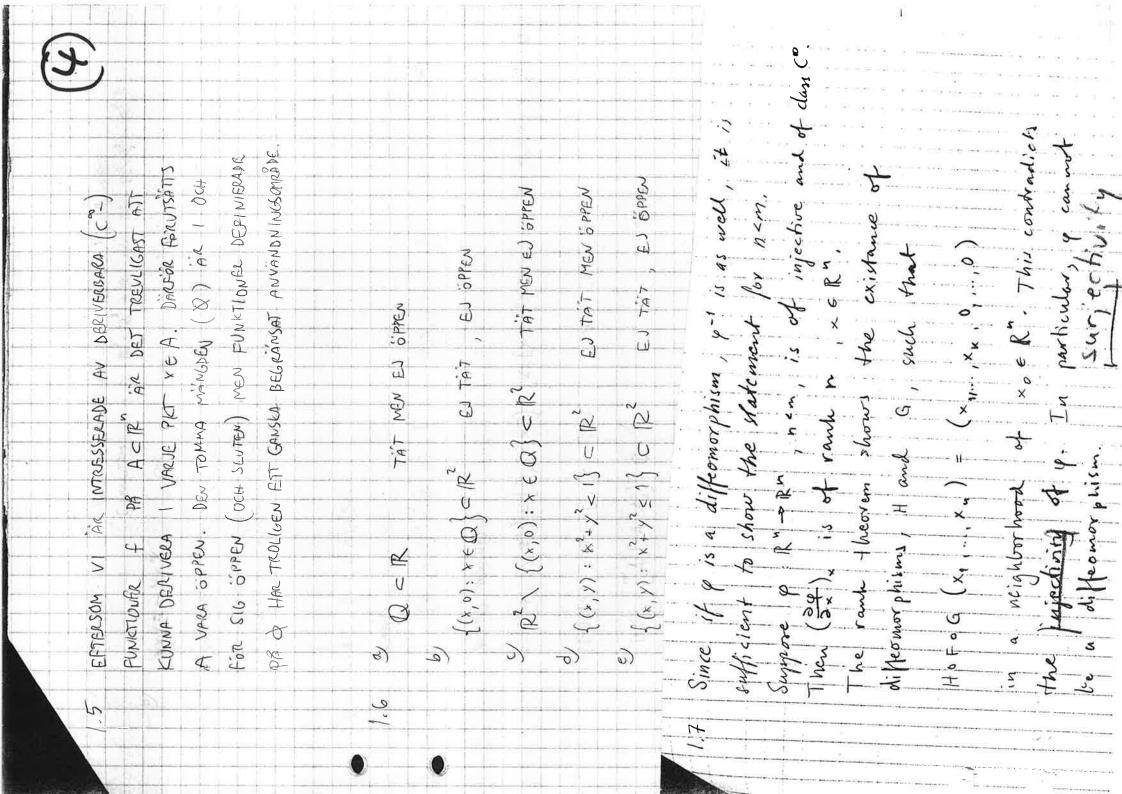
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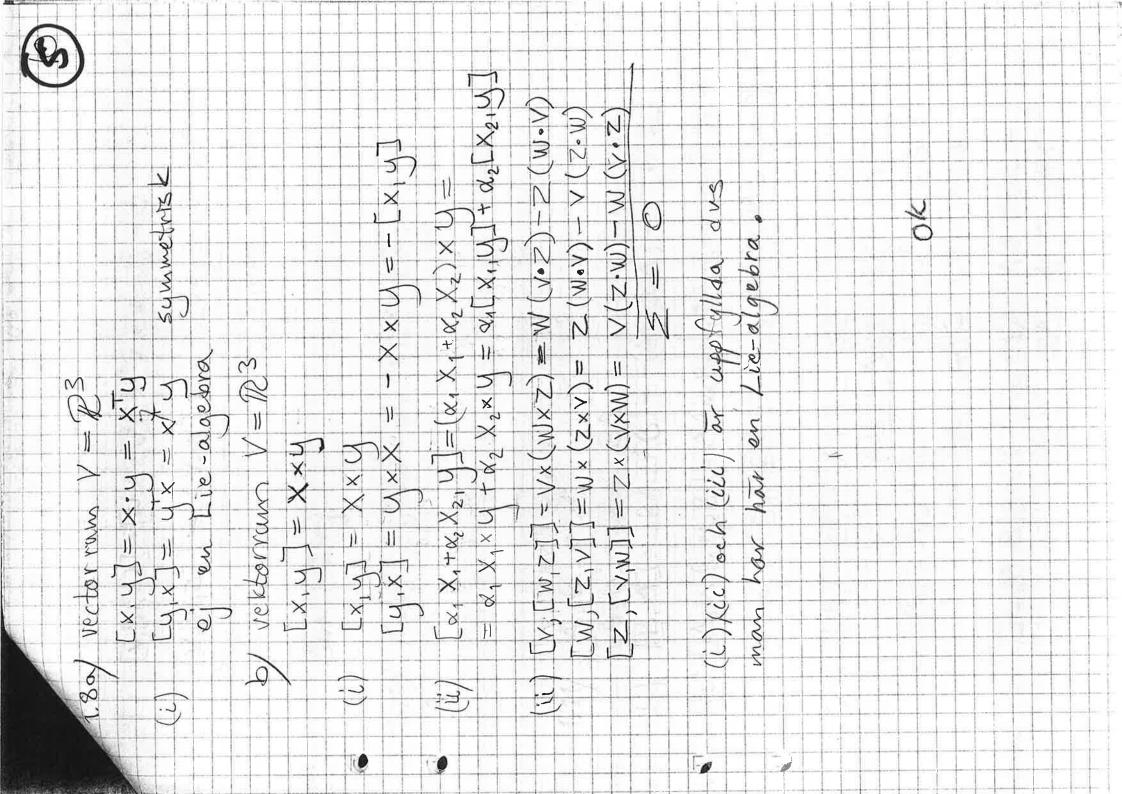
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There is one autific function with the property ensighe fondion venish on some the somes it that it is o on the negative real axis. If every wheth, Thus venishes





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1,9 Previous prublem demonstrates a

We-algebra in which the associative law

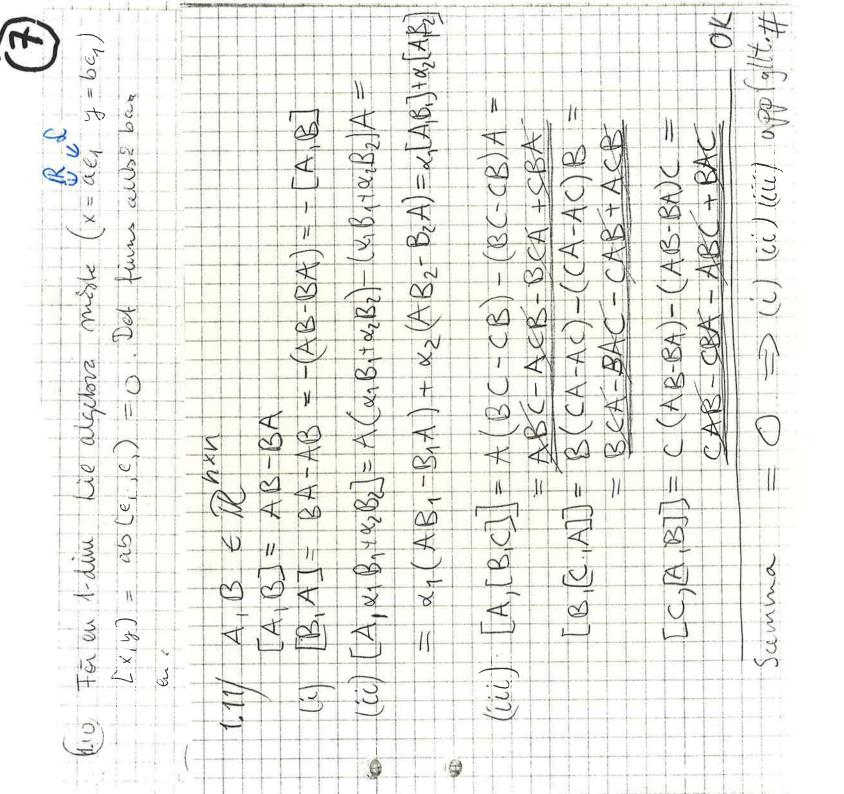
does not hold Explicitly

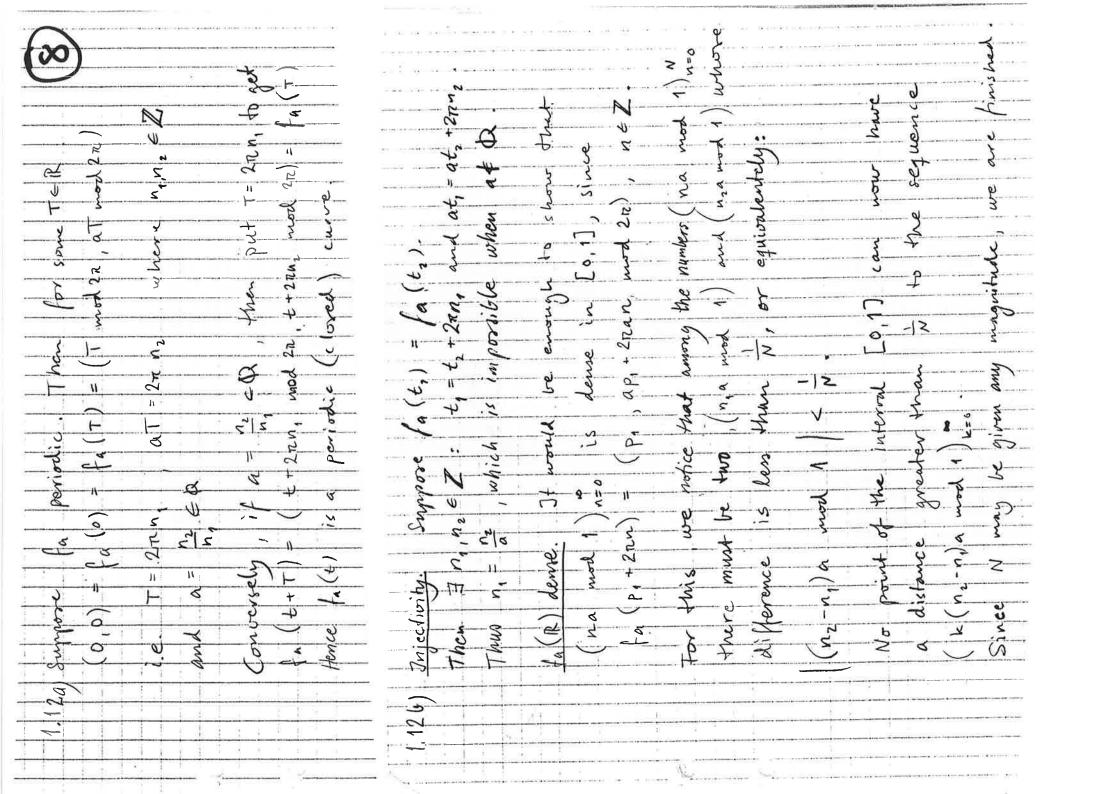
 $e_{x} \times (e_{x} \times e_{y}) = e_{x} \times e_{z} = -e_{y}$ (exxex) x ex = 0 x ex = 0 Assume [x, [x, 2]] = [[x, 1] 2] bx, 1, 2ef

[x,[x,2]] = -[r,[2,x]-[2,[x,h]] = -[Y, [Z, X]] - [[Z, X], Y] = 0

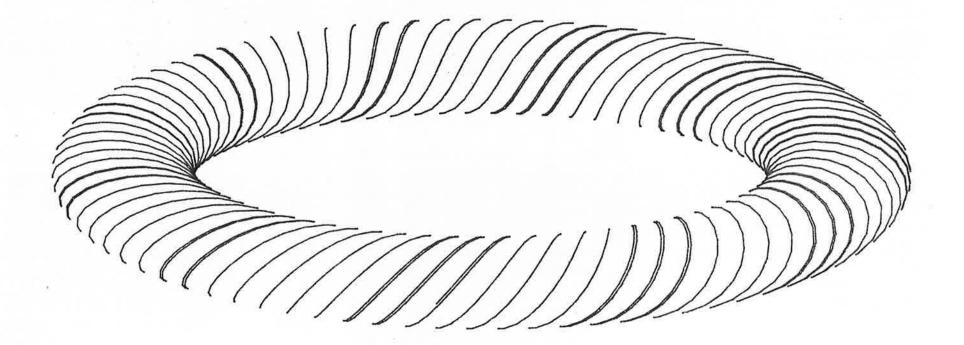
One We algebra S. [., ] \$0 hat [x, [x, 2]] = 0 + x, e, z (i.e.

In assoc. law holds) is the mehices









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Problemset Solutions



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LA B] T = (AB-0A) T = (AB) T - (BA) T = BTAT - ATBT= The soln) (AT = - A ) an en under Knody [D A]-- (-B) (-B) - DA-AD = (D-) (-B) - DA - AD = -[A B] A CANT = | A WAYAT | = CA CAT | = 0

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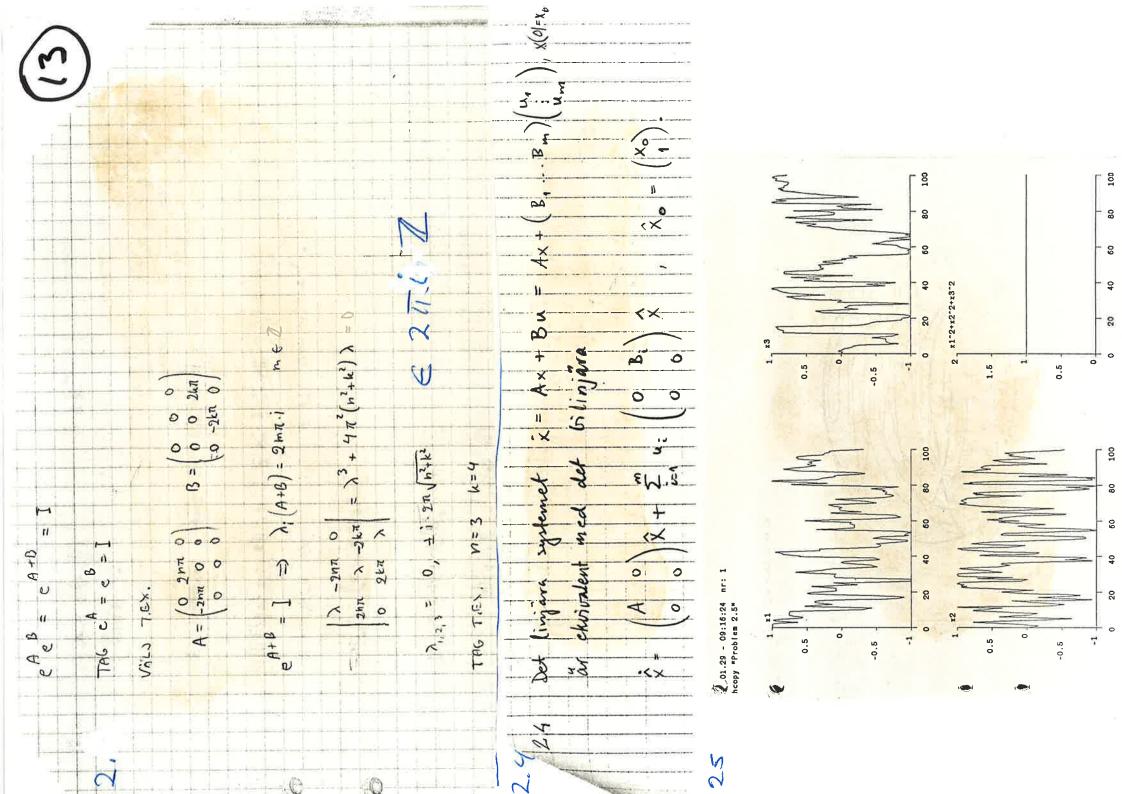
= (2 (x(0), 4) C {x: UXII=UXIg 9,(+)B, E Soun/ Eftersom resomemangh open i genow i oury ming Bo = A No = 1 Sof hum Butises Bp ||S||<2, e & SO(n) >> S < Ao(n) Sc span 22;3P = LA & B;3m Girna Dock : oftersom eyo brijethor leing ongivning satur = 9(4)B, -.so at (MIOS) ( atminstance for smo t. 0 5° 3 8 > 0  $\chi(4) = \Phi(4) \chi(0)$  $\|(x(t))\| = \|f(t)\|$ 26) Shir

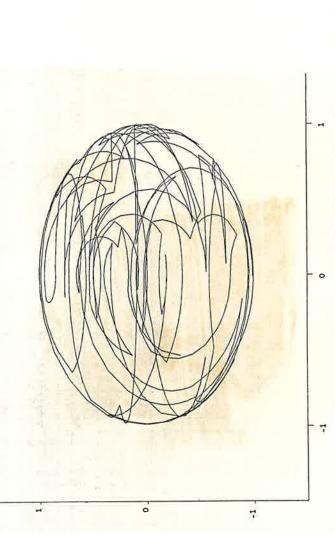
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med lamplings to i laget | Win 500 Euler a= 17 gillois) (21) -120, 05421 (589) dus ved as {uick)} (ended  $\alpha = \overline{\Phi}(1) \quad \text{Euler}$   $9; t0 t) = e^{it} B_{i}$ Q = (+) D





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h: R+ > R , Kan ockso anta X(0) stat. Do D (x, H, M.+)6 11 fcx, 4) 11 ≤ 11 fcx, +) - fcx, +) 11 + 11 fcx, +) 11 < Rådren visa Uxctill < hct) + > as So disheren ent. lay for (#1 & +. 117cx, +) -f(x, +)11 < K11x-X11 SA THE OW KI S. ilf(xo,+)ll begn bralls xo existens our entydiquet

< K | | X | + L < k | | X | 0m | | X | 8 sax

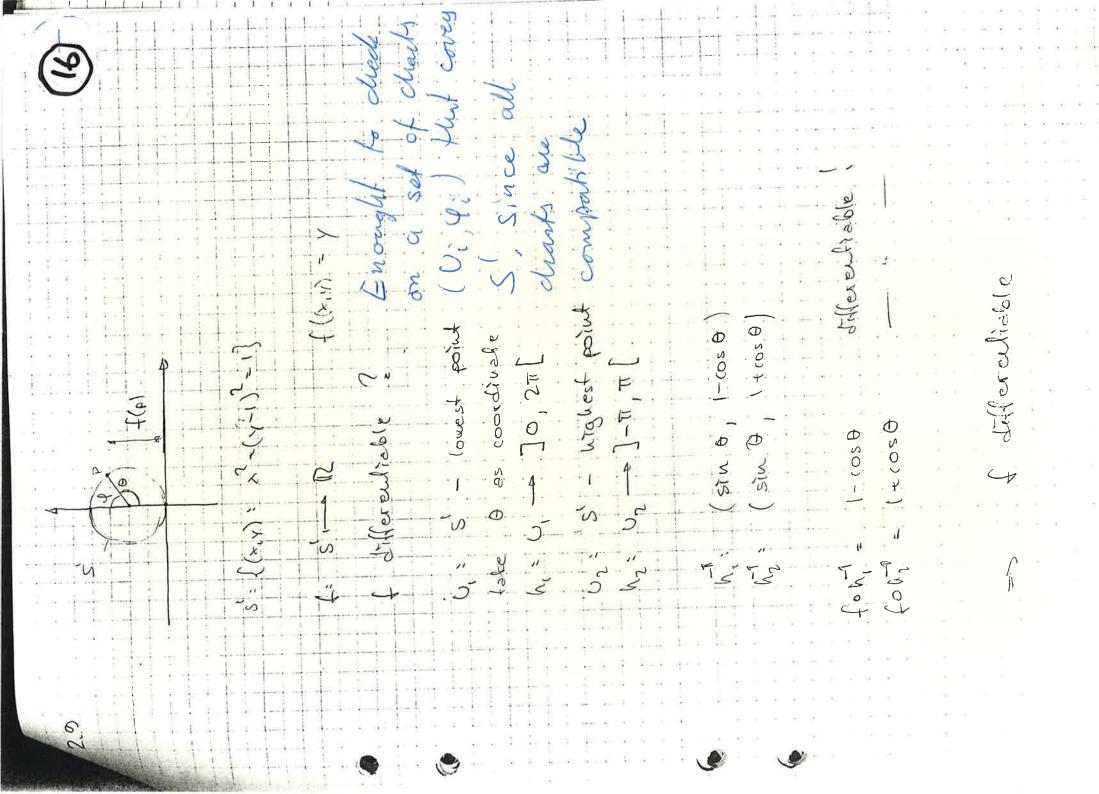
= 11 f(x, +1) - f(0, +1) + 11 f(0, +) 11

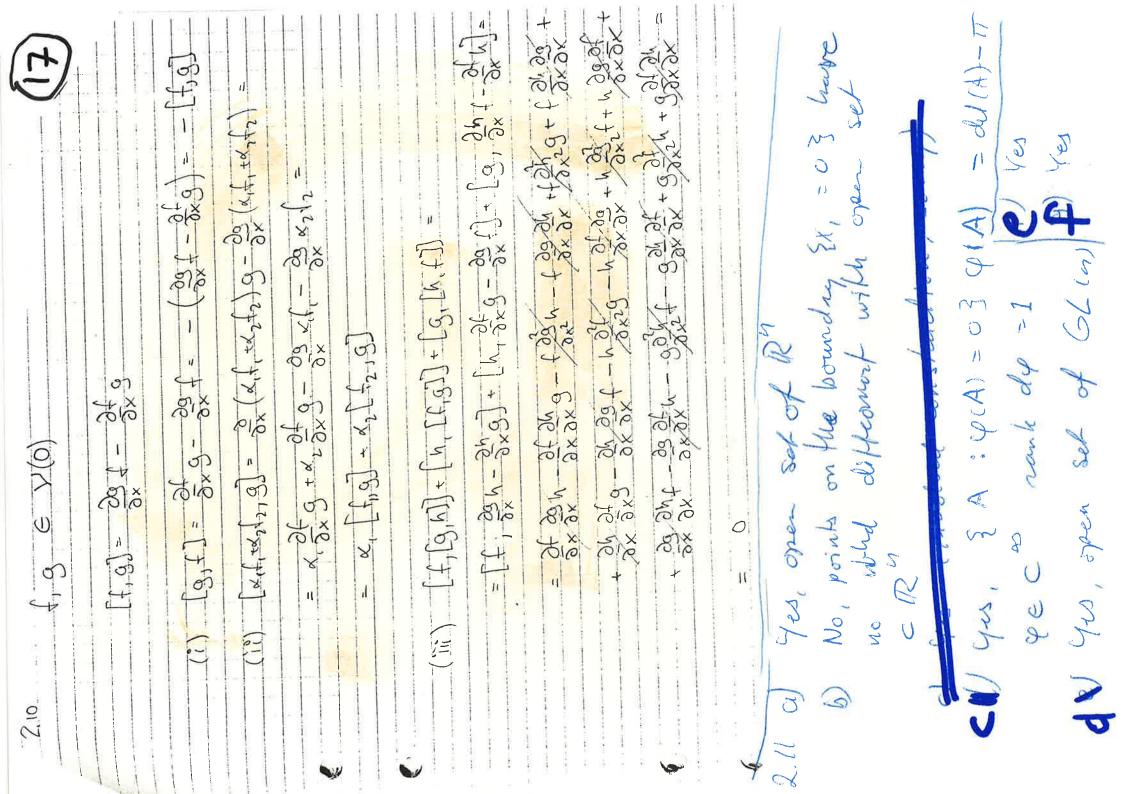
Vidence of 11 x112 = 2xTf < 2x1 11 x112 So 11 x11 & 11 x(0) 11 P 2 2kt

 $\dot{\chi} = P_{cx/H} = \left( A_{CH} + \sum_{i} c_{i} c_{i} c_{i} c_{i} \right) \chi$ 

114(x,t) - f(x,t) 1 = m K 11x-41

med K > max ( sup II ACFIII , Sup II LichBi(+) II)





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x = f(x) + ub$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

(ii). Vi drangar Alershar adt visa linjar i beken

$$L_{g}(\lambda_{y})(\rho) = (g(\rho))(\lambda_{y}) = \lambda(\rho)(g(\rho))(y) + y(\rho) + y(\rho)$$

$$= \lambda(\rho) \cdot L_{g} \gamma(\rho) + \gamma(\rho) \cdot L_{g} \lambda(\rho)$$

= (d)(x 67+7.8+ x 67.817+ 867+ x - 167. x+7) = = (Lth . Lg x + Lty . Lg x + x. Ltag x + x . Ltag x) (p) Infor fing genom Ltog = Lt Lg. Då gåller = (d)(lx) (7x) = (tob(lb) = 1+co (xx)(b) = = (d)[xb7. xdx](b) =

Detha visar att fagle) inte uppfyller (ii), så fag år inte mågut veldorfalt. Dock framgår att [L.g] = fog-got år ett veldorfalt.

Lgly(p) = 2, g. (p) 30, (E, t, 3x) = 3.2c) L+ x(p) = (+(p))x = = = +; (p)(3/2), (p)

Detta visar att

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{C}[t_1, g_1, g_1] = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Kontrollerbarnets - Lie - alyebran Ybestår alltrå av hela R.



$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \text{ord} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & \text{ord} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(424)

(c25) part(d10,1);

(d2b)

Breakup of expression failed.

You may try to break it yourself

 $\frac{\sqrt{x_3}\left(\left(-8x_1^2x_2x_3\cos(x_3)-4x_1^3e^{x_1}x_2x_3^5+8x_1^3x_2^{14}+8x_1^3e^{x_1}\right)\sin(x_3)+6x_1^5x_2x_3^3\sin(x_3)+4x_1^3e^{x_1}x_2x_3^3\sin(x_3)+\sqrt{x_1}\left(x_2^2x_3^3\cos(x_3)+\left(2x_1^2-2x_1\right)e^{x_1}x_2x_3^3\right)-2x_1^3}{2x_1^2x_2^2x_3^2\cos(x_3)+4x_1^3e^{x_1}x_2x_3^3\sin(x_3)+4x_1^3e^{x_1}x_3^3x_3^3\cos(x_3)+4x_1^3e^{x_1}x$ 

 $4x_5^7x_5^7x_2^3$ 

(c26) part(d10,2);
Breakup of expression failed.
You may try to break it yourself

(426)

 $x^7x^7x^7x^7$ 

(C27) part(d10,3); Breakup of expression failed. You may try to break it yourself

= £V (72b)

$$\frac{2x_{1}x_{2}^{2}-2x_{1}}{(2x_{1}-2x_{1})}\frac{1}{6}x_{1}x_{2}x_{3}^{2}\sin(x_{3}) + \sqrt{x_{3}}(-2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{3}\cos(x_{3}) + \sqrt{x_{1}}(2x_{1}-1)e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{3} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{2}-2x_{1}e^{2x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{2}) + \sqrt{x_{1}}(-2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{3} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2}x_{3}^{2} + (2x_{1}e^{x_{1}}x_{3}^{2} +$$

(c28) closefile();



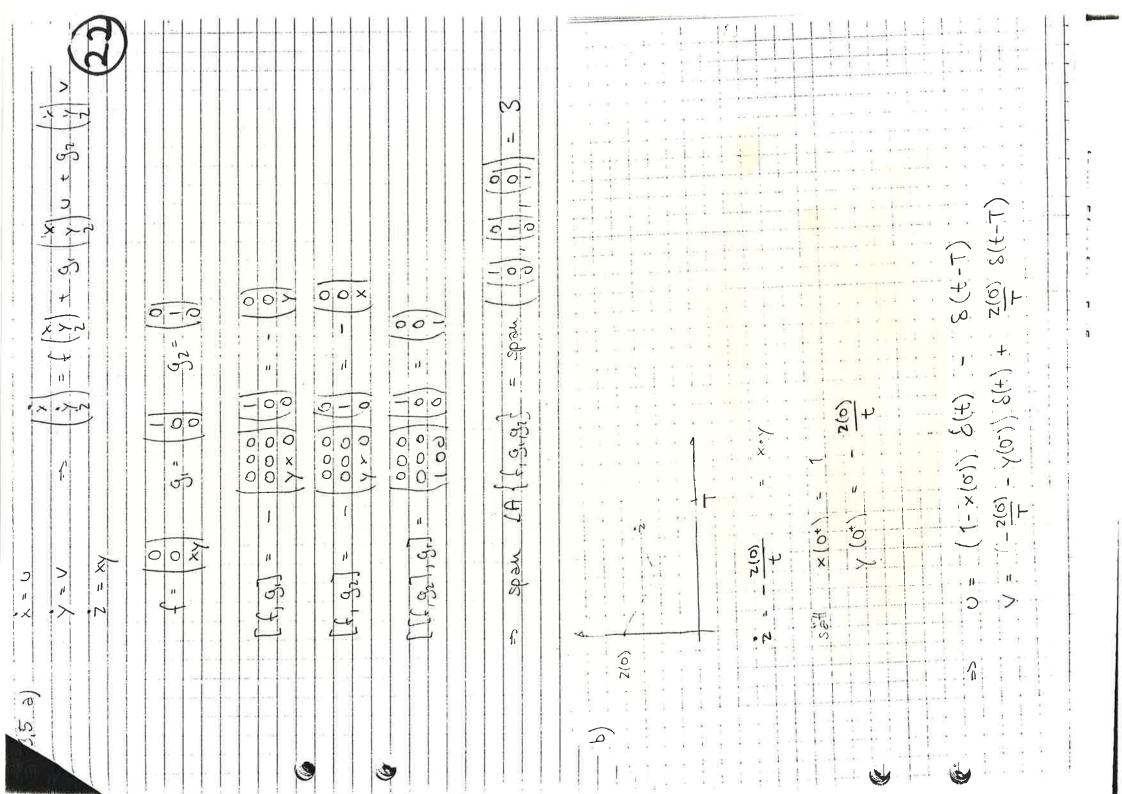




 $\frac{2x_{1}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{2}}{+\left(4x_{1}x_{1}^{2}+4x_{1}\right)e_{x_{1}}x_{2}\right)+\left(\left(2x_{1}^{2}+4x_{1}\right)e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}x_{3}^{2}+\left(12x_{1}^{2}e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}-28x_{1}^{2}e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}\right)+\left(12x_{1}^{2}e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}-28x_{1}^{2}e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}\right)+\left(2x_{1}^{2}+4x_{1}^{2}e_{x_{1}}x_{2}^{2}+4x_{1}^{2}e$ 

$$+12x_{1}\right)e^{x_{1}}x_{2}-52x_{1}x_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}5x_{3}^{\frac{1}{2}}x_{1}x_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}+2\sqrt{x_{1}}e^{x_{1}}x_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}x_{3}^{\frac{1}{2}}x_{3}^{\frac{1}{2}}x_{3}^{\frac{1}{2}}x_{3}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{10^{10}} \frac{1}{10^{10}} \frac{1}{10^{10}}$$





И И О ጐ ጐ ×× state der time

initial

sort

0 else 1/eps if t(tt+eps then 1/eps else else then O then O delta = deltatt

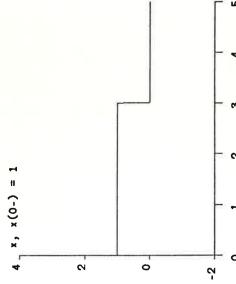
= (1-x0)\*delta - deltatt = -(z0/tt+y0)\*delta + z0/tt\*deltatt

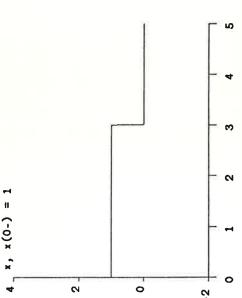
x0:1 y0:2 z0:3

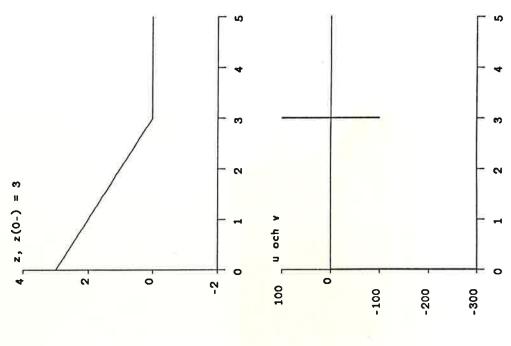
tt:5

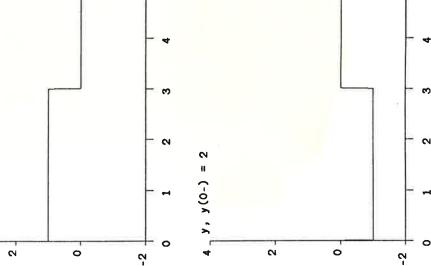
eps:0.01

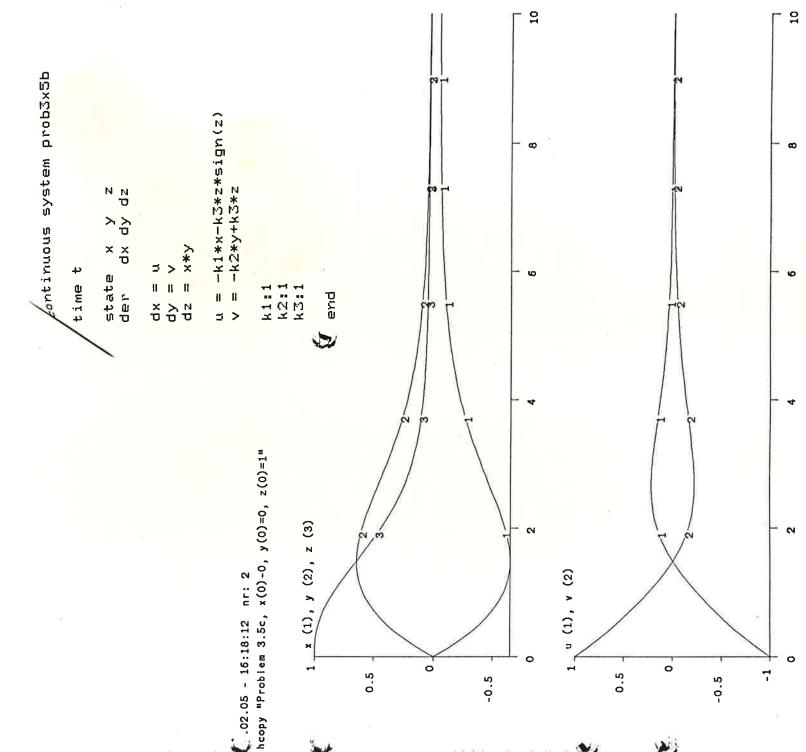
end











4

//[C] = lie(A,B) g U A, inputs output

 $C = A^*B - B^*A;$ 

same size [A, B] of square matrices nonnegative inte k ad (B) ad (A, k, B) B Y Ö inputs //[c]

if k=0, c=b; else c=lie(a,ad(a,k-1,b));



Det bilg av det pe regul punts att det finns to 5 pren ampining U såden att dim A(p)= & (1) for alle p i U. Tag en godt pemlet pi detta U odt en ours ivrning 1/10 samt. Zi i et såden

(2) = span ? zi ieI}. HqeU.

Austand me Gram-Schmidt (med Co fundt) por tri tile att konstmera Covellosfist Fill 5 som är avbonomerale i ranje pundt i U. Ett godt veldonfilt to kan då Shira

(年)-2(年)2(十五年)2-(年)2-(4)2-(4)

91/31 Efterson citylar statespr. mellen tre Co-vehlugate blir de co-funterion. Ci(a)

Last at det å oppet by on p å en lopen omprende i 10/10

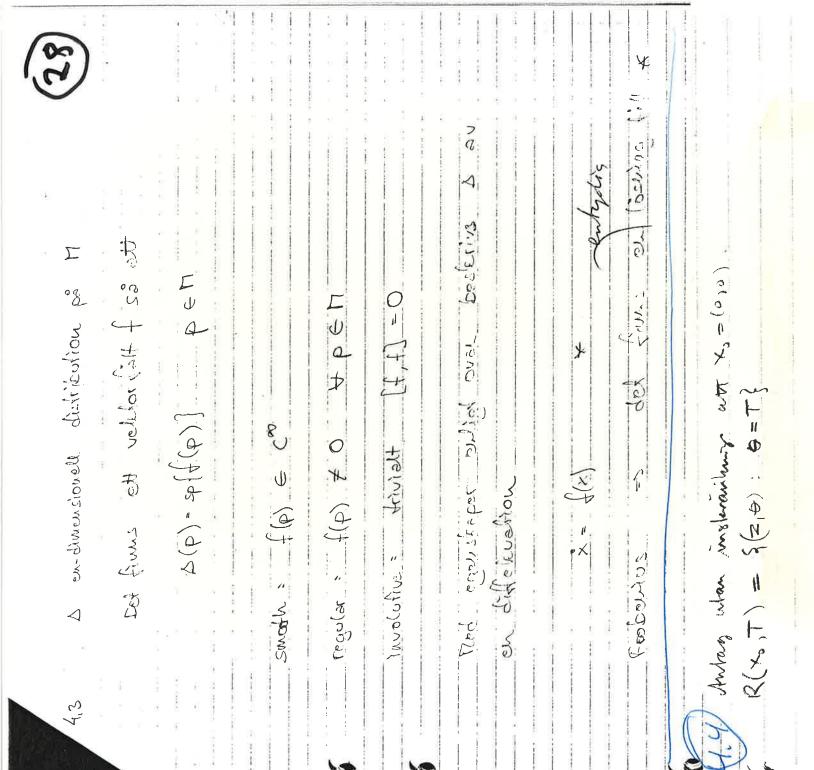
regular pundt å och godt like omgrung over i følje ur:

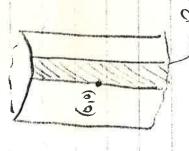
Tag godt mat blad omgrung og en pundt gildette autro.

Låt diner - max dim blad och ge en pundt stildette autro.

45 å de å neguler pundet by her ongrunigter dimensione men ent. på dimensione

ELAR JUNOT BARANO LOSK





1 × ×

R(x,T) = {Tmolen x R gipper UR(K,T) = S'x R DX, Sepen ionad bine lor red ( ) 0 8(x, T) = 10.0 < To R UR(Yo,T) = S' x R Fran los aucos at time T to reach at hime? lor reach Loc aus.

inschille z'x for 75 x 27.

 $\dot{x} = f(x) + \sum_i \omega_i g_i(x)$ 

Weters att vi kan genereca Given "doglegs" PERIODISKT. VI KAN DÅ OTNYTTJA "VIKNINGSEFELDEN" ON VI HABE HOFT LOF(8) ISTÁLLET FÓR FIN SA CHODE VI DIREKT KUNDAT APPLICEDA CHOW'S SATS. STALLES HOR VI ATT "DRIFTS FLÖDLET" # " A'R FOR ATT "GB BBKBT ( TIDEN " CENOM ATT KORA KNAPPT EN PERIOD / A-RIGHET,

dethe weet.

Symmetri MO

 $=-(Ax+Zu_ib_i)$  and  $\tilde{u}_i=-u_i$ f(-x) + \( \tilde{u}\_1 \, \tilde{g}\_1 \, \tilde{c}\_x \) = A(-x) + \( \tilde{u}\_1 \, \tilde{g}\_1 \, \tilde{b}\_1 = \)

P = < f, g; (g; ) = span [B, 4B, -, A B] (Wisal Holisane)

R= P + Sp & 4 × 3 = P on rang [13 - - A - 13] = 4

Sects 6.8 (Divi) = 3 (8") ... 3 m. (8m.) ... 3, (8,1/2,02) 8, (8,1/2,02) Valy me ly som 5-pulse vid laughter & hilpounder of ate detter in "gobally raileable" courinable Som Wigge 24 have carondra (Pe se satt terminal dar z k - z k - 8 TT | - 3, m. 1 - 2 k - 1 - 0 k 20 1=2,..., m-1 driverumen horande hill By at mide meis et van millen 5-pulsern). I former ! . Det au mi i BM.  $X(0) \in SO(n)$ M = 2 0 × S(t-t.k) to mirra od  $\dot{x} = \mathcal{B}_{A} \times + \frac{A-1}{2} u_{i} \mathcal{S}_{i} \times$ For ett usa suts 6.8 (BM)

Time - 21 - 21 - 21 - 12 - 21 - 21 - 21

Supposed on intertione-Treamledge, ses subset for exmen En = Virduing king x, - axelu.

Trichair in course & = ) del Par milms Main train of prosecting

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad S_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9_{1}, 9_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

0

# S MED LJAPUNDY-FUNLTIONEN

HITTAR MAN STREACEN

$$\frac{2x+k}{\sqrt{2}-k-1} = \lambda$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}-x}{\sqrt{2}-x-1} = \lambda$$

$$U = -x + 100 yz - \frac{z^2(x-yz)}{(x-yz)^2 + 0.1}$$

$$V = -0.4y - 10xz - \frac{z^2(y+xz)}{(y-yz)^2 - 0.1}$$

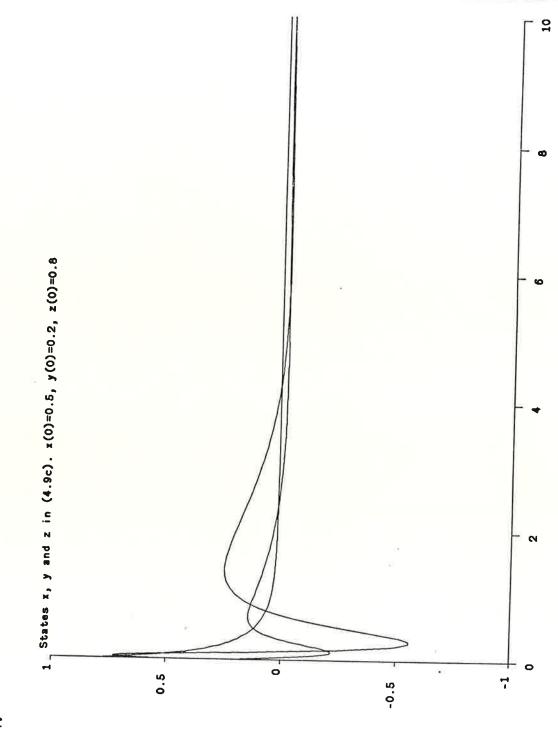


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R=P=> dim R(0) < 4

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A second Lie algebra associated with a control problem arises in connection with questions of observability (or indistinguishability, etc.). Consider the control problem

$$\dot{x} = f(x)^{-} + \sum_{i} u_{i} g_{i}(x)$$

where x takes on values in a differentiable manifold X and suppose we observe y = h(x(t)) where y takes values in a differentiable manifold Y and h is a mapping from X into Y. We want to deduce information about x from the observation of y. Assuming enough smoothness we can differentiate y. If, for example,  $u(\cdot) = 0$ ,

we can differentiate y. If, for example, 
$$u(\cdot) = 0$$
  

$$\dot{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} f_i = h_1(x)$$

$$\ddot{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f_i) f_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x_j} f_j = h_2(x)$$
(7)

 $(h,h_1,h_2,\ldots,h_n)$  maps X into  $T^{n-1}Y$ , the (n-1)st jet bundle over Y. etc. We may think of this in the following way. The vector

Are two or more initial states in the manifold X compatible with these observations?

in some neighborhood of the true initial state there are no other points which give rise to the same response. However that does not preclude the possibility that there are some other points some distance away in the manifold X which give rise to then in view of the inverse function theorem we can assert that W00+1W

observability the way we will The vector field - f. - E dx, The formal adjoint of this linear operator is the operator  $F^* =$ We want to now code the information about in a different way, one that is compatible with be looking at the conditional density equation associated with the free motion is  $F = \Sigma f \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$  $= \sum_{i} f_{i3x_{i}}^{\partial}$ associated with the free motion is F

not a differential operator. F can be thought of as operating on the space  $C^{\infty}(X)$  of all infinitely differentiable functions defined on the manifold X.

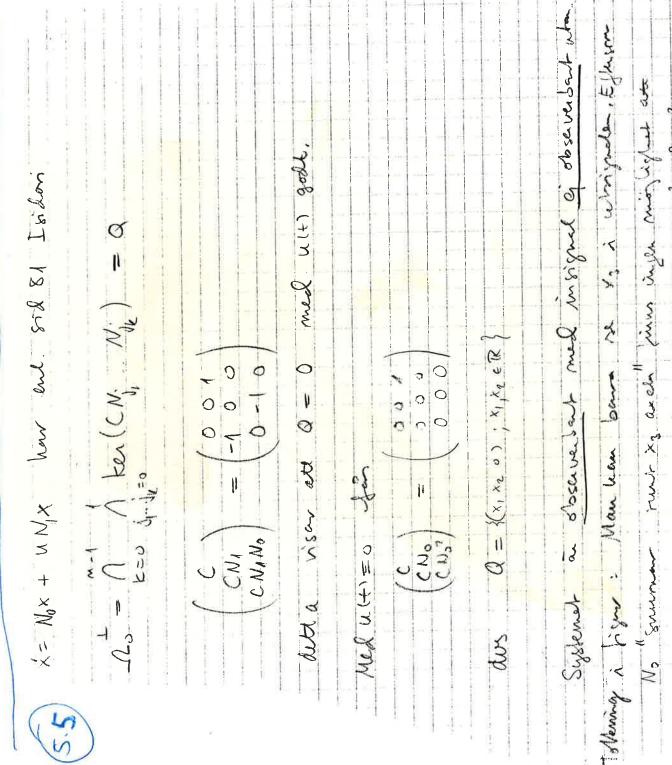
A function h(.)  $\in$  C (X) also defines a linear operator on C (X), namely "rultiplication by h(.)". This maps  $\phi$   $\in$  C (X)

-h<sub>1</sub>. It also contains  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  f<sub>1</sub> and h(·). We propose to call this the Thus we can form the Lie algebra of operators generated by the This algebra contains the two operators  $-\frac{5}{1}\frac{\sigma^2}{3x_i}$  f<sub>i</sub> and h(·). ". r. little observability algebra. This algebra commutator [h(·), -  $\frac{5}{1}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$  f<sub>i</sub>] = -  $\frac{5}{1}$  f<sub>i</sub>  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}$  = ... local X <sup>3</sup>ပ to h¢

A sufficient condition for local observability around

the free motion is that the little observability algebra contains

n functions whose Jacobian is nonsingular.



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O.S. V. Mysi:

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( T 1 -- V )

Problemset 6

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{m_0 V}{V_1 - v_{12}^2} = i m_0 \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{V^2 L^2}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{2^3})^3 l_1} \right) v = \frac{m_0 v}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{2^3})^3 l_2} = \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{v^2}{2^3} \right)^{-2} l_2 = \left( \frac{v^2}{2^3} \right)^{-2$$

$$\phi_{i}^{f}(x_{i}v) = (x_{+}v_{+}, v)$$

$$\phi_{i}^{f}(x_{i}v) = (x_{+}v_{+}, v)$$

$$\phi_{i}(x_{i}v) = (x_{+}v_{+})$$

$$\phi_{i}(x_{+}v) = (x_{+}v)$$

$$W_{2}(z_{1},q_{2},\zeta_{1}) = -\frac{1}{a}(-2a_{2}+\frac{a}{2a_{1}}) = \frac{a}{a}(-2a_{2}+\frac{a}{2a_{1}}) = \frac{a}{a}(-2a_{1}+\frac{a}{2a_{1}}) =$$

$$(\pm) = w_{0}(4) + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \left\{ \int_{0}^{t} W_{t}, \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) u(\tau_{2}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{2} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{2}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) u(\tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) d\tau_{1} d\tau_{2} + \sum_{\substack{t \in T_{1} \\ t \in T_{2}}}} \int_{0}^{t} (4\pi \tau_{1}) d\tau_{2$$

Klasstrift: 
$$m \dot{x} = f$$
  $\chi(t) = \chi(0) + \dot{\chi}(0) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int \int f(s)ds$ 

in the spirit of my of the SAMEL APOR

$$x_{k+1}(t) = x_{0} + \int_{0}^{t} f(x_{k}(\tau_{1}) + g(x_{k}(\tau_{1}) | x_{k}(\tau))) d\tau$$

$$= x_{0} + \int_{0}^{t} f(x_{k}(\tau_{1}) | x_{k}(\tau)) d\tau = ...$$

(A-Myu(Tu)) Sty ATOK, Ko+ [ [A De W. (T.)] (A De W. (T.)]

$$= C_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{k} \sum_{i=0}^{m} C(i_i i_i) \int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{t} u(\tau_i) u(\tau_i) u(\tau_i) d\tau_i$$

$$C(G_j, U_o) = N_j$$
  $N_i \times X_o$   $(D_o = A_o)$ 

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$$W_{0}(t) = w_{0}(t+T)$$
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 $\frac{(u)}{(2+1)} (x) [y] + \frac{1}{2} [x] = (2/1) [x]$   $\frac{(u)}{(2+1)} (x) [y] + \frac{1}{2} [x] = (2/1) [x]$   $\frac{(u)}{(2+1)} (x) [y] + \frac{1}{2} [x] = (2/1) [x]$   $\frac{(u)}{(2+1)} (x) [y] + \frac{1}{2} [x] = (2/1) [x]$  $w_{1}i_{1}(\xi_{1},\xi_{2}) = \sum_{n=0}^{M} \sum_{n_{1}=0}^{M} \xi_{1}i_{1}(\xi_{1},\xi_{2}) = \sum_{n_{2}=0}^{M} \sum_{n_{1}=0}^{M} \xi_{1}i_{2}(\xi_{2}) = \sum_{n_{2}=0}^{M} \sum_{n_{2}=0}^{M} \xi_{1}i_{2}(\xi_{2})$  Fless: Tidshvaniant om vanje koetheimt lårand till iche-bidsinvaniant integral =0. De enda integrale som ej ån hdsinvanianta i-a-samband ån uppentalizati.

§ ån hdsinvanianta i-a-samband ån uppentalizati.

§ d\( \frac{\pi}{k} \cdot - d\( \frac{\pi}{k} \cdot - \cdot \cdot \cdot \) stanta

§ d\( \frac{\pi}{k} \cdot - \cdot \frac{\pi}{k} \cdot \cdot

VILLEGRET ATT max 
$$|u_i(t)| < 1$$
 kan BYTAS UT MOT max  $|u_i(t)| < C$  (600 TYCLUS KONSTANT > 0) DET ENDE SON ANDROS AR ATT

$$\left| \sum_{(S,T,h)} C(i_{k-1}i_{k}) \int_{0}^{\infty} d\xi_{k} - d\xi_{i_{k}} \right| \leq K \left( M(m+i) \psi. C \right)^{k_{+}}$$

$$|SThineT. Volumer T = \frac{\varepsilon}{C} |SThines for T = \varepsilon$$

$$(os t \leq T).$$

$$g(s) = \frac{1}{5}e^{-5} \implies y(t) = y(i) + \int_0^{t+1} u(\tau) d\tau + i$$
For  $t > i$  Ran delta shrivas som en Volleria cerie

6.5

$$w_{0}(t) = y(t)$$

$$w_{1}(t,\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & d^{2}_{0} + \tau^{2} + t^{-1} \\ 0 & | \tau^{2} + t^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$w_{1} = w_{1} = 0$$

Fless - wheching anda integreras kan in inte insigraden Diremot tiden

#### 200

flödet Symbolisk beräkning av Volterrakärnorna kräver att.man kan beräkna svarande mot drifttermen. Detta är det enda kritiska momentet. Går alltid för bilinjära system upp till och med ordnng 4. Numerisk beräkning kräver derivator, vilket är vanskligt. Notera att beräkningarna kan organiseras så att man hela tiden fortsätter att räkna på sina gamla resultat.

Saknas

Cj bir

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 $W_{0}(t) = \sum_{i} + x_{i} t$ 

$$\omega_{ii}(t) = 2(t-\tau_2)$$

C = 1,+1 117 m

C

(F)

 $y(t) = x_2^2 + x_2^2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_2 + (1 - x_1) \cos(x_1) dx_1 + (1 -$ 

T Ciers

 $C(\beta) = x^{0}$ 

C(0) = Lfh(20) - 20

12 = (01) y 17 b7 = (10)>

C(001): Ly Lt h(x0) = 2

alla audia C àr lika made O

 $\gamma(t) = c(\beta) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{(i_k, \dots, i_k)} d_{j_k}^{(k)} - d_{j_0}^{(k)} - c(i_k, \dots, i_k)$ 

= 13p 3p 05p 5 2 + 13p 05p 6 2x + 2x = 2p 5 q 2 0 4 2 x = 2x = 2p 5 q 2 0 q 2 x + 2x = 2p 5 q 2 x + 2x

3

$$z(t) = \phi(t,0) z(0)$$

$$\phi(t_0) = \exp\left(\int_0^t e^{A\tau} 3v \, d\tau\right)$$

$$x(t) = e^{Rt} z(t) =$$

= 
$$e^{At} \times (0) + \int e^{A(t-\tau)} B \cup (\tau) d\tau + \int \int e^{t} \int e^{(t-\tau_i)} B \cup (\tau_i) d\tau_i d\tau_i$$

(13/10)+10/5(X) = C + Vx3

dim LA 8g, 923 = 00

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} = ux^2 \\ \dot{y} = \dot{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

DETTA I-U-SETEENDE KAN OMO'JLIGEN

HOUT BILINDARY SYSTEM

$$\begin{cases} x = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$
 (\*) (Miley My)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$
 
$$\begin{pmatrix} y = C \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

(6.13) Saks List m m m m m m in 
$$x = f(x) + \sum_{i=0}^{m} u_i g_i(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} u_i g_i(x)$$
  $x_{ij} = h_{ij}(x)$ 

ha F-sevier

0 < 1 < T on 14; 1 < 1. For all ToLT och 200 Finns de billinget Konvergent da 598 barn

$$\tilde{x} = A\tilde{x}_{+} \sum_{i} u_{i} R_{i} \tilde{x}_{-} = \sum_{i} u_{i} R_{i} \tilde{x}_{-}$$
 $\tilde{x}_{i} = C_{i} \tilde{x}_{-}$ 

S

Heyn att 4; (4) kan cyproximeras Likformich (i 4) med trunkenade to sein Solven B Ar Lemma III.8 och (bensed fis) L III.13 tolie me an nasta Cemma

6. Cinja -Cmma

(i) 
$$(x_1) = (x_1) + u(g_1)$$
  $(x_2) = (x_1) + u(g_2)$   $(x_2) = (x_2) + u(g_2)$   $(x_2) = (x_2) + u(g_2)$ 

(i) 
$$(\dot{x}_{2}) = (\dot{t}_{2}) + u(\frac{9}{9_{2}})$$
  $(\dot{x}_{2}) = (\dot{t}_{2}) + u(\frac{9}{9_{2}})$   $(\dot{x}_{1}) = (\dot{t}_{2}) + u(\frac{1}{6})$   $(\dot{x}_{1}) = (\dot{t}_{2}) + u(\frac{1}{6})$   $(\dot{x}_{1}) = (\dot{t}_{2}) + u(\frac{1}{6})$ 

 $\underline{\chi} = \chi(x)$ 

$$\dot{x} = \chi + (x) - (x) + \alpha \chi + (x)$$

Y(+) = p (makes sense at least in a neighborhood) Thun, for a point of p on the hajerby 3 F(4) + eR3 clopine 8, (p) - to be the + Such that (5) uce sp & g3 trivolly is involutive), or since ×=g(x) luss a solution, there is such a f. Fuding & such that 1x905" = (1) is exally the problem of hidding woordinates &: X(x) such Mut 9 takes the form 3/1, By Frobenius, Explicitly, let YUSahshy i=g(4), K(0)=4°

Now take 12 Similarly, consponding e.g to the differential equation i= (32)

(20)

Shep (iii) 
$$(z_1) = (\frac{\rho}{r_2})$$
  $u = \frac{v - 3f_2/3v_2}{2} \cdot f_2$ 

A simple computation glows that

$$\left(\frac{2}{2_2}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 2_1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) + \nu \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right)$$

Now note: (i) works if and only if gas #0

xeV. If the construction for 7, does not
work in whole of, then there is a periodic
orbit to x=gas within V. By Poincue.
Bendixon theory, g has a zero in V. i = g (x) and invert the solution cervicity. Possible to solve explicitly if we can solve (ii) trivial

Bit it St. Di, to be all x & U, this means that to is either increasing or decreasing as a tru of x, the all x2. Therefore, a t. C. Stry (iii) is a little Since the property is coordinate independent. (iii) The formula for v washes iff 2F12x, = 0 In some & & U. It is easy to see (8) that this is equivalent to def [ga, [f, g](x)] = 0

det (9/x), [f, 9](x)) = cet [1-1] = - x2

ay globalt slyptant, of globalt winderd

is full + agex) Få En approtination

wish galla aft ochse brownstehn

det [gcx), [f, g]cx] = -x2

appeat mens. Day's mith speciell

det [Sex), [f, g]cx) and back yorkra och vegabva vårder => har hallslälle

3 (x) of glorad lin bank

x = P(K, U) linpan'serbant du un q(x,u) bij. få alax oca  $(x)\delta(n'x) + (x) + (x'a)\delta(x)$ 76. Sah

din earlise land

x = f(x) + C,g(x)

here is attenting a former Exalt nulchilaring operationer

(i) 
$$O_{ij} = A_{ij}(x) + V_{ij}$$
 and copyling  $C_{ij}(x) = C_{ij}(x) = C_{ij$ 

so at it (so all of the explore some at alight,

2 = A2 + 26; V;

Au operationerue (i)-1 iii) kan (1) betradas som gain-scheduling, «;(1) år en regulator var coefficienter beror på (ett divisit såll) på tillständet

$$\begin{cases} x = Ax + bu, \\ y = Cx \end{cases}$$

ALSORITM  $V^{0} = \ker C$   $V' = \ker C \cap A'(Jmb + \ker C) = \ker$ 



## (7.9 Lemma M.2.4



- Dr. + Lp (G+ ND,) + 2 Lg (G+ ND, limina labet h torsonum iclet J. 07

62, De-, limina the of house

( tolla kodish.
Son spurthly AL= AL + ([IMB] + O AL) A

 $\Omega_{k}^{\perp} = \Omega_{k-1}^{\perp} \cap \left[ \left( lm \, \beta + \Omega_{k_{1}}^{\perp} \right)^{\dagger} A \right]^{\perp} \stackrel{(R)}{=}$ 

= D + O A ( h. B + D + )

Melse: Qt = Vk

Isobais oly dual Ail den vonlige linjan

(x): Lemma (V-A) = A'V

B: KeVL <>V^4Ax=0 <> Ax ∈ V

### Fickparkering med hjälp av Lie-klamrar Bo Bernardsson

# 1. Fem tolkningar av vektorfält.

Antag att  $\Omega$  är öppen i  $R^n$ . Låt  $F(\Omega)$  vara mängden av oändligt deriverbara funktioner på  $\Omega$ . Ett vektorfält kan uppfattas som en funktion  $X:\Omega \to R^n$ det hänger samman med

a) ett system av diff. ekv.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = X(x)$$

ett flöde  $\Phi_t:\Omega\to\Omega$  ,  $t\in R$  där  $y(t)=\Phi_t(x)$  är lösningen till **P** 

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = X(y) \qquad y(0) = x$$

c) Riktningsderivatan

$$X f(x) = \frac{d}{dt} f(\Phi_t(x))|_{t=0}$$

- En derivation X av algebran  $F(\Omega)$ . Obs oberoende av koordinat-system, finns i Isidori. Ŧ
- e) En partiell diff operator  $X = \sum X_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j}$
- $(a) \rightarrow (b)$ : satsen om lösning av diff.ekv.
- $(b) \rightarrow (c)$ : direkt
- $(c) \rightarrow (d)$ : direkt
- $(d) \rightarrow (e)$ : proposition
- $(e) \rightarrow (a)$ : direkt

## 2. Trotters produktformel

Följande sats ger snygg geometrisk tolkning av Lie-klammern mellan två vektorfält:

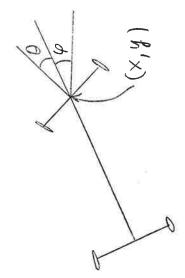
$$\Phi_t^{[X,Y]} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\Phi^Y_{-\sqrt{t}} \Phi^X_{-\sqrt{t}} \Phi^Y_{-\sqrt{t}} \Phi^X_{-\sqrt{t}})^n$$

vi har sett den i formen

$$\Phi^{X_e}_{-\epsilon}\Phi^{X_e}_{-\epsilon}\Phi^{V}_{\epsilon}\Phi^{X}_{\epsilon}=I+\epsilon^2[X,Y]+o(\epsilon^2)$$

#### 3. En bilmodell

En bils tillstånd kan beskrivas med fyra koordinater  $(x,y,\varphi,\theta)\in R\times R\times S^1\times$ 



 $\varphi$ - bilens riktning.

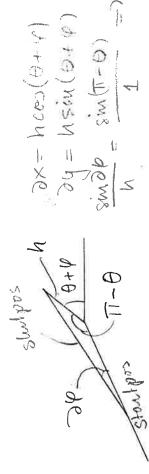
θ- hjulens riktning i förhållande till bilen.

Bilen kan röra sig iMlängs två vektorfält

1) Styr = 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

2) Kör: För att ta reda på uttrycket använder jag b) i förra avsnittet,

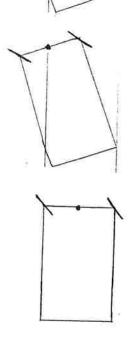
$$\mathrm{K\ddot{o}r} = \cos(\theta + \varphi) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin(\theta + \varphi) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$$

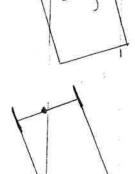


Omsy=de

Nu räknar man enkelt ut

[Styr, Kör] = 
$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \cos(\theta + \varphi) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin(\theta + \varphi) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \sin(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right]$$
  
=  $-\sin(\varphi + \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cos(\varphi + \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \cos(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} = \text{Knixa}$ 

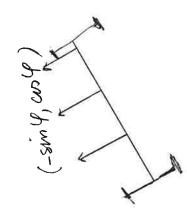




Sätt

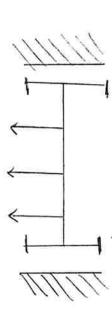
Glid = 
$$-\sin(\varphi)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cos(\varphi)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$
  
Rotera =  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}$   
 $\varphi_t^{Glid} = (x + t(-\sin(\varphi)), y + t\cos(\varphi), \varphi, \theta)$ 

En enkel räkning ger [Knixa, Kör] = Glid.



Detta visar följande

Theorem 1 Inversa fickparkeringssatsen. Man kan komma ut ur en lucka om den är större än bilen. Algoritmen kan beskrivas: Knixa, Kör, -Knixa (" This requires a cool head "), -Kör (upprepas).



Sept. -83 Hector J. Sussman SIAM J. CONTR. & OFTIM. Artikel au

Reloyat our Anders Kanteer.

dx = fo(x) + uf,(x) |u(t)| & A xeM fo, f, eC® R(xo,t) = {pkter som han mår på fid et}

Small time local controllable (STLC) from xo 4 too: R(xo,t) innehåller öppen ongion, till xo. Definition

Hermes Local controllability condition (HLCC) at xo (HLCC1) xo àr en regulàr jamviktspunkt d.v.s

dim Lie (fo,f,) (x0) = dim M (HLcc2)

Jue R | 14 1 < A , fo(x0) + Enf, (x0) = 0

yk(fo,f,) = span {monom i Lie(fo,f,) med högst k st. f.} y k (fotufi, fi) (x0) = pk+1 (fotufi, fi) x0, for udda k, dår

 $\bigvee$ 

Betechningar:

Betrakta insignaler u: [0, Tw] - Rm.

Betrakta to orch f. som differentialoperatorer Infor den trunkerade Fliessutocchlingsoperatorn Ser<sub>N</sub> (u) (f) = 1 +  $\sum_{k=1}^{N}$   $\sum_{i_1...i_k=0}^{1}$  [f<sub>i<sub>1</sub>...f<sub>i<sub>k</sub></sub>...</sub>

 $\int_{0}^{T(\kappa)} T_{\kappa} T_{k}$   $\int_{0}^{T(\kappa)} \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} (T_{\kappa}) \dots u_{i, \kappa}(T_{i, \kappa}) dT_{i, \kappa} dT_{i, \kappa}$ 

Infor The (f, u, xo) som beteckning for slut Hustandet vid tiden T(u) då begynnelsetillståndet är x, och insignalen ar u.

- $\varnothing\left(\pi(f,u,x_o)\right) = Ser_N(u)(f)(\varnothing)(x_o) + \mathcal{O}\left(\tau_{(u)}^{(u)}\right)$ D: M + R gäller (Konvergens has Fliessutvechlingen) (I) För "utsignaler"
- In i en orngioning au g, finns styckvis konstant Det finns en linjarkombination, g, av Lie-monom med jamnt antal fi i sig, sådant att för varje insignal an med (11)

K. W. S. K. S. K. S. K. Sern (uy) (f) =

dar högerledet tolkas så att varje term med flar an N taktoner ignoreran.

= 
$$u$$
  
=  $x$   
=  $x^3 + y^2$   $(x, y, z) (0) = 0$ 

Systemet satisfierar inte HLCC3 ty

[fi, [fo, [fo, t, ]]]](0) = -2 = & p'(fo, t,) (x.).

Düremot är systemet STLC i xo.

# Grov skiss au besiect:

Sätt N=4.

Det visar sig att T(un) har ett värde T der av ny 9n = 9+ 41, f, + y2[f, fo] + y3[f,[f,,[t,,fo]]] Valy g entigt (II) onthe satt for small of (I) ger

Ø(π(f, uη, 0)) = Ser, (uη)(f)(Ø)(0) + O(T5)

Inför ug (t) = ug (t) med T (ug) = 8 T (ug) = 8T. Ser, (us) (t) = 2 1 gsk Med 98 = 98 + 4,5 f, + 125 [[f, ,f] + 135 4 [f, ,[f, ,f,]]]

Om B an ett tillräckligt litet king origo, kan is 181 ed godt. (y. yr. ys. ys) & B súdla

M(4,8) = (4,83, 4282, 43) our Us,y = us sa att

Ø(Te(f, vs.4,0)) = Ser, (vs.4)(f)(B)(0) + ()(55) =

Σ ! [98 + 54 (γ, f, + γ2[f, fo] + γ3[f, [f, [f, [f, fo]]]]] (Θ)(0) +

+ (0(5) =

\$ (0) + \( \langle \la + ()((%)

Genon, att Lata ø vara koordinat funktionerna ser vi

T( (+, vs, y , 0) = S4 ( y, f, (0) + y2[f, f](0) + y3[f, [f, [f, [f, f, J]]](0) + + () (82)

där t, och fråter betraktus som funktioner. Eftersom span {t, [t,t,], [t, [t,,[t,]]} = [R³

hade vi varit klara om det inte hade varit för termen (0 (55).

et enkelt resonemang on libraring houringens har dock ingen behydelve cithet han 1 lisas m.h.a Denna

(x,y,z)eR3 |n| < 1

10 = x = x + (x3+42) = 0+

t. = 0/x

0 = (0)(z'h'x)

[t, ,t,] = 3 + 3x23

[t,,[t,,to]] = 6x =

[fo,[fi,fo]] = -2y 3

[f,,[f,,t,,t]] = 6 3

[to, [t,, [t,, to]]] = 0

[f, ,[fo,(f,,fo]]] = 0

[fo, [fo, [fi, fo]]] = -2x 2

[t,[t.,[t.,[t.,[t,,t]]]]=-23=