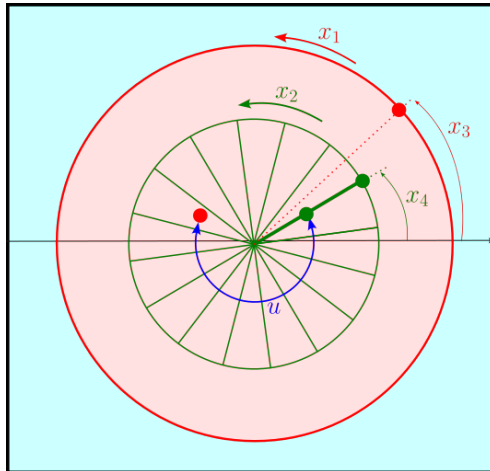


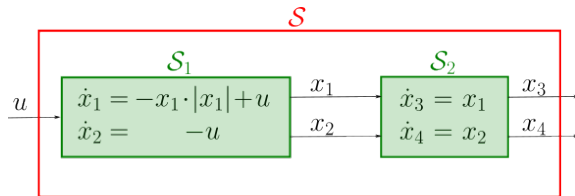
## Swim Disk



Septembre 2024

# 1. Présentation





$$\mathcal{S}_1 : \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 &= -x_1 \cdot |x_1| + u \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -u \end{cases}$$

The *small-time local controllability* can only be obtained for driftless states.

For  $\mathcal{S}_1$ , the driftless states have the form  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = (0, \bar{x}_2)$ .

**Linearization.** The linearized system around a driftless states  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$  is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot u.$$

Controllability matrix

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{com}} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since  $\text{rank}(\mathbf{C}_{\text{com}}) = 1$ , we cannot conclude anything about the local accessibility.

## 2. Lie brackets for controllability

# Dubins car



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= u_1 \cos x_3 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= u_1 \sin x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 &= u_2\end{aligned}$$

i.e.,

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos x_3 \\ \sin x_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{=\mathbf{f}_1} \cdot u_1 + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{=\mathbf{f}_2} \cdot u_2$$

$$[\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2](\mathbf{x}) = \frac{d\mathbf{f}_2}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{f}_1 - \frac{d\mathbf{f}_1}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{f}_2$$

$$= - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\sin x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \cos x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin x_3 \\ -\cos x_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Rank} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x_3 & 0 & \sin x_3 \\ \sin x_3 & 0 & -\cos x_3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3$$

The system is small-time locally controllable.

**Interpretation of the Lie bracket:** If we apply the cyclic sequence:

$t \in [0, \delta]$	$t \in [\delta, 2\delta]$	$t \in [2\delta, 3\delta]$	$t \in [3\delta, 4\delta]$	...
$u_1 = 1$	$u_1 = 0$	$u_1 = -1$	$u_1 = 0$	...
$u_2 = 0$	$u_2 = 1$	$u_2 = 0$	$u_2 = -1$	

then

$$\mathbf{x}(t+4\delta) = \mathbf{x}(t) + [\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}](\mathbf{x}(t)) \delta^2 + o(\delta^2).$$

# Swim disk with cubic friction

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -x_1^3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{g}} \cdot u.$$

The system has drift

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}](\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{f} - \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} -3x_1^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 [\mathbf{f}, [\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}]](\mathbf{x}) &= \frac{d[\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}]}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{f} - \frac{d\mathbf{f}}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot [\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}] = \begin{pmatrix} 15x_1^4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 [[\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}], \mathbf{g}] &= \frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot [\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}] - \frac{d[\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}]}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} 6x_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 [[[ \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}], \mathbf{g}], \mathbf{g}] &= \frac{d\mathbf{g}}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot [[\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}], \mathbf{g}] - \frac{d[[\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}], \mathbf{g}]}{d\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Swim disk with square friction



$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -x_1^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{f}} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\mathbf{g}} \cdot u.$$

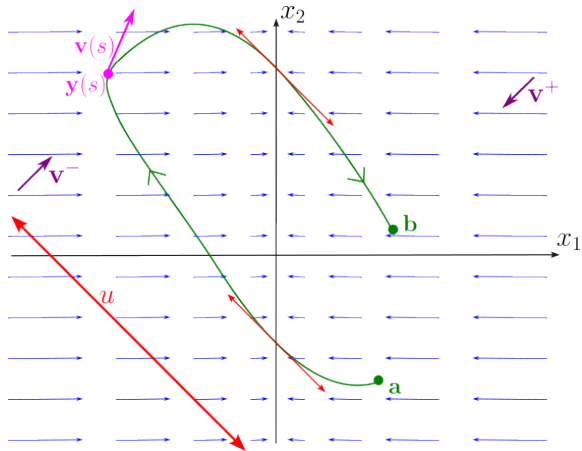
Again, the rank of  $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g})$  is full, but the system is not controllable.  
Indeed

$$\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 = -x_1^2 \leq 0$$

We have bad Lie brackets.

### 3. Large cycles

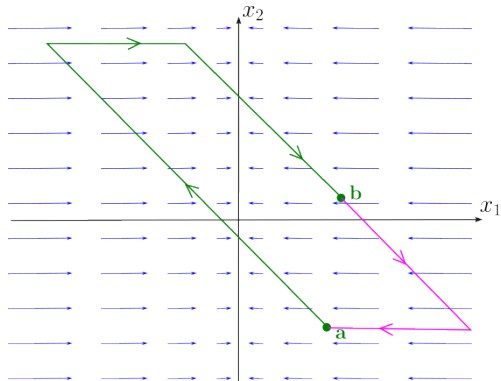
$$\mathcal{S}_1 : \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 &= -x_1 \cdot |x_1| + u \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -u \end{cases}$$

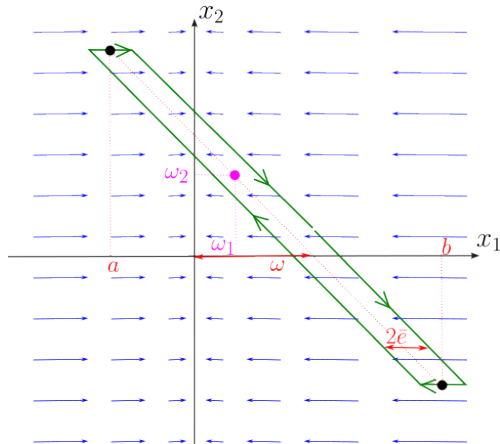


The system

$$\mathcal{S}_1 : \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 &= -x_1 \cdot |x_1| + u \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -u \end{cases}$$

is globally accessible from any initial state.





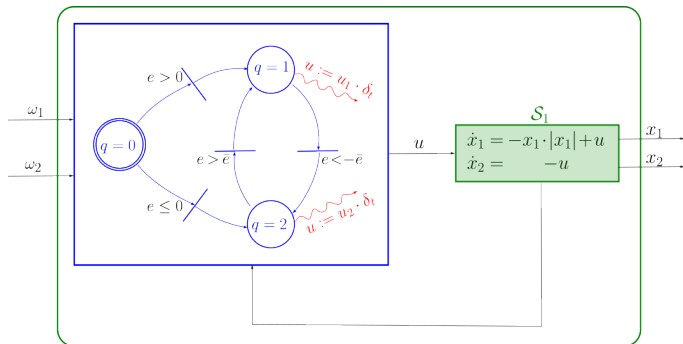
Swim cycle

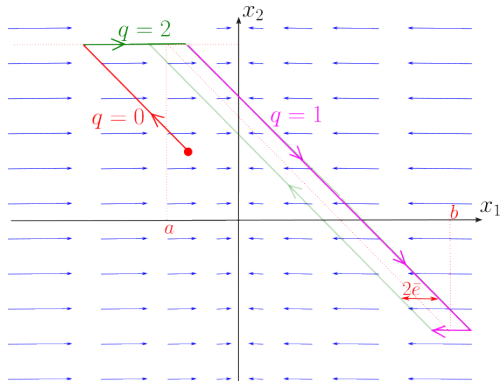
The parameters  $(a, \omega, \bar{e})$  of the swim cycle corresponding to  $\omega_1, \omega_2, T, b$  are

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= \omega_2 + \omega_1 \\ a &= \frac{-b^2 - b\sqrt{b^2 - 4(\omega_1 - b)\omega_1}}{2(b - \omega_1)} \\ \bar{e} &= \frac{T}{\frac{2}{a^2} + \frac{2}{b^2}}\end{aligned}$$



# Controller





**Proposition.** The speed system  $\mathcal{S}_1$  is fully  $\mathcal{L}$ -asymptotically controllable.

We take the  $\mathcal{L}$  norm

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(\tau)| d\tau$$

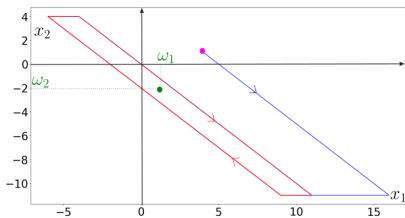
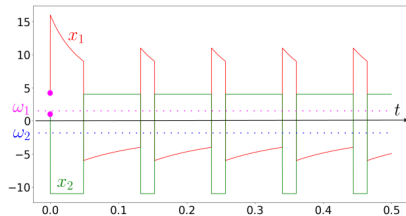
We define

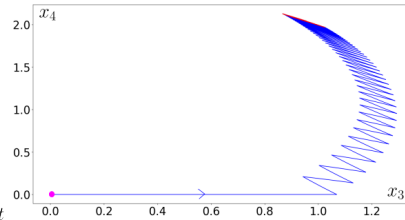
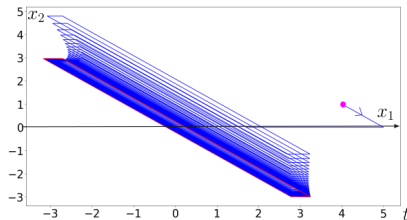
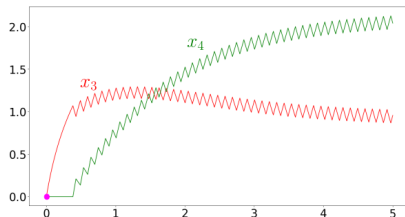
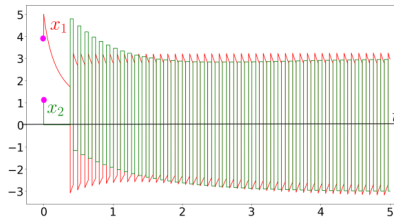
$$\begin{aligned} x_{t_1 \rightarrow \infty}(t) &= 0 && \text{if } t \leq t_1 \\ x_{t_1 \rightarrow \infty}(t) &= x(t) && \text{otherwise} \end{aligned}$$

The function  $x(t) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  asymptotically converges to zero with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$ , we will write  $x \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathbf{0}$  if

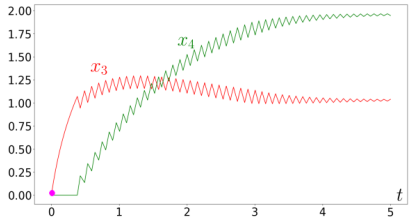
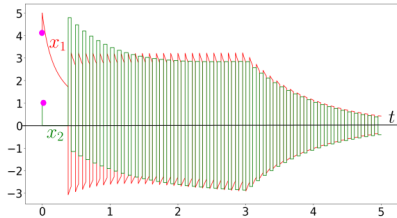
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t_1, \mathcal{L}(x_{t_1 \rightarrow \infty}) \leq \varepsilon.$$

A system  $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$   $\mathcal{L}$ -asymptotically stable if for any  $\mathbf{x}(0)$ , each  $x_i(t)$  satisfies  $x_i \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \mathbf{0}$ .









# References

- ① Control with Lie Brackets [4] (Example 15.20 ), [1] page 121.
- ②  $\mathcal{L}$ -asymptotically stability [3]
- ③ Controllability of linear systems [2]



B. d'Andréa Novel.

*Commande non-linéaire des robots.*

Hermès, Paris, France, 1988.



T. Kailath.

*Linear Systems.*

Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1980.



H. Khalil.

*Nonlinear Systems, Third Edition.*

Prentice Hall, 2002.



S. LaValle.

*Planning algorithm.*

Cambridge University Press, 2006.