

* Lyapunov Stability of origin ($\gamma=0$)

$$E_{Pot}(x_1) = \langle dE_{Pot}(x_1) | \dot{x}_1 \rangle$$

$$V(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} x_2^T M(x_1) x_2 + E_{Pot}(x_1)$$

$$y^T A y = 0 \\ A = A^T$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_2^T M(x_1) x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^T \dot{M}(x_1) x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^T M(x_1) \dot{x}_2 + \underbrace{\nabla_{x_1}^T E_{Pot}(x_1) \dot{x}_1}_{g^T(x_1)}$$

$$= x_2^T M(x_1) \dot{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^T \dot{M}(x_1) x_2 + g^T(x_1) \dot{x}_1$$

$$= x_2^T \left[-C(x) x_2 - \cancel{g(x_1)} - B(x_2) x_2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} x_2^T \dot{M}(x_1) x_2 + \cancel{x_2^T g(x_1)}$$

$$= -x_2^T B(x_2) x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^T \left[\dot{M}(x_1) - 2C(x) \right] x_2 = 0$$

* PD Control:

$$\theta \in Q \cong \mathbb{T}^n \quad \mathbb{R}^n$$

⇒ Our objective is to stabilize the system at $x_d = (\theta_d, 0)$

⇒ Energy balancing Control: $\tau = \tau_p + \tilde{\tau}_d$

⇒ Error between θ & $\theta_d \Rightarrow \theta_e := \theta - \theta_d \in \mathbb{R}^n$

⇒ Potential function: $\psi(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (\theta - \theta_d)^T K_p (\theta - \theta_d)$

⇒ Proportional torque

$$\tau_p = -\nabla_{\theta} \psi(\theta) = -K_p (\theta - \theta_d) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

* Lyapunov analysis for closed loop system:

$$x_d = (\theta_d, \dot{\theta}_d)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{cl}(x) = V(x) + \Psi(x_1) = \frac{1}{2} x_2^T M(x_1) x_2 + E_{pot}(x_1) + \Psi(x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{cl}(x_d) = 0 + E_{pot}(\theta_d) + \underbrace{\Psi(\theta_d)}_{=0} = E_{pot}(\theta_d) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \nabla_x V_{cl}(x) &= \nabla_x V(x) + \nabla_{x_1} \Psi(x_1) \\ &= M(x_1) x_2 + \dots + \nabla_{x_1} E_{pot}(x_1) + \nabla_{x_1} \Psi(x_1) \\ \nabla_x V_{cl}(x_d) &= g(\theta_d) \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Need to
Compensate
gravity !!

* Now Consider

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (\theta - \theta_d)^T K_p (\theta - \theta_d) - E_{B_t}(\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_p = -\nabla_{\theta} \Psi(\theta) = -K_p (\theta - \theta_d) + g(\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V_c(x) &= V(x) + \Psi(x_1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x_2^T M(x_1) x_2 + \frac{1}{2} (x_1 - \theta_d)^T K_p (x_1 - \theta_d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_a(x_d) = V_c(\theta_d, 0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow V_a(x) > 0$$

* Lyapunov analysis:

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V}_{CL} = -x_2^T B(x_2) x_2 + x_2^T \tau_d$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_d = -k_d x_2$$

$$k_d > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V}_{CL} = -x_2^T \underbrace{(B(x_2) + K_d)}_{>0} x_2$$

$x = x_d$ is G.A.S.