

Absztrakt multiplikativer Halbgruppe:  
algebraische Struktur, binäre Halbgruppe

Definición:

$$\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^N \quad - \text{algebra}$$

$$V \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times N} \quad - \text{funktion für - maßen}$$

$$U \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$$

$$\Psi(\alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times j} \quad - \text{dim.}, \quad \alpha \text{ parameter}$$

$\Theta$  - zärt parameter halbgruppe

$$\Theta: \theta \in \Theta \mapsto \Theta(\theta) \subset \mathbb{R}^l$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Theta(\theta)} = \{ y \in \mathcal{B} : V y \in \Theta(\theta) \}$$

Vizsgálandó:

(1)

$$y^T U^T \Psi(\alpha) U y < 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{B}_{\Theta(\theta)}, y \neq 0, \forall \theta \in \Theta.$$

$\mathcal{B}_0 \subset \mathcal{B}$  max. dim. algebra, amine

$$U^T \Psi U \geq 0.$$

① Algebraic: (folgt. idejű m.)

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bp \quad x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad p(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{l_p}, \quad q(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{l_q}$$

$$q = Cx + Dp \quad (q, p) \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{l_p} \times \mathbb{R}^{l_q}$$

Kvadr. stab.  $(\alpha, P)$ -vel:

$$(KS) \quad x^T P (Ax + Bp) < -\alpha x^T P x$$

$$\forall (q, p) \in \Omega - \text{re.}$$

Leggen

$$N = n + l_p, \quad \mathcal{B} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{l_p}; \quad P = P^T > 0, \quad l = l_q + l_p$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ A & B \end{pmatrix}; \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}; \quad \Psi(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 2\alpha^P & P \\ P & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_0 = \left\{ y : y = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = 0 \right\}; \quad \Theta(\theta) = \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{l_q} \times \mathbb{R}^{l_p}$$
$$\mathcal{B}_0 \cap \overline{\text{cone } \Theta(\theta)} = \{0\}$$

Erinn (KS)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (1).

(2) Alkalmaras: (durchreit - idejū' rechnen)

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x^+ = A_0 x + B_0 u + E_0 w + H_0 p \\ q_r = A_{qr} x + B_{qr} u + G p \\ p = \Delta(t) q_r \end{cases} \quad \Delta(t)^T \Delta(t) \leq I_{l_q}$$

$$\exists(x_0, u, w) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [x_k^T Q x_k + u_k^T R u_k - w_k^T S w_k]$$

(Q, R, S - min. pos. def.)

Da  $I - G^T G > 0$  ( $\Leftrightarrow I - G G^T > 0$ ), dann

$(I - \Delta G)$  inv-hab'  $\wedge \Delta^T \Delta \leq I - \text{re}$

(2) m' a' h' r' h' a' b'

$$(3) \quad x^+ = (A_0 + \delta A)x + (B_0 + \delta B)u + E_0 w$$

also, also

$$\delta A = H_0 (I - \Delta G)^{-1} \Delta A_{qr}$$

$$\delta B = H_0 (I - \Delta G)^{-1} \Delta B_{qr}$$

D legen  $P = P^T > 0$ ,  $K \in \mathbb{R}^{n_u \times n_x}$ ,  
 $V(x) = x^T P x$ .

$u = Kx$  garantiert h\"olzsegn minimax  
strategia  $V(x_0)$  garantiert  
h\"olzseggel, h.

$$(*) \quad \max_w \left\{ V([(A_0 + \Delta A) + (B_0 + \Delta B)K]x + E_0 w) - V(x) + [x^T(Q + K^T R K)x - w^T S w] \right\} < 0, \\ \forall \Delta^T \Delta \leq I \text{ erken. } \blacksquare$$

Vezessn h be a h\"olz. jcl\'elst:

$$\mathcal{U}_\Delta = \underbrace{(A_0 + B_0 K)}_{=: U} + H_0 (I - \Delta G)^{-1} \Delta \underbrace{(A_{qr} + B_{qr} K)}_{=: U_{qr}}$$

Ezzel:

$$x^+ = \mathcal{U}_\Delta x + E_0 w$$

(\*)  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ \mathcal{U}_\Delta & E_0 \\ I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} -P & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -S \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ \mathcal{U}_\Delta & E_0 \\ I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} < 0 \quad \forall \Delta^T \Delta \leq I$$

$n \quad n \quad n \quad n$   
 $n_x \quad n_x \quad n_x \quad n_w$

Leggen  $N = 3n_x + n_w + l_p + l_q$

$$\mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^N \text{ h.v.: } \quad y \in \mathcal{B}: \\ \mathcal{B} = \text{im} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 & H_0 \\ I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 & G \end{pmatrix}; \quad \mathcal{B}_0 = \text{im} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ H_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ I \\ G_{0r} \end{pmatrix} \\ y = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x^+ \\ x \\ w \\ p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \} l_p \\ \} l_q \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} u_x & u_x & u_x & u_w & l_p & l_q \end{matrix}$$

$$\Theta = \left\{ \Delta \in \mathbb{R}^{l_q \times l_p} : \Delta^T \Delta \leq I \right\} \quad \text{mx-rumpart halmarra}$$

$$\Delta \mapsto Q(\Delta) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(I - \Delta) \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{l_p} \times \mathbb{R}^{l_q} \\ \text{aldec!}$$

$$Q = \text{diag} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -P & 0 \\ 0 & P \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} Q & 0 \\ 0 & -S \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ l_p & l_q \end{matrix}$$

$$U = I$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{Q(\Delta)} = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^N : Vy \in Q(\Delta) \right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = \Delta \begin{pmatrix} x \\ Gp \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V \mathcal{B}_0 \cap Q(\Delta) = \{0\} \quad \wedge \quad \Delta^T \Delta \leq I \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(I - \Delta G)p = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow (I - \Delta G) \text{ inv-hab}$$

(\*)  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$y^T \Psi y < 0 \quad \forall y \neq 0, y \in \mathcal{B}_{\alpha}(\Delta)$$

2T. n. e2  $\Leftrightarrow \exists M = M^T$  multiplikator,  
hogyan

(\*\*)  $\Psi + V^T M V < 0 \quad \mathcal{B}-n \downarrow$

(\*\*)  $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}^T M \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} > 0 \quad , \quad \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{O}_r(\Delta), \quad \forall \Delta \text{-re}$

ST  $\quad (**)$

$$(\Delta^T \ I) \begin{pmatrix} M_1 & M_2 \\ M_2^T & M_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ I \end{pmatrix} > 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \Delta^T \Delta \leq 0.$$

Mátrix  $\quad (**)$   $\Leftrightarrow$

$$0 > \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 & H_0 \\ I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 & G \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} -P & 0' & 0' & 0' \\ 0 & P' & 0' & 0' \\ 0 & 0 & Q' & 0' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & M_1^T M_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & M_2^T M_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_0 & H_0 \\ I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 & G \end{pmatrix}$$

Innen standard erlöschel lineare mátrix  
eigenlóthusegher juthatnak, amibőf

P, K, M

meghatározható

! Előzetesen meghatározandó  
M (\*\*)-mal megfelelő  
szabvánia!

## Beweisidee

Voll:

A'2 | Teiler  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^k$  halbmärra, anelyre  $\partial \Omega$

$$\overline{\text{cone } B_{\Omega}} = \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}}$$

B.).  $\text{cone } B_{\Omega} = B_{\text{cone } \Omega}$  (dann)

$$\overline{\text{cone } B_{\Omega}} = \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}}$$

$$\overline{\text{cone } \Omega} \supset \text{cone } \Omega \Rightarrow B_{\overline{\text{cone } \Omega}} \supset B_{\text{cone } \Omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_{\overline{\text{cone } \Omega}} \supset \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}} = \overline{\text{cone } B_{\Omega}}$$

Ford:  $y \in \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{y} = q \in \overline{\text{cone } \Omega}$

a.)  $q=0 \quad \forall y \in \text{cone } \Omega \Rightarrow y \in \text{cone } B_{\Omega}$

b.)  $q \neq 0$  ?

Legen  $B_1$  a her  $V \cap B$  basiwerbaribf  
dloß mx

$B_2$  a  $B$ -beli lieg. basiwerbaribf  
dloß mx

$\Rightarrow V B_1 = 0$ ,  $V B_2$  lifies oholprngh.

Bousch fel  $y-t$ :

$$y = y^1 + y^2 = B_1 \xi_1 + B_2 \xi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow V y = V y^1 + V y^2 = V B_2 \xi_2 ; (B_2^T V^T V B_2)^{-1} B_2^T V^T = V B_2^T$$

$$\Rightarrow V B_2^T q = \xi_2$$

Mivel  $q \in \overline{\text{cone } \Omega} \Rightarrow \exists \{q_m\} \subset \text{cone } \Omega$ , hoz  $q_m \rightarrow q$

$$\text{Tcl } \xi_2^m := V B_2^T q_m \rightarrow \xi_2 \Rightarrow y^2_m = B_2 \xi_2^m \rightarrow y^2$$

$$\text{Tcl } y_m = y^2_m + y^1 - t : y_m^2 + y^1 \in \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}} \Rightarrow y \in \overline{B_{\text{cone } \Omega}}$$

F2. |  $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ -ra  $Q(\theta)$  zárt & csícosponkú hár  
es  $V\mathcal{B}_0 \cap Q(\theta) = \{\emptyset\}$ ,  $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ .

F3. |  $\Theta$  schweacialisan hármpakt,  $\downarrow$   
 $\theta \mapsto Q(\theta) \subset \mathbb{R}^l$  gráfja zárt.

T2 | Tgħiex F2 & F3 fejha.

Ekkor a hov. 2 alli tiek chivalens:

$$(1) \quad y^T U^T \Psi(\alpha) U y < 0, \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)}, y \neq 0, \forall \theta \in \Theta.$$

$$2.) \quad \exists M(\alpha) \text{ multiplikatva, hawn}$$

$$(2) \quad q^T M(\alpha) q > 0, \quad \forall q \in Q(\theta), q \neq 0, \theta \in \Theta.$$

$$(3) \quad y^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + V^T M(\alpha) V) y < 0, \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{B}, y \neq 0.$$

B. |  $(2) \Rightarrow 1.)$

Tgħiex (3)  $\downarrow$  (2) fejji. Ha-  $y \in \mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)}$ , vagħiex  $Vy \in Q(\theta)$ , allura  $y^T V^T M(\alpha) V y \geq 0 \Rightarrow$  (1) is-feli.

$(1) \Rightarrow 2.)$

1. lej-pes. Megħmfatju, hawn  $\exists \delta_0 > 0$ , kien

$$(4) \quad \| y^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) y < 0, \quad \forall 0 \neq y \in \mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)}, \forall \theta \in \Theta.$$

F2  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)}$  zárt & csícosponk hár  $\Rightarrow$

$$\mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)}^1 := \mathcal{B}_{Q(\theta)} \cap S_1$$

↑  
hompaħi

egħiegġi mib fel-har

Tgh (4) nem teljesül:

$$\forall r = 1, 2, \dots \text{ re } \exists \theta_r \in \Theta, y_r \in B_{\theta_r}^1,$$

$$(5) \quad y_r^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \frac{1}{\nu} I) y_r \geq 0$$

Komparatság miatt  $\{\theta_r\}_{r=1}^\infty, \{y_r\}_{r=1}^\infty$  - háló  
hivatalosabb olyan rehisorral, hogy

$$\theta_{r_j} \rightarrow \theta^*, \quad y_{r_j} \rightarrow y^*$$

Mivel  $\theta(\cdot)$  grafja zárt  $\Rightarrow \forall y^* \in \theta(\theta^*)$   
rangsorban  $y^* \in B_{\theta(\theta^*)}$  és  $\|y^*\| = 1$ .

(5)-háló határdiumuctel:

$$y^* (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U) y^* \geq 0 \text{ ami elég.}$$

2. lépés. Legyen

$B_1$  a hermit.  $V \cap B$  bázisvekt-halm

$B_2$  a  $B$ -re hozzá. " " mix

$0 \in \theta(\theta)$   $\wedge \theta \text{-re} \Rightarrow B_1 \wedge \text{ohlop} \in B_{\theta(\theta)}$

$\Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow$

$$\hat{Q}(\alpha) := B_1^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) B_1 < 0$$

Vegyük  $B = (B_1 \ B_2)$ ;  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix}$  - megf. par.

$$\xi^T B^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) B \xi = \xi_1^T \hat{Q}(\alpha) \xi_1 + 2 \xi_1^T \hat{v}(\alpha, \xi_2) + \hat{r}(\alpha, \xi_2)$$

ahol

$$\hat{v}(\alpha, \xi_2) = B_1^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) B_2 \xi_2$$

$$\hat{r}(\alpha, \xi_2) = \xi_2^T B_2^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) B_2 \xi_2$$

Ha  $Q = Q^T < 0$ ,  $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$ ,  $(Q_j x_j) \downarrow$

$$\mu = \sup \{ y^T Q y + 2 v^T y : y \in \mathbb{R}^d \}$$

akkor  $\mu$  véges és  $\mu = -v^T Q^{-1} v$ .

(teljes négyzettel kiégetni férhet)

Vegyük a fenti függvényben megf -t  $\xi_1$ -ben:

$\exists \hat{M}(\alpha)$  hozz

$$\hat{v}^T \hat{M}(\alpha) \hat{v} = \max_{\xi_1} [\xi_1^T \hat{Q}(\alpha) \xi_1 + 2 \xi_1^T \hat{v}]$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{v} \text{ lin } \xi_2 \text{-ben} \\ \hat{v} \text{ kvadr } \xi_2 \text{-ben} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \bar{M}(\alpha) \text{ min. mű, } \mu \text{ rögtön}$

$$\xi_2^T \bar{M}(\alpha) \xi_2 = \max_{\xi_1} \left[ \left( \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right)^T \mathcal{B}^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \mathcal{J}_0 I) \mathcal{B} \left( \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right) \right].$$

Vegyük  $VB_2$  pseudoinverzét:

$$VB_2^+ = (\mathcal{B}_2^T V^T VB_2)^{-1} \mathcal{B}_2^T V^T$$

$\hookrightarrow$  legyen

$$\bar{M}(\alpha) = - (VB_2^+)^T \bar{M}(\alpha) VB_2^+$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi^T \mathcal{B}^T V^T \bar{M}(\alpha) VB \xi = - \xi_2^T \bar{M}(\alpha) \xi_2 \leq - \xi^T \mathcal{B}^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \mathcal{J}_0 I) \mathcal{B} \xi$$

Altend:

$$\xi^T \mathcal{B}^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + V^T \bar{M}(\alpha) V) \mathcal{B} \xi \leq - \mathcal{J}_0 \xi^T \mathcal{B}^T \mathcal{B} \xi < 0, \text{ ha } \xi \neq 0$$

$$(6) \Rightarrow \boxed{U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + V^T \bar{M}(\alpha) V < 0 \text{ a } \mathcal{B}-m.}$$

3. lejes.

Ter  $Q(\theta) \cap VB \ni q \neq 0$ , es leggen  $\xi_2$  abey,

happ  $q = VB_2 \xi_2$ .

Regr. est a  $\xi_2$ -t is regül nelle art  
a  $\xi_1^+ - t$ , amire a max felvethet.

$$\begin{aligned} q^T \bar{M}(\alpha) q &= \xi^T (VB)^T \bar{M}(\alpha) (VB) \xi = -\xi_2^T \bar{M}(\alpha) \xi_2 = \\ &= -\xi^T B^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + \delta_0 I) B \xi \end{aligned}$$

$q$  val  $\Rightarrow 0 \neq q = B \xi \in B_{Q(\theta)}$

1. l. m az urols! hif. {meg}  $\Rightarrow$

$$q^T \bar{M}(\alpha) q > 0, \quad q \in Q(\theta) \cap VB, q \neq 0.$$

4. lejes.

Egészthet hi  $\bar{M}(\alpha) - t$  nég, hopp pr def  
legyen az egin  $Q(\theta)$ -n ( $\theta - \infty$ )  
es a nég. eg-blestig is elvelyes marad-  
jon!

Legyen L teljes sor-rough matrix, amire

$$\text{ter } L = VB$$

Elm  $\exists r_1 > 0$  shalar, hopp  $\forall \theta - \infty$

$$M(\alpha) = \bar{M}(\alpha) + r_1 L^T L > 0 \quad Q(\theta) - n$$

Tgh nem igy van:

$$\forall \gamma = 1, 2, \dots - \text{hun } \exists \theta_\gamma \text{ es } q_\gamma \in Q(\theta_\gamma),$$

$$\|q_\gamma\| = 1$$

$$q_{rr}^T (\bar{M}(\alpha) + \gamma L^T L) q_{rr} \leq 0$$

Kompatitás miatt  $\exists \{\Theta_{rj}\}, \{q_{rj}\}$  restringál,  
hogy  $\Theta_{rj} \rightarrow \Theta^*$ ,  $q_{rj} \rightarrow q^*$ ,  $\|q^*\|=1$ .

$\Rightarrow$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\gamma_j} q_{rj}^T \bar{M}(\alpha) q_{rj}}_{\downarrow j \rightarrow \infty} + \underbrace{q_{rj}^T L^T L q_{rj}}_{\|Lq^*\|^2} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Lq^* = 0 \Rightarrow q^* \in \ker L = V\mathcal{B}$$

$$q^* \in Q(q^*)$$

$$q_{rr}^T \bar{M}(\alpha) q_{rr} \leq -\gamma q_{rr}^T L^T L q_{rr} \leq 0$$

$\Rightarrow q^* \bar{M}(\alpha) q^* \leq 0$ , ami ellentmond  
a 3. lepéseknek, ami  
a megfelelően lét-t működje:

$$M(\alpha) > 0 \quad Q(\theta) - u + \theta - v$$

Ugyanez a következőként meghatározott, hogy  $(\mathcal{B})$   
kv. marad, ha  $\bar{M}(\alpha)$  helyett  $M(\alpha)$ -t  
veszük:

$$\ker L = V\mathcal{B}, \quad y \in \mathcal{B} \Rightarrow Ly = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (V\mathcal{B})^T M(\alpha) (V\mathcal{B}) = (V\mathcal{B})^T (\bar{M}(\alpha) + \gamma L^T L) (V\mathcal{B}) =$$

$$= (V\mathcal{B})^T \bar{M}(\alpha) (V\mathcal{B})$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\forall y \in \mathcal{B}: \quad y^T (U^T \Psi(\alpha) U + V^T M(\alpha) V) y < 0.}$$