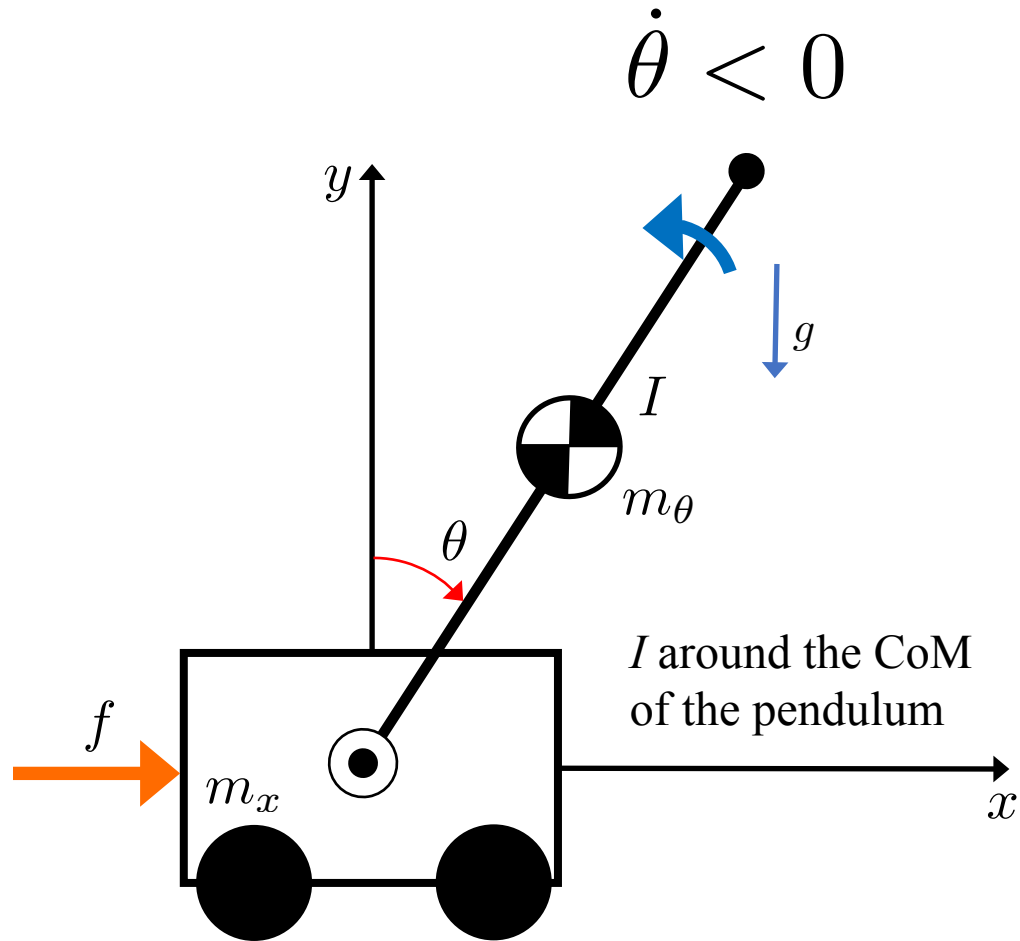


# Revised Point for Today's Lecture

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# The Problem: Definition of Pendulum Angle



If we input a positive force, the CoM of pendulum moves the negative rotational direction of the angle



For stabilize the system, we put the following input

$$f = -\{K_p(r - \theta) - K_v\dot{\theta}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= -\{K_p(R(s) - \Theta(s)) - sK_v\dot{\Theta}(s)\} \\ &= -K_p(R(s) - \Theta(s)) + sK_v\dot{\Theta}(s) \end{aligned}$$

# Why Is Python Correct?

## Revised version of the python code

```
62 def Control(p):
63     x, dx, theta, dtheta = p
64
65     out = - K_p*(theta_d-theta) - K_v*(dtheta_d-dtheta)
66
67     return out
68
69 def InvertedPendulum(p, t):
70     x, dx, theta, dtheta = p
71
72     if theta > math.pi:
73         theta = -math.pi
74     elif theta < -math.pi:
75         theta = math.pi
76
77     M_11 = m_x + m_th
78     M_12 = m_th*l_g*math.cos(theta)
79     M_21 = m_th*l_g*math.cos(theta)
80     M_22 = I + m_th*l_g*l_g
81
82     #define matrix
83     M = np.matrix([[M_11, M_12],[M_21, M_22]])
84     N = np.matrix([[ -m_th*l_g*math.sin(theta)*dtheta*dtheta],[0]])
85     G = np.matrix([[0],[ -m_th*g*l_g*math.sin(theta)]])
86     F = np.matrix([[Control(p)],[0]])
87
88     IM = np.linalg.inv(M) # calc Inverse matrix
89     A = (-1)*IM.dot(N+G-F) # F is right hand side of equations
90
91     ddx, ddtheta = A
92
93     return [dx, ddx, dtheta, ddtheta]
```

$$f = -\{K_p(r - \theta) - K_v\dot{\theta}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= -\{K_p(R(s) - \Theta(s)) - sK_v\dot{\Theta}(s)\} \\ &= -K_p(R(s) - \Theta(s)) + sK_v\dot{\Theta}(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$F = [f, 0]^T, \theta = [x, \theta]^T$$

$$F = M(\theta)\ddot{\theta} + h(\theta, \dot{\theta}) + g(\theta)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = -M(\theta)^{-1}\{h(\theta, \dot{\theta}) + g(\theta) - F\}$$

I will upload the Stability Analysis for IP soon!!!