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Optimizing shifted stabilizers with asymmetric input saturation

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Abstract—A stabilizing controller design for linear systems subject to asymmetric actuator saturation is proposed. Stabilization is achieved by focusing on shifted equilibria selected via the solution of an optimization problem ensuring convergence to the origin of the shifted equilibrium. To enable the computational time required by the optimizer, we impose sampled-data updates of the shifted equilibria and cast our description within a hybrid dynamical systems formulation. Two feedback solutions are given, using exact and inaccurate optimization algorithms, thus establishing interesting trade-offs between continuous-time dynamics and computationally expensive iterative discrete-time parametric optimization schemes. Through numerical examples, estimates of the region of attraction obtained through the method outlined in this paper are compared to other methods in the literature. Additionally, the real-time applicability of the control law is illustrated on numerical examples.

I. INTRODUCTION

Linear matrix inequalities (LMIs) and semidefinite programming [8] have become a standard tool to estimate regions of attraction in terms of sublevel sets of Lyapunov functions and to design controllers for linear systems subject to input saturation constraints [20], [32]. Software interfaces such as CVX [16], SOSTOOLS [29] or YALMIP [26], for example, provide a straightforward way to set up optimization problems subject to LMIs and to efficiently compute solutions from which control Lyapunov functions, controller gains and estimates of the region of attraction can be recovered.

While most approaches focus on symmetric saturation bounds, asymmetric limits often arise in practice [20], [21]. Thus, when applied to systems with asymmetric input constraints, results focusing on symmetric bounds are in general suboptimal and conservative. LMI-based controller designs for linear systems specifically taking asymmetric saturations into account are rarely found in the literature. The monograph [25] dedicates one chapter to asymmetric saturations and the chapter relies on the results derived in the paper

[23]. Some relevant examples using this technique are also discussed in [25, Chapter 9.4]. Existing approaches focusing on asymmetric actuator constraints include the use of non-symmetric Lyapunov certificates for symmetric stabilizers [5], [21]. Piecewise quadratic Lyapunov functions with symmetric stabilizing saturated linear feedbacks are used in [24] and [17], in the continuous-time and discrete-time cases, respectively. In [6, Ch. 8] a shifted equilibrium is stabilized, which comes at the cost that convergence of solutions to the origin is no longer guaranteed. In [35], a switching dynamical controller is designed to exploit the available range of the control action on both sides of the saturation levels. A common feature of the above-mentioned results is that a single Lyapunov function is used to characterize solutions in the domain of interest.

An alternative approach may comprise gradually shifting a reference x_e to the origin, a point to be stabilized by a linear feedback controller, following a gain scheduling approach [31]. Additional frameworks that could be used for asymmetrically bounded stabilization include dynamic programming, relying on the solution of Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equations, model predictive control (see [18] or [30] for general references) and reference governors, for example. Explicit model predictive control can handle linear systems with symmetric or asymmetric input saturation levels in an explicit controller design [4], [15]. However, explicit model predictive control derives a control law based on discrete-time systems in general, whereas here the problem is addressed in the continuous-time setting.

In this paper, we follow a scheduling paradigm where a Lyapunov certificate is applied in shifted coordinates, where a shifted equilibrium $x_e \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is adapted in a sample-and-hold fashion. The approach is inspired by the work in [7]; it is motivated by the work in [27], and it extends the subsequent publication [10]. The paper [7] discusses controllability of constrained linear systems and the maximal size of regions of attraction of appropriately selected feedback laws. The ideas in [7] are used in [27] to propose an asymmetric stabilizer for systems of the form

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B\sigma, \quad \sigma \in [-u^-, u^+], \quad u^-, u^+ \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^m, \quad (1)$$

(where $m \in \mathbb{N}$) based on convex scaling of a shifted stabilizer. Through the shifted stabilizer, significantly larger guarantees are obtained in terms of the estimate of the region of attraction (abbreviated as ERA in the following). However, this comes at the cost of reduced local performance. Throughout the paper, an ERA refers to an arbitrary set, for which it can be rigorously

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proven that the set is contained in the region of attraction. The recent paper [10] proposes an alternative scheme preserving the local performance and further increasing the size of the estimate of the region of attraction. The preliminary ideas in [10] are however restricted to single-input systems. In this paper, we discuss a nontrivial extension for the general m -dimensional setting. Moreover, we remove the assumption that the matrix A in (1) be nonsingular. Removing this assumption enables results extending the estimate of the region of attraction to infinity in some suitable directions, which provides improved results for symmetric saturations as a special case.

An important contribution of this work as compared to the single-input results of [10] is that, for the single-input case, it is possible to explicitly solve an optimization problem defining the shifted equilibrium x_e , i.e., the controller is known explicitly and thus a continuous update of x_e is possible in an implementation. For the multi-input case addressed here, such a solution is not viable. Therefore we embed the continuous-time feedback in a hybrid systems framework [14], where x_e is updated at discrete time steps. In this context, we analyze the interplay between the continuous-time evolution of (1) and state-dependent discrete-time updates of x_e ruled by iterative parametric optimization schemes. Consequently an interesting interaction of feedback control and optimization emerges, where the performance of the overall controller depends on the rate of the discrete time-updates and, if a suboptimal solution is used to update the shifted equilibria, on the accuracy of the suboptimal solution.

In particular, the hybrid systems formalism allows us to explicitly consider the complexity of the optimization problem (i.e., the time needed to compute the feedback law) in the controller design and to guarantee asymptotic stability of the origin despite an optimization-based controller implementation introducing delays in the application of the input signal. In our second design, suboptimal solutions of the underlying optimization problem are sufficient to define a stabilizing feedback law, so that the online computational burden can be reduced significantly. In this context, our stability results rely on Lyapunov methods and forward invariance. Similar hybrid systems formulations could also be proposed in the model predictive control context, for example, to rigorously take into account the delay caused by the optimization-based control law. However, the Lyapunov arguments and forward invariance tools used here need to be nontrivially adjusted in an MPC setting.

The approach discussed here is closely related to reference governors, or more precisely Lyapunov and invariance based explicit reference governors. See [12], [13] and [28] for origins and overviews on these approaches, for example. Explicit reference governors, as described in [28], augment pre-defined control laws designed for unconstrained dynamics to additionally take input and state constraints into account. Then, similar to the approach discussed here, instead of stabilizing the target set directly, a reference point is stabilized for which constraints described through inequalities can be shown to be satisfied. The reference point is updated through a navigation field and constraint satisfaction is guaranteed through a function capturing a dynamic safety margin. As opposed to explicit

reference governors, in this paper, an explicit expression of the viable set in terms of inequality constraints is not known. Thus, we are not using navigation fields and safety margins here, but update the reference point by using an appropriately selected optimization problem and by leveraging forward invariance, convexity and Lyapunov arguments.

The paper is structured as follows. In Section II the problem formulation is defined and a feedback law based on the shifted equilibrium is introduced. In Section III we introduce the optimization problem behind the selection of the shifted equilibrium x_e and establish its properties. Then, Section IV discusses a feedback law requiring the exact solution of this optimization problem. Section V extends the results of Section IV to a more general setting with inaccurate optimizers and iterative parametric optimization schemes. Numerical examples are discussed in Section VI before our final remarks in Section VII.

Notation. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the function $\min_s : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defines the minimum of a vector, returning a scalar, i.e.,

$$\min_s(a) = \min\{a_i \in \mathbb{R} \mid i = 1, \dots, m\},$$

while $\min_v : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ defines the componentwise minimum of two vectors returning a vector, i.e.,

$$\min_{v,i}(a, b) = \min_s([a_i, b_i]^\top), \quad i \in \{1, \dots, m\}.$$

The functions \max_s and \max_v are defined analogously. For $u^-, u^+ \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\text{sat}_{[u^-, u^+]}(u) = \max_v(\min_v(u^+, u), -u^-)$ defines the saturation. The dead-zone is defined as $\text{dz}_{[u^-, u^+]}(u) = u - \text{sat}_{[u^-, u^+]}(u)$. For $Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $\text{He}(Z) = Z + Z^\top$. For $Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $Z_{[k]}$ and z_k denote the k -th row and the k -th entry, respectively. A vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfies $v \leq \min_v(u^-, u^+)$ if $v_k \leq \min_s([u_k^-, u_k^+]^\top)$ for all $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. A positive definite matrix $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ can be uniquely decomposed as $P = P^{\frac{1}{2}} P^{\frac{1}{2}}$ where $P^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is positive definite. In \mathbb{R}^n , we use the norms $|x| = \sqrt{x^\top x}$, $|x|_P = \sqrt{x^\top P x}$ and $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ positive definite, while $\lambda_{\min}(P)$, $\lambda_{\max}(P)$ denote the smallest and largest eigenvalues of the symmetric matrix P . For $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ the spectral norm is denoted by $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^\top A)}$. Moreover, $I \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ denotes the identity matrix, $\mathbb{1}$ satisfies $\mathbb{1}_k = 1$, $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $\text{int}(\mathcal{A})$, $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ denote the interior and the closure of a set $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, respectively. Given two vectors $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^m$, for the augmented vector the following notation is used: $(x_1, x_2) = [x_1^\top \ x_2^\top]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n+m}$.

II. SYMMETRIC AND SHIFTED STABILIZERS

Consider a linear input-saturated continuous-time plant

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B \text{sat}_{[u^-, u^+]}(u) \quad (2)$$

with state $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, input $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $0 \neq B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ and saturation limits $u^-, u^+ \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^m$. We define the average saturation range and the average saturation center as

$$\bar{u} := \frac{1}{2}(u^+ + u^-), \quad u_o := \frac{1}{2}(u^+ - u^-), \quad (3)$$

respectively. For simplicity, we assume that the components of the average saturation range \bar{u}_k satisfy $\bar{u}_k = 1$ for all $k \in$

$\{1, \dots, m\}$; this is not restrictive and can always be assumed without loss of generality for $u^-, u^+ \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^m$ by scaling the columns of B . Additionally, to define a stabilizing control law, we need to assume that the pair (A, B) be stabilizable.

Assumption 1: It holds that $\bar{u} = \mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and the pair (A, B) is stabilizable. \diamond

The subspace of pairs of induced equilibria

$$\Gamma := \{(x_e, u_e) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m : Ax_e + Bu_e = 0\} \quad (4a)$$

can be characterized through the kernel of matrix $[A \ B]$. In particular, there exist $A^\perp \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ and $B^\perp \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ such that

$$\Gamma = \{(A^\perp \rho, B^\perp \rho) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m : \rho \in \mathbb{R}^p\} \quad (4b)$$

and the columns of $\begin{bmatrix} A^\perp \\ B^\perp \end{bmatrix}$ are a basis of the p -dimensional subspace of the kernel of $[A \ B]$. Due to the assumption $u^-, u^+ \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^m$, $\rho = 0 \in \text{int}(\Gamma)$. Consequently, under Assumption 1, there exists a linear controller ($u = Kx$, $K \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, with $Kx \in [-u^-, u^+]$ for all $|x|$ sufficiently small) that locally asymptotically stabilizes the origin. In fact, if one excludes the trivial case where A is Hurwitz (so that $u = 0$ globally exponentially stabilizes the origin), then $u^+ > 0$ and $u^- > 0$ is generally a necessary condition for bounded (local) stabilizability of the origin (see, e.g., [33, Remark 2.2]).

Using the notation of the kernel as in (4b), we may define linear mappings from \mathbb{R}^p to the set of induced equilibria $x_e(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $u_e(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ depending on the shifting parameter ρ in (4b) as follows

$$x_e(\rho) = A^\perp \rho, \quad u_e(\rho) = B^\perp \rho. \quad (5)$$

In the definition of Γ in (4b), the saturation levels are not present. System (2) with $u \in [-u^-, u^+]$ (to be understood componentwise) can only be stabilized at $x_e(\rho)$ in (5) if a corresponding input satisfies $u_e(\rho) \in [-u^-, u^+]$. The corresponding domain can be defined with respect to the shifting parameter ρ as

$$\Phi = \{\rho \in \mathbb{R}^p : -u^- \leq B^\perp \rho \leq u^+\}. \quad (6)$$

The stabilizer discussed in this paper is designed by shifting a given generic Lipschitz control law $x \mapsto \gamma(x)$, which should be used in an ellipsoidal neighborhood of the origin. In this ellipsoidal set, the ensuing closed loop with the plant (2) with (at least) unitary saturation limits (i.e., $\check{u}^- \geq \mathbf{1}$, $\check{u}^+ \geq \mathbf{1}$)

$$\dot{x} = Ax + B \text{sat}_{[\check{u}^-, \check{u}^+]}(\gamma(x)) \quad (7)$$

enjoys a desirable quadratic Lyapunov decrease as formalized rigorously in the next property.

Property 1: Consider a Lipschitz continuous feedback law $x \mapsto \gamma(x)$. There exist a matrix $P = P^\top > 0$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that for any selection of vectors $\check{u}^- \geq \mathbf{1}$ and $\check{u}^+ \geq \mathbf{1}$, the Lyapunov function $V(x) = |x|_P^2 = x^\top P x$ satisfies the decrease condition

$$x \in \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x^\top P x \leq 1\} \Rightarrow \dot{V}(x) \leq -2\alpha V(x),$$

for the closed loop (7). \triangle

Note that Assumption 1 is not necessary for the existence of a stabilizer γ satisfying Property 1. However, if Assumption 1

is satisfied, stabilizability of (A, B) ensures the existence of a sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$ for which a linear stabilizer exists (see, e.g., the LMI-based constructions in [32]).

Based on any function γ satisfying Property 1, a shifted stabilizer can be designed as follows

$$u = k(x, \rho) := u_e(\rho) + \gamma(x - x_e(\rho)), \quad (8)$$

so that exploiting the incremental coordinates $\tilde{x} := x - x_e(\rho)$ and $\tilde{u} := u - u_e(\rho)$, for any pair $x_e(\rho)$, $u_e(\rho)$, $\rho \in \Phi$ as per (5), (6), linearity of (2) can be exploited to define the shifted closed-loop $\dot{\tilde{x}} = A\tilde{x} + B \text{sat}_{[u^- + u_e(\rho), u^+ - u_e(\rho)]}(\gamma(\tilde{x}))$. Following a MIMO generalization of the SISO derivations in [10, Cor. 2], define the function $\beta : \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(\rho) &= \min_s(\min_v(u^- + B^\perp \rho, u^+ - B^\perp \rho)) \\ &= \min_s(\min_v(u^- + u_e(\rho), u^+ - u_e(\rho))). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Focusing on the ρ -shifted quadratic Lyapunov function

$$V_\rho(x) := |x - x_e(\rho)|_P^2 = (x - x_e(\rho))^\top P (x - x_e(\rho)), \quad (10)$$

a generalization of [10, Cor. 2] allows exploiting Property 1 to characterize a contractive sublevel set of V_ρ defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_\rho(P) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x - x_e(\rho)|_P \leq \beta(\rho)\}, \quad (11)$$

with β as in (9). The result is formalized below.

Proposition 1: Given the plant (2), let $\bar{u} = \mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^m$. For any stabilizer γ satisfying Property 1, and the ensuing matrix P , the feedback interconnection between plant (2) and the shifted controller (8) is such that, for each $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$, the Lyapunov function V_ρ in (10) exponentially decreases with rate larger than 2α within the set $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ in (11), i.e., $\dot{V}_\rho(x) \leq -2\alpha V_\rho(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$.

Consequently, the induced equilibrium $x_e(\rho)$ of plant (2) is locally exponentially stable for the closed loop (2), (8) with region of attraction containing $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ in (11). \lrcorner

Proposition 1 generalizes the construction in [10], because it allows for general Lipschitz stabilizers γ . Special cases comprise MIMO generalizations of the piecewise affine stabilizing laws defined implicitly through the well-posed solution of the nonlinear algebraic loop given in [10, eq. (10b)] as well as linear state feedbacks of the form $\gamma(x) = Kx$. Linear feedbacks $\gamma(x) = Kx$ can be designed by maximizing the volume of the sublevel set in (11) by solving the following convex optimization in the decision variables $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $Q > 0$, $W, Y \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $U > 0$ diagonal

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{Q>0, W, Y, U>0 \text{ diag.}} \quad & \log \det(Q) \quad \text{subject to} \quad (12) \\ & \text{He} \begin{bmatrix} AQ + BW + \alpha Q & -BU \\ W + Y & -U \end{bmatrix} < 0 \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Y_{[k]} \\ Y_{[k]}^\top & Q \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, m, \end{aligned}$$

and then selecting $K = WQ^{-1}$, $P = Q^{-1}$. With this specific selection, which will be used in our numerical examples to keep the discussion simple, the shifted stabilizer in (8) may be chosen as

$$u_{\text{lin}} = k_{\text{lin}}(x, \rho) := u_e(\rho) + K(x - x_e(\rho)). \quad (13)$$

To simplify the notation of the closed-loop between plant (2) and controller (8), let us introduce

$$\dot{x} = f(x, k(x, \rho)) := Ax + B \text{sat}_{[u^-, u^+]}(k(x, \rho)). \quad (14)$$

Remark 1: With the notation in (14), the decrease condition of the Lyapunov function V_ρ established in Proposition 1 is equivalent to

$$(x - x_e(\rho))^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) \leq -\alpha V_\rho(x), \quad (15)$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$. \circ

III. OPTIMIZATION-BASED SHIFTED STABILIZER

While the result of Proposition 1 applies to arbitrary shifted equilibria, for the stabilization of the origin we make use of the degree of freedom ρ in the feedback law k defined in (8). In particular, to enlarge the ERA of our stabilizing feedback, we consider the sets

$$\mathcal{R} := \bigcup_{\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)} \mathcal{E}_\rho(P), \quad \bar{\mathcal{R}} = \bigcup_{\rho \in \Phi} \mathcal{E}_\rho(P), \quad (16)$$

comprising the union of all the ERAs established by Proposition 1 for each $x_e(\rho)$, $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ and its closure. Note that \mathcal{R} is neither closed nor open as a subset of \mathbb{R}^n , but it holds that $\text{int}(\mathcal{R}) = \text{int}(\bar{\mathcal{R}})$.

To select ρ in the feedback law (8) and (14), first focus on the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^*(x) &:= \underset{\delta \in \Phi}{\text{argmin}} |\delta|^2 \\ &\text{subject to } |x - x_e(\delta)|_P \leq \beta(\delta) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

for all $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$. In Lemma 1 in Section III-A, it will be shown that for all $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$ the minimizer of (17) exists and is unique, and thus $\rho^*(\cdot)$ is indeed well defined. Through $\rho^*(x)$, the optimization problem indirectly defines an induced equilibrium $x_e(\rho^*(x))$ such that x is in the ERA provided by Proposition 1, while the distance of ρ^* to the origin is minimized.

Remark 2: The optimization problem (17) can be written as a standard optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{\delta}{\text{argmin}} h_0(\delta; x) \\ &\text{subject to } h_i(\delta; x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, d, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$d \in \mathbb{N}$, where $h_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are twice continuously differentiable functions for all $i \in \{0, \dots, d\}$.

Continuous differentiability does not directly hold for the construction in (17) because the function

$$\rho \mapsto g(x, \rho) := |x - A^\perp \rho|_P - \beta(\rho) \quad (19)$$

is not continuously differentiable. Nevertheless, due to the convexity of the norm, the concavity of β , and the positivity of β on the domain Φ , the conditions $g(x, \delta) \leq 0$ and $\delta \in \Phi$ in (17), (19) are equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} h_j(\delta; x) &:= |x - A^\perp \delta|_P^2 - (u_j^- + B_{[j]}^\perp \delta)^2 \leq 0, \\ h_{j+m}(\delta; x) &:= |x - A^\perp \delta|_P^2 - (u_j^+ - B_{[j]}^\perp \delta)^2 \leq 0, \\ h_{j+2m}(\delta; x) &:= -u_j^- - B_{[j]}^\perp \delta \leq 0, \\ h_{j+3m}(\delta; x) &:= -u_j^+ + B_{[j]}^\perp \delta \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, where $B_{[j]}^\perp$ denotes the j -th row of B^\perp . By additionally identifying $h_0(\delta; x) = |\delta|^2$ and $d = 4m$, the convex optimization problem (18) is an alternative representation of (17). For fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, due to the quadratic objective function and the quadratic constraints, (18) is classified as a quadratically constrained quadratic problem (QCQP) in the literature (see [3, Chapter 8.2.6], for example). Since the solution of (18) additionally depends on the parameter x , it can be classified as a parametric QCQP. \circ

A. Properties of the optimization problem (17)

In this section we analyze the properties of (17), as a function of $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$ defined in (16). A related result has been derived in [10, Lemma 1] for one-dimensional ρ .

Lemma 1: Under Assumption 1, consider the optimization problem (17) where β and \mathcal{R} are defined in (9) and (16), respectively, and the positive definite matrix P is defined through Proposition 1. Then the following properties are satisfied:

- 1) for each $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$, (17) is feasible, and the feasible set is closed and convex. Moreover, for each $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$ the interior of the feasible set is nonempty;
- 2) the set-valued map $F : \bar{\mathcal{R}} \rightrightarrows \Phi$,

$$F(x) = \{\rho \in \Phi : |x - x_e(\rho)|_P \leq \beta(\rho)\},$$

defining the feasible set of (17), is continuous in the sense of Painlevé-Kuratowski (see [11, Chapter 3B]);

- 3) $\rho^*(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$ such that $|x|_P \leq \beta(0)$;
- 4) $|x - x_e(\rho^*(x))|_P = \beta(\rho^*(x))$ for all $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$ such that $|x|_P > \beta(0)$;
- 5) $\rho^*(x) \in \Phi$ is unique for all $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$;
- 6) $\rho^*(\cdot) : \bar{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \Phi$ is continuous and $\rho^*(\cdot) : \text{int}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \Phi$ is Lipschitz continuous; and
- 7) $\rho^*(x) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ for all $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$. \lrcorner

Proof: Item 1. Feasibility follows immediately from the definitions of β and the set $\bar{\mathcal{R}}$. Closedness of the feasible set follows from continuity of $|x - A^\perp(\cdot)|_P$ and $\beta(\cdot)$ and the nonstrict inequality in (17). Convexity of the feasible set follows from the fact that the function $g(x, \cdot)$ in (19) is convex. In particular, for $x \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \Phi$ such that $g(x, \rho_1) \leq 0$, $g(x, \rho_2) \leq 0$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} |x - x_e(\lambda \rho_1 + (1 - \lambda) \rho_2)|_P &= |x - A^\perp(\lambda \rho_1 + (1 - \lambda) \rho_2)|_P \\ &\leq \lambda \beta(\rho_1) + (1 - \lambda) \beta(\rho_2) \leq \beta(\lambda \rho_1 + (1 - \lambda) \rho_2). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Finally, for $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$ fixed, there exists $\bar{\rho} \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ such that $g(x, \bar{\rho}) < 0$. Otherwise, x needs to be on the boundary of \mathcal{R} , which contradicts the assumptions. Since $|x - A^\perp(\cdot)|_P$ and $\beta(\cdot)$ are continuous and since $\bar{\rho} \in \text{int}(\Phi)$, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $g(x, \rho) \leq 0$ and $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ for all ρ such that $|\bar{\rho} - \rho| \leq \varepsilon$, which shows that the interior of the feasible set is nonempty.

Item 2. Continuity of F follows from the properties established in item 1 together with [11, Example 3B.4] (or [11, Theorem 3B.3]). In particular, (21) shows that $g(x, \cdot)$ in (19) is convex on the domain of interest.

Item 3. This property follows immediately from $|x|_P \leq \beta(0)$ and the objective function in (17).

Item 4. To obtain a contradiction, assume that $|x - x_e(\rho^*)|_P < \beta(\rho^*)$. Since $|x|_P \geq \beta(0)$ it follows that $\rho^* \neq 0$. Since $x_e(\cdot)$ and $|\cdot|^2$ are continuous, there exists $\rho^\# \in \Phi$ with $|\rho^\#|^2 < |\rho^*|^2$ and $|x - x_e(\rho^\#)|_P < \beta(\rho^\#)$, which contradicts the optimality of ρ^* and thus completes the proof.

Item 5. Since the feasible set is closed, convex and compact (see item 1) and the objective function is continuous, the minimum $|\rho^*(x)|^2$ in (17) is attained through $\rho^*(x) \in F(x) \subset \Phi$. Moreover, since the objective function is strictly convex, $\rho^*(x) \in \Phi$ is unique.

Item 6. Since $F(\cdot)$ is continuous and due to the selection of the objective function, $\rho^*(\cdot)$ is continuous on $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ (see [2, Ch. 1, Sec. 7, Thm. 1] and [1, Ch. 6.5.1]). Lipschitz continuity of $\rho^*(\cdot)$ on $\text{int}(\mathcal{R})$ follows from items 1, 2 and 5, the representation (20) of the optimization problem (17), where the constraints are twice continuously differentiable, and the results derived in [19, Appendix D] (in particular Theorem D.1).

Item 7. The statement follows from the fact that $F(x)$ is convex with nonempty interior for all $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$, convexity of the set Φ containing the origin in its interior and the objective function minimizing the distance to the origin. ■

Remark 3: Note that Lemma 1, Item 6, establishes continuity on a closed set $\overline{\mathcal{R}} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Here, $\rho^*(\cdot)$ should be understood as a mapping from the metric space $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ to the metric space Φ in terms of the definition of continuity to ensure that continuity on the boundary of $\overline{\mathcal{R}}$ be well defined. ○

Remark 4: In the sequel, we study asymptotic stability of the origin by restricting the attention to the set $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$. This restriction ensures that $\rho^*(x) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ according to Lemma 1, item 7. This is important, because for any $\bar{\rho} \in \Phi \setminus \text{int}(\Phi)$ we have $\beta(\bar{\rho}) = 0$ and Proposition 1 provides the trivial ERA $\mathcal{E}_{\bar{\rho}}(P) = \{x_e(\bar{\rho})\}$, which is useless and thus should be avoided. Instead, for $x \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$, Proposition 1 characterizes an ellipsoid $\mathcal{E}_{\rho^*(x)}(P)$ with nonzero volume. Moreover, the Lipschitz continuity of $\rho^*(\cdot) : \text{int}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \text{int}(\Phi)$ (Lemma 1, Items 6 and 7) imply that the feedback law $u = k(x, \rho^*(x))$ in (8), is Lipschitz continuous. ○

B. Sampled-data update of the shifting parameter

Under the assumption that an explicit expression of the (unique) solution $\rho^* : \overline{\mathcal{R}} \rightarrow \Phi$ of (17) is available, controller (8) is implementable and stability of the origin of the closed loop $\dot{x} = f(x, k(x, \rho^*(x)))$ can be investigated. However, in this paper we assume that such an explicit solution is not available and the time to solve (17) is not negligible. Thus, we implement a piecewise constant selection of ρ in (8) and (14), updated in a sampled-data fashion when the solution $\rho^*(\chi)$ of (17) for a sample-and-hold version χ of the state x becomes available. (The definition of the state χ is made precise later in (34).)

Remark 5: If ρ is one dimensional, i.e., $p = 1$, an explicit solution of (17) can be derived [10]. In this case a continuous update of ρ is not restrictive from an implementation viewpoint. In this paper, we explicitly focus on the multi-input case where an explicit solution of (17) is not available. ○

Due to the delay stemming from the time it takes to solve (17) for the sampled state χ , forward invariance of the set \mathcal{R}

along the closed-loop solutions of (14) with delayed sampled-data updates of ρ^* might be jeopardized. More specifically, consider the sampled state χ and a value $\rho \in \Phi$ satisfying $\chi \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$, or equivalently, $g(\chi, \rho) = |\chi - A^\perp \rho|_P - \beta(\rho) \leq 0$. During the time it takes to compute $\rho^*(\chi)$ (which we denote by T), since ρ is held constant in (8) and (14), Proposition 1 implies that the state x remains in the interior of $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$, namely $g(x, \rho) < 0$. On the other hand it may happen that x does not belong to $\mathcal{E}_{\rho^*(\chi)}(P)$, due to the dynamic evolution from χ to x over the T computation seconds.

Motivated by the above setting, we address below the question of selecting a “retraction” $\rho^+ = \pi(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ in such a way that

$$[g(\chi, \rho) \leq 0 \text{ and } g(x, \rho) \leq 0] \Rightarrow g(x, \rho^+) \leq 0, \quad (22)$$

where ρ_{opt} could be $\rho^*(\chi)$ or any other (possibly suboptimal) candidate update for ρ , computed by an optimizer running for a sample-and-hold period T .

We call the set-valued map π a *retraction*,¹ because it ensures that x is included in the ellipsoid $\mathcal{E}_{\rho^+}(P)$ by *retracting* ρ_{opt} in the direction of ρ , which satisfies $x \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ as stated in (22). If $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_{\text{opt}}}(P)$, then a correction of ρ_{opt} is not necessary and π returns ρ_{opt} , i.e., $\rho^+ = \rho_{\text{opt}}$.

Based on the assumption that $x \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$, henceforth we focus on the set

$$\mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi = \{(x, \rho) \in \overline{\mathcal{R}} \times \Phi : g(x, \rho) \leq 0\}. \quad (23)$$

We define π through a combination of two (retr)actions. The first one ensures feasibility, and the second one ensures optimality with respect to the distance of ρ^+ to the origin.

For the first retraction, termed the feasibility retraction, define $\mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \subset [0, 1]$, as

$$\mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) := \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } \begin{cases} g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) < 0 \\ g(x, \rho) \leq 0 \end{cases} \\ [0, 1] & \text{if } \begin{cases} g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) = 0 \\ g(x, \rho) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \left\{ \frac{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}})}{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) - g(x, \rho)} \right\} & \text{if } \begin{cases} g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) > 0 \\ g(x, \rho) \leq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

and, with a slight abuse of notation, define the *retracted* convex combination

$$\rho_\mu := \mu \rho + (1 - \mu) \rho_{\text{opt}} \quad \text{for } \mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \quad (25)$$

arbitrary. Under the assumption $(x, \rho) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi$, the definition of $\mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ ensures feasibility (namely $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_\mu}(P)$, for all $\mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ as it will be stated and proven in Lemma 2, in Section III-C). Note that $\mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \subset [0, 1]$ since $g(x, \rho) \leq 0$ by assumption.

Definitions (24) and (25) are illustrated in Figure 1. The setting shown here corresponds to Example 1 in Section VI.

In Figure 1, for given x, ρ and ρ_{opt} the induced equilibria $x_e(\rho)$ and $x_e(\rho_{\text{opt}})$ together with the sets $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P), \mathcal{E}_{\rho_{\text{opt}}}(P)$ are shown. Since $x \notin \mathcal{E}_{\rho_{\text{opt}}}(P)$, the third case in (24) needs to

¹The term *retraction* is meant to describe the intuition behind the map π , i.e., to retract ρ_{opt} by pulling it back towards the previous value ρ until specific properties are satisfied for the update ρ^+ . The set-valued map π does not satisfy all the properties of a retraction (in Topology) as defined, e.g., in [34, Chapter 4.1], even though it shares analogous features.

be considered. The corresponding value μ and the convex combination (25) leading to ρ_μ ensure that $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_\mu}(P)$. If $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_{\text{opt}}}(P)$ (i.e., the first case in (24)), then $x_e(\rho_\mu) = x_e(\rho_{\text{opt}})$. In the case when x is on the boundary of $\mathcal{E}_{\rho_{\text{opt}}}(P)$ and $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$, then any convex combination of ρ and ρ_{opt} can be used to define ρ_μ since $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_\mu}(P)$ for all $\mu \in [0, 1]$ due to convexity arguments.

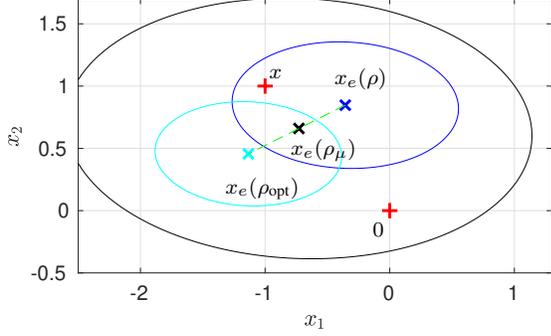


Fig. 1. Illustration of (24) and (25) for Example 1 in Section VI.

For the second retraction, called the optimality retraction, let $\mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ arbitrary, and ρ_μ defined in (25). We further retract ρ_μ in the direction of ρ , by relying on the solution of the optimization problem

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_\mu^* &:= \operatorname{argmin}_{\nu \in [0, 1]} |\nu \rho_\mu + (1 - \nu)\rho|^2 \\ &= \operatorname{argmin}_{\nu \in [0, 1]} |\nu(1 - \mu)(\rho_{\text{opt}} - \rho) + \rho|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

If $\mu \neq 1$ and $\rho_{\text{opt}} \neq \rho$, the solution can be computed explicitly as

$$\nu_\mu^* = \min_s \left(\left[1, \max_s \left(\left[0, \frac{1}{1 - \mu} \frac{(\rho - \rho_{\text{opt}})^\top \rho}{|\rho - \rho_{\text{opt}}|^2} \right]^\top \right) \right]^\top \right). \quad (27)$$

The statement is made precise in Lemma 3 in Section III-C. For $\mu = 1$, or $\rho_{\text{opt}} = \rho$, we simply define $\nu_\mu^* = 0$. Finally, with

$$\mathcal{P} := \{\nu_\mu^*(1 - \mu) \in [0, 1] : \mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})\}, \quad (28)$$

the selection of the set-valued map π is completed by a further convex combination with \mathcal{P} , as follows²

$$\pi(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) := \begin{cases} \mathcal{P} \cdot \{\rho_{\text{opt}} - \rho\} + \{\rho\}, & |x|_P > \beta(0), \\ \mathcal{P} \cdot \{\rho_{\text{opt}} - \rho\} + \{\rho\} \cup \{0\}, & |x|_P = \beta(0), \\ \{0\}, & |x|_P < \beta(0). \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

Remark 6: From (28) and (29) it is immediately clear why the selection of ν_μ^* in the case $\mu = 1$ or $\rho_{\text{opt}} = \rho$ is not important, since in these cases ν_μ^* is multiplied by zero. \circ

Returning to the visualization in Figure 1 (and the dynamical system discussed in Example 1 in Section VI), ρ , ρ_{opt} , ρ_μ , and the corresponding induced equilibria are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.4 \\ -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho_{\text{opt}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9 \\ 1.0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \rho_\mu = \begin{bmatrix} 1.16 \\ 0.37 \end{bmatrix}, \\ x_e(\rho) &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.36 \\ 0.85 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_e(\rho_{\text{opt}}) = \begin{bmatrix} -1.13 \\ 0.46 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_e(\rho_\mu) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.73 \\ 0.66 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

²Here, for $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}$, we use the set operations $\mathcal{P} \cdot \mathcal{A} = \{p \cdot a \in \mathbb{R}^n : p \in \mathcal{P}, a \in \mathcal{A}\}$ and $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} = \{a + b \in \mathbb{R}^n : a \in \mathcal{A}, b \in \mathcal{B}\}$.

The second retraction minimizes the norm of ρ^+ as a convex combination of ρ and ρ_μ and correspondingly, $x_e(\rho^+)$ is a convex combination of $x_e(\rho)$ and $x_e(\rho_\mu)$. Here, $|\rho| = 1.41$, $|\rho_\mu| = 1.22$ and $\nu_\mu^* = 1$. Thus, if $x \notin \mathcal{E}_0(P)$, then $\rho^+ = \rho_\mu$ (and $x_e(\rho^+) = x_e(\rho_\mu)$) according to (29). If $x \in \mathcal{E}_0(P)$, then ρ^+ can be set to 0 according to the third case in (29). The second case in (29) where $\pi(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ defines a set, allows for non-unique updates, thus ensuring that π is outer semi-continuous.³ These properties are made precise in the next result, whose proof is given in Section III-C to avoid breaking the flow of the exposition.

Proposition 2: Let $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be positive definite and recall the definitions of A^\perp and B^\perp after equation (4), as well as the definitions of β , Φ and $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ in (9), (6) and (11), respectively. Moreover, let $(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$. Then, the set-valued map $\pi : \mathcal{E}_\rho \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightrightarrows \Phi$ in (29) with $\rho^+ \in \pi(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ satisfies

$$|x - A^\perp \rho^+|_P \leq \beta(\rho^+) \quad \text{and} \quad |\rho^+| \leq |\rho|. \quad (30)$$

Moreover, π is outer semi-continuous. \lrcorner

Remark 7: According to (30), the set-valued map (29) provides an update $\rho^+ \in \pi(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ such that $g(x, \rho^+) \leq 0$. Through a slight variation, i.e., by replacing (29) by

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_\varepsilon(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) &:= \\ &\begin{cases} \mathcal{P} \cdot \{(1 - \varepsilon)(\rho_{\text{opt}} - \rho)\} + \{\rho\}, & |x|_P > \beta(0), \\ \mathcal{P} \cdot \{(1 - \varepsilon)(\rho_{\text{opt}} - \rho)\} + \{\rho\} \cup \{0\}, & |x|_P = \beta(0), \\ \{0\}, & |x|_P < \beta(0), \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

for some small $\varepsilon > 0$, and considering the update $\rho^+ \in \pi_\varepsilon(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$, it can also be guaranteed that both $g(x, \rho^+) < 0$ and $|\rho^+| \leq |\rho|$ whenever

$$g(x, \rho) < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad |x|_P \neq \beta(0), \quad (31)$$

which follows from the convexity of Φ . \circ

C. Proof of Proposition 2

To prove Proposition 2, we first state and prove two lemmas that establish the properties of each of the two retractions described in the previous subsection. The first lemma establishes the properties of the convex combination in (25).

Lemma 2: Let the assumptions of Proposition 2 be satisfied and let $(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$. Then, for any $\mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ the convex combination ρ_μ in (24), (25) satisfies $g(x, \rho_\mu) \leq 0$, namely $x \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho_\mu}(P)$. Moreover, $\mu : \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightrightarrows [0, 1]$ is outer semi-continuous. \lrcorner

Proof: Let $\mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$. If $g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) < 0$, then $\mu = 0$ and the statement follows directly from the definition of ρ_μ . Similarly, for $g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) = 0$ and $g(x, \rho) = 0$ it holds that

$$\mu g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) + (1 - \mu)g(x, \rho) = 0 \quad \forall \mu \in [0, 1].$$

For $g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) > 0$ the definition of μ implies $\mu = (0, 1]$ and

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, \rho_\mu) &= g(x, \mu\rho + (1 - \mu)\rho_{\text{opt}}) \\ &\leq \mu g(x, \rho) + (1 - \mu)g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \\ &= \frac{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}})}{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) - g(x, \rho)} g(x, \rho) + \frac{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) - g(x, \rho) - g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}})}{g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) - g(x, \rho)} g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

³For a definition of outer semi-continuity see, e.g., [14, Definition 5.9].

where the inequality follows from the convexity of g .

From the definition of $\mu(\cdot)$, continuity of $\mu(\cdot)$ follows for all $(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$ satisfying the additional properties $g(x, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \neq 0$ and $g(x, \rho) \neq 0$. Let $(x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{E}_{\rho_i}(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$ denote an arbitrary sequence with the properties $(x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i}) \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{\rho}, \bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}})$ for $i \rightarrow \infty$ and $g(\bar{x}, \bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}}) = 0$, $g(\bar{x}, \bar{\rho}) = 0$. Since the domain of $\mu(\cdot)$ is closed, it holds that $(\bar{x}, \bar{\rho}, \bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}}) \in \mathcal{E}_{\bar{\rho}}(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$. Moreover, from the properties of the function g and the definition of $\mu(\cdot)$ it follows that

$$0 \leq \mu(x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i}) \leq 1, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N},$$

i.e., $\mu(x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i}) \in \mu(\bar{x}, \bar{\rho}, \bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}}) = [0, 1]$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, which shows that $\mu(\cdot)$ is outer semi-continuous. ■

The second lemma establishes the properties of the convex combination in (29). Interestingly, feasibility is guaranteed for any such convex combination (for any $\nu \in [0, \nu_\mu^*]$), which shows a desirable robustness property.

Lemma 3: Let the assumptions of Proposition 2 be satisfied and let $(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}}) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$, $\mu \in \mu(x, \rho, \rho_{\text{opt}})$ and define ρ_μ as in (25). Then $g(x, \nu\rho_\mu + (1-\nu)\rho) \leq 0$ for all $\nu \in [0, 1]$. Moreover, for $\mu \neq 1$ and $\rho_{\text{opt}} \neq \rho$, the value ν_μ^* in (27) defines the unique solution of the optimization problem (26) and ν_μ^* depends continuously on μ , ρ and ρ_{opt} .

Proof: First note that Lemma 2 implies $g(x, \rho_\mu) \leq 0$ and $g(x, \rho) \leq 0$. Then inequality $g(x, \nu\rho_\mu + (1-\nu)\rho) \leq 0$ follows immediately from the convexity of $g(x, \cdot)$. For a fixed ρ_μ , optimality of ν_μ^* in (26) follows from direct calculations and existence and uniqueness of ν_μ^* follows from the strict convexity of the objective function and the compactness and the convexity of the set $[0, 1]$. Similarly, continuity of ν_μ^* with respect to μ , ρ and ρ_{opt} follows from (26). ■

With Lemmas 2 and 3 we can finally prove Proposition 2.

Proof of Proposition 2: The properties in (30) follow from Lemma 2 and Lemma 3. Outer semi-continuity follows from the outer semi-continuity of $\mu(\cdot)$ established in Lemma 2 and the continuity of ν_μ^* discussed in Lemma 3.

In particular, an arbitrary sequence $(\mu_i, x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset [0, 1] \times \mathcal{E}_{\rho_i}(P) \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$ with $\mu_i \in \mu(x_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i})$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $(\mu_i, \rho_i, \rho_{\text{opt}_i}) \rightarrow (\bar{\mu}, \bar{\rho}, \bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}}) \in [0, 1] \times \Phi \times \mathbb{R}^p$ for $i \rightarrow \infty$ satisfies

$$\nu_{\mu_i}^* (1 - \mu_i)(\rho_{\text{opt}_i} + \rho_i) + \rho_i \rightarrow \nu_{\bar{\mu}}^* (1 - \bar{\mu})(\bar{\rho}_{\text{opt}} + \bar{\rho}) + \bar{\rho}$$

for $i \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, outer semi-continuity can be concluded from the definition of π in (29). Recall that we have defined $\nu_\mu^* = 0$ for $\mu = 1$ or $\rho_{\text{opt}} = \rho$, as justified in Remark 6. Finally, the property $|\rho^+| \leq |\rho|$ in (30) follows from the optimization problem (26) which selects $\nu \in [0, 1]$ such that $|\nu\rho_\mu + (1-\nu)\rho|^2$ is minimal and thus the property

$$|\rho^+| = |\nu_\mu^* \rho_\mu + (1 - \nu_\mu^*) \rho| \leq |\rho|$$

is satisfied. ■

IV. CLOSED-LOOP ANALYSIS BASED ON A HYBRID SYSTEM FORMULATION

We discuss in this section a first control scheme based on the exact solution of the optimization problem (17). The

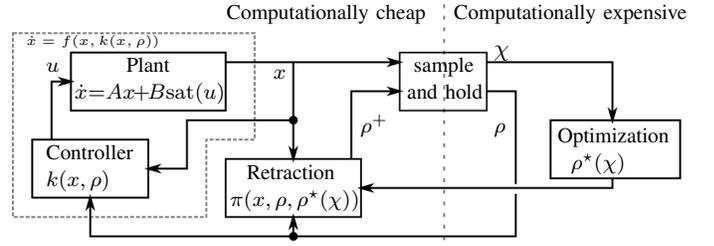


Fig. 2. Hybrid closed loop discussed in Section IV and represented by (34). The overall system can be split in continuous-time dynamics and discrete-time dynamics. The discrete time update through the optimization problem (17) may be computationally expensive, while the rest of the components are computationally cheap.

scheme, shown in Figure 2, combines the shifted stabilizer k in (14) (whose properties are established in Section II) with a sampled-data update of ρ coming from the optimizer (whose properties are established in Section III). More specifically, in Figure 2, we represent on the left the plant (2) with the shifted stabilizer in (13), while on the right we represent the optimizer computing ρ^* based on a sample-and-hold version χ of the plant state x . Note that ρ^* only depends on the quantity χ , which remains constant during the hold period, so that the optimizer has enough time for the algorithm to converge (we will clarify below that this time can actually be arbitrarily large).

When updating ρ , rather than directly using ρ^* given by the optimizer, we process it with the retraction π defined in (29). While the computation of $\rho^*(\chi)$ might take time, evaluating π is computationally cheap. We then separate Figure 2 in the left part, which is computationally cheap, and the right part, which is computationally expensive, comprising the evaluation of $\rho^*(\chi)$. In our second design scheme, presented in Section V, we relax the requirement to compute the potentially computationally expensive ρ^* , thus further improving the computational demand of our solutions.

A. Hybrid closed-loop dynamics

To describe and analyze the closed-loop dynamics, we use the hybrid systems formalism of [14]. First introduce the augmented state $\xi = (x, \chi, \rho, \tau) \in \bar{\Xi}$, where $\bar{\Xi}$ is the closure of the set

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Xi} &:= \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \text{int}(\Phi) \times [0, \bar{\tau}], \\ &= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \chi \\ \rho \\ \tau \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+p+1} \left| \begin{array}{l} |x - A^\perp \rho|_P \leq \beta(\rho) \\ |\chi - A^\perp \rho|_P \leq \beta(\rho) \\ -u^- < B^\perp \rho < u^+ \\ \tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}] \end{array} \right. \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

with $\bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Here, x is the state of plant (2) and χ is a sample-and-hold version of x at certain sampling instants. Moreover, $\rho \in \Phi$ defines an induced equilibrium pair $(x_e, u_e) = (A^\perp \rho, B^\perp \rho) \in \Gamma$ (see (4b)). Finally, τ is used to trigger discrete-time updates based on lower and upper bounds $\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ satisfying $\underline{\tau} \leq \bar{\tau}$. In particular, with $\underline{\tau}$ and $\bar{\tau}$, the flow and the jump sets are defined as

$$\mathcal{C} = \bar{\Xi}, \quad \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times [\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau}], \quad (33)$$

respectively. The continuous dynamics is selected as

$$\dot{\xi} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\chi} \\ \dot{\rho} \\ \dot{\tau} \end{bmatrix} = F(\xi) := \begin{bmatrix} f(x, k(x, \rho)) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \xi \in \mathcal{C} \quad (34a)$$

where f and k are defined in (14) and (8), respectively. As pointed out before, if A does not have full rank or even more restrictively if $B^\perp = 0$, then Φ is unbounded and consequently $x_e(\rho) = A^\perp \rho$, $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ is unbounded. Thus, the estimate of the region of attraction projected in the directions of the plant state x is unbounded. This is, e.g., the case in Example 2 presented in Section VI. The jump map is defined as

$$\xi^+ = \begin{bmatrix} x^+ \\ \chi^+ \\ \rho^+ \\ \tau^+ \end{bmatrix} \in G(\xi) := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ \pi(x, \rho, \rho^*(\chi)) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \xi \in \mathcal{D}, \quad (34b)$$

where the ‘‘retraction’’ π defined in (29) describes the update of the shifting parameter ρ , and ρ^* defines the optimal solution of (17). With this jump map, the value of χ is available to the optimizer after each jump and the optimal solution $\rho^*(\chi)$ must be available before the next jump time. Therefore, as long as the time required to compute the optimal solution of (17) is upper bounded by $\bar{\tau}$, the optimizer has enough time to compute $\rho^*(\chi)$. Since the optimization problem (17) is convex, according to the properties established in Lemma 1, the function $\rho^*(\cdot)$ can be evaluated efficiently by solving a convex optimization problem.

Remark 8: Note that the definition of Ξ in (32), with a slight abuse of notation, uses the Cartesian product even though $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ depends on $\rho \in \Phi$, and thus the shape of Ξ is non-trivial. \circ

Before we analyze and prove properties of the hybrid closed-loop system (34), we point out that the hybrid system is well posed [14] and its solutions enjoy desirable properties.

Lemma 4: Consider the plant (2), let Assumption 1 be satisfied, let the feedback law γ and $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ positive definite correspond to Proposition 1 and recall the definition of π in (29). Then the hybrid system (34) satisfies the hybrid basic conditions of [14, Assumption 6.5]. Moreover, all maximal solutions are complete and have domains that are unbounded in the $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $j \in \mathbb{N}$ directions. \lrcorner

Proof: The first statement follows immediately from the fact that f and k (see (14) and (8)) are continuous, the fact that π is outer semi-continuous (see Proposition 2) and the fact that \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are closed.

To prove completeness of maximal solutions, first note that the selection and the properties of the feedback law $k(x, \rho)$ and the properties of the update ρ^* of ρ ensure forward invariance of Ξ for the hybrid closed-loop (34). Then, the viability condition [14, Prop. 6.10] holds and completeness of solutions follows from standard arguments. Finally, from the definitions of the flow and jumps sets through $\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ it holds that two consecutive jumps of any solution are separated by at least $\underline{\tau}$ and at most $\bar{\tau}$ units of flowing time. This last observation means that all solutions enjoy uniform direct

and reverse dwell-time properties, namely their domains are unbounded both in the t and the j directions. \blacksquare

A solution of the hybrid system (34) evolves in the state-space Ξ (see (32)) with hybrid time domain $\text{dom}(\xi) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{N}$, see [14, Definition 2.3]. With a slight abuse of notation, since the x -component of each hybrid solution remains constant across jumps, according to the jump map (34b), we use the notation $x(t)$, $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $x(t, j)$, $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ interchangeably. Thus, $x(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is well defined according to Lemma 4 and absolutely continuous due to the properties of the feedback law $k(x, \rho)$.

B. Closed loop analysis of the hybrid system

In this section we derive the stability properties of the hybrid closed-loop system (34). To this end, for $\bar{\tau} > 0$, we introduce the compact set

$$\mathcal{A} = \{0\} \times \{0\} \times \{0\} \times [0, \bar{\tau}] \subset \Xi, \quad (35)$$

which captures the desired asymptotic behavior of the plant-controller states (i.e., all of them should be zero) without imposing any specific requirement on the timer τ .

Theorem 1: Consider the plant (2), let Assumption 1 be satisfied and let γ and P correspond to Proposition 1. Consider the hybrid closed loop (34) with f defined in (14), k defined in (8), π defined in (29), and $\rho^*(\cdot)$ denoting the optimizer of (17). Moreover, let $0 < \underline{\tau} \leq \bar{\tau}$ be arbitrary. Then, the set \mathcal{A} in (35) is asymptotically stable. Moreover, the set $\Xi \subset \Xi$ in (32) is forward invariant and contained in the region of attraction of \mathcal{A} . \lrcorner

The proof of this main result is postponed to the end of this section and relies on the properties established in Proposition 3 discussed next.

Proposition 3: Consider the plant (2), let Assumption 1 be satisfied and let γ and P correspond to Proposition 1. Consider the hybrid closed loop (34) with f defined in (14), k defined in (8), π defined in (29), and $\rho^*(\cdot)$ denoting the optimizer of (17). Moreover, let $0 < \underline{\tau} \leq \bar{\tau}$ be arbitrary.

For any initial condition $\xi \in \Xi$ (as per (32)), all the ensuing solutions are such that

- 1) $\rho(t, j) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$;
- 2) $g(x(t, j), \rho(t, j)) \leq 0$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$;
- 3) there exists $(T, J) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ such that $\rho(T, J) = 0$ and $g(x(T, J), 0) \leq 0$; and
- 4) $|x(t, j)| \rightarrow 0$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$. \lrcorner

Note that initial conditions $\xi_0 \in \Xi \setminus \Xi$ need to be excluded in Proposition 3 due to the discussion given in Remark 4.

Proof: Item 1. The condition $\rho_0 \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ ensures that $\rho^*(\chi(t, j)) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$. Thus, the first statement follows immediately from the convexity of the set Φ together with the definition of the function π and the parameter ν_μ^* updating ρ through a convex combination, thus ensuring that $\text{int}(\Phi)$ is not left.

Item 2. The second statement follows from the definition of the control law (8) stabilizing the reference point $x_e(\rho) = A^\perp \rho$ and the properties of the function π , established in (30) in Proposition 2.

Item 3. From the definition of π and in particular from Proposition 2, it follows that $|\rho(t, j)|$ is monotonically decreasing (but not necessarily strictly monotonically decreasing). Since $\rho(t, j)$ is only updated at discrete time steps, we use the notation $\rho(j)$ for simplicity in the following. Since $\bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, it holds that $j \rightarrow \infty$ whenever $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$, $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$.

Due to the monotonicity of $|\rho(j)| \geq 0$, the sequence $|\rho(j)|$ is convergent and, since $\rho(j)$ is bounded, there exists a convergent subsequence $\rho(j_k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, satisfying $\rho(j_k) \rightarrow \rho^\#$ for $k \rightarrow \infty$, and $\rho^\#$ denotes an accumulation point of $\rho(j)$ (in view of the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem).

To show that $(\rho(j))_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges, by contradiction, we assume that $(\rho(j))_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ has multiple accumulation points $\rho^{\#1} \neq \rho^{\#2}$. However, the existence of multiple accumulation points is a contradiction to the update of ρ defined through the function π in Proposition 2 and in particular the selection of ν_μ^* in Lemma 3, which is unique. We can thus conclude that $(\rho(j))_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is converging, i.e., there exists $\rho^\#$ such that $\rho(j) \rightarrow \rho^\#$ for $j \rightarrow \infty$.

According to Remark 1, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} (x(t, j) - x_e(\rho(t, j)))^\top P f(x(t, j), k(x(t, j), \rho(t, j))) \\ \leq -\alpha |x(t, j) - x_e(\rho(t, j))|_P^2 \end{aligned}$$

for almost all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$. (In the following we drop the time argument for simplicity of notation.) Moreover, with

$$\begin{aligned} (x - A^\perp \rho^\#)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) \\ - (\rho - \rho^\#)^\top (A^\perp)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) \\ = (x - A^\perp \rho)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$-\alpha |x - A^\perp \rho|_P^2 \leq -\alpha |x - A^\perp \rho^\#|_P^2 + \alpha \|A^\perp\| |\rho - \rho^\#|_P^2$$

it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} (x - A^\perp \rho^\#)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) &\leq -\alpha |x - A^\perp \rho^\#|_P^2 \\ + \alpha \|A^\perp\| |\rho - \rho^\#|_P^2 + (\rho - \rho^\#)^\top (A^\perp)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

As a next step, we observe that $\mathcal{E}_\rho(P)$ is bounded for all $\rho \in \Phi$. Moreover, by construction $x(t, j) \in \mathcal{E}_{\rho(t, j)}(P)$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ and $|\rho(t, j)|$ is monotonically decreasing. This implies that

$$M(x_0, \rho_0) := \sup_{x \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P), |\rho| \leq |\rho_0|, u \in [-u^-, u^+]} |f(x, k(x, \rho))| < \infty.$$

We can continue with the estimate (36) and for almost all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} V_{\rho^\#}(x) &= (x - A^\perp \rho^\#)^\top P f(x, k(x, \rho)) \\ &\leq -\alpha |x - A^\perp \rho^\#|_P^2 + c_1 |\rho - \rho^\#|^2 + c_2 M(x_0, \rho_0) |\rho - \rho^\#| \end{aligned}$$

for appropriately selected $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. This implies that there exist $\kappa \in \mathcal{KL}$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} |x(t, j) - A^\perp \rho^\#| \\ \leq \kappa(|x(t, j) - A^\perp \rho^\#|, t) + \gamma(|\rho(t, j) - \rho^\#|_{\mathcal{L}_\infty}) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

(i.e., the system is input-to-state stable with respect to ‘‘disturbances’’ $\rho(t, j) - \rho^\#$). From inequality (37) together with

the fact that $x(t, j)$ is bounded and $\rho(t, j) \rightarrow \rho^\#$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$, it follows that $x(t, j) \rightarrow A^\perp \rho^\#$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$.

As a last step we need to show that $\rho^\# = 0$. In this context, note that $\rho^\# \neq 0$ combined with $x(t, j) \rightarrow A^\perp \rho^\#$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$ leads to a contradiction with respect to the update of $\rho(t, j)$ defined through the function π defined in Proposition 2. Moreover, from $x(t, j) \rightarrow 0$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$, the existence of $(T, J) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ with $|x(T, J)| \leq \beta(0)$ follows. Thus, $\rho(t, j) = 0$ is satisfied in finite time.

Item 4. This item follows immediately from the proof of item 3. \blacksquare

With the properties established in Proposition 3 we are in the position to show asymptotic stability of \mathcal{A} . We emphasize that due to the well-posedness conditions proved in Lemma 4, the established asymptotic stability property is intrinsically robust and equivalent to a robust \mathcal{KL} stability property of \mathcal{A} , due to the results in [14, Chapter 7].

Proof of Theorem 1: We prove asymptotic stability of \mathcal{A} by first proving Lyapunov stability and then local convergence for all solutions starting in Ξ .

For Lyapunov stability, we use the ε - δ -criterion and we start by defining three constants, $c_1 = \min_s ([1, \|A^\perp\|_2^{-1}]^\top)$,

$$c_2 = \min_s \left(\left[1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)}} \right]^\top \right), \quad c_3 = \min_s \left(\left[1, \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)} \right]^\top \right),$$

which satisfy $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in (0, 1]$ by definition. Moreover, observe that the estimate

$$|x_e(\rho)|^2 = \rho^\top (A^\perp)^\top A^\perp \rho \leq \|A^\perp\|_2^2 \rho^\top \rho$$

holds for all $\rho \in \Phi$ and $\|A^\perp\|_2 > 0$ since $B \neq 0$ and thus $A^\perp \neq 0$. As a next step, let $\bar{\varepsilon} \in (0, 1)$ be arbitrary and let $\xi_0 \in \Xi$ satisfy

$$|\xi_0|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_1 c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0).$$

Then, the individual components of ξ_0 satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} |x_0| &\leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_1 c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0) \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0), \\ |\chi_0| &\leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_1 c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0) \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0), \\ |\rho_0| &\leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_1 c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0) \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0), \end{aligned}$$

and the last inequality together with the definition of c_1 imply

$$|x_e(\rho_0)| \leq \|A^\perp\|_2 |\rho_0| \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_2 c_3}{16} \beta(0).$$

Moreover, these inequalities together with $x^\top P x \leq \lambda_{\max}(P)$ imply that

$$\begin{aligned} |x_e(\rho_0)|_P &\leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} |x_e(\rho_0)| \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_3}{16} \beta(0), \\ |x_0 - x_e(\rho_0)|_P &\leq \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(P)} |x_0 - x_e(\rho_0)| \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_3}{8} \beta(0). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x - x_e(\rho_0)|_P \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_3}{8} \beta(0)\} \\ \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x|_P - |x_e(\rho_0)|_P \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_3}{8} \beta(0)\} \\ \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x|_P \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon} c_3}{4} \beta(0)\} \subset \mathcal{E}_0(P), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inclusion holds in view of (38). Based on the definition and the properties of the closed-loop dynamics (34), $|\rho(t, j)|$ is decreasing for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ and the x - and

χ -components satisfy $|x(t, j)|_P \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}c_3}{4}\beta(0)$ and $|\chi(t, j)|_P \leq \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}c_3}{4}\beta(0)$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$ since ρ jumps to $\rho^+ = 0$ at the first discrete-time step.

Using $\lambda_{\min}(P)x^\top x \leq x^\top Px$, we can conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} |\xi(t, j)|_{\mathcal{A}} &\leq |x(t, j)| + |\chi(t, j)| + |\rho(t, j)| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)}}(|x(t, j)|_P + |\chi(t, j)|_P) + |\rho(t, j)| \\ &\leq \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)}} \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}c_3}{4}\beta(0) + \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}c_2c_3}{16}\beta(0) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\bar{\varepsilon}\beta(0) + \frac{\bar{\varepsilon}}{16}\beta(0) \leq \bar{\varepsilon}\beta(0). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for all $\varepsilon \in [0, \beta(0)]$, there exists $\delta(\varepsilon) = \frac{c_1c_2c_3}{16}\varepsilon$ such that $|\xi_0|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \delta(\varepsilon)$ implies $|\xi(t, j)|_{\mathcal{A}} \leq \varepsilon$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi)$, which concludes the proof of Lyapunov stability.

Convergence to \mathcal{A} for any solution starting in the set Ξ follows immediately from items 3 and 4 of Proposition 3, the fact that χ is a sampled version of x and the persistent jumping properties induced by the timeout quantity $\bar{\tau}$. ■

Remark 9: Theorem 1 guarantees asymptotic stability of \mathcal{A} defined in (35) with ERA Ξ for the hybrid closed loop (34). While one may expect the actual region of attraction to be larger than Ξ , a possible difficulty arises from the fact that the update function $\rho^*(\chi)$ for the controller state ρ^+ is only defined for $\chi \in \bar{\mathcal{R}}$, i.e., the jump map (34b) cannot even be evaluated outside this set. We consider a heuristic extension of (34) that is defined on the larger flow and jump sets $\tilde{\mathcal{C}} = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \Phi \times [0, \bar{\tau}]$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \Phi \times [\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau}]$ and it provides a simple way to initialize $k(x, \rho)$ outside the set Ξ . While the flow map remains unchanged, we consider the following augmented version of optimization problem (17) to adapt the jump map:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\rho}_c^*(\chi) &\in \text{argmin}_\delta s \\ \text{subject to } &|\chi - A^\perp \delta|_P \leq c\beta(\delta) + s, \\ &-\underline{u} \leq B^\perp \delta \leq \bar{u}, \quad s \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

Here, $s \geq 0$ is a slack variable and $c \in (0, 1)$ denotes a parameter. We replace (34b) by

$$\xi^+ = \begin{bmatrix} x^+ \\ \chi^+ \\ \rho^+ \\ \tau^+ \end{bmatrix} \in \tilde{G}(\xi) := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ \tilde{\rho}_c^*(\chi) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \xi \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \quad (40)$$

in (34) and the optimization problem (39) is feasible by design. If $s^*(\chi) = 0$ for $c \in (0, 1)$, then $(\chi, \rho^+) \in \mathcal{R} \times \text{int}(\Phi)$. Thus, if at any point, along a solution, we obtain $g(x^+, \rho^+) < 0$, then we can replace (40) with the original jump map (34b) and continue with the dynamics (34). ◻

V. CONTROLLER DESIGN THROUGH INACCURATE SOLUTIONS OF (17)

The controller discussed in Section IV relies on the availability of the computationally expensive solution $\rho^*(\cdot)$ of the optimization problem (17). In this section we relax this assumption and investigate the properties of an extended hybrid closed loop relying on inaccurate solutions of (17), by limiting the number of iterations of an underlying optimization algorithm. Figure 3 shows the corresponding adaptation of

the scheme of Figure 2, which essentially comprises all the elements of the exact solution, together with a function ω that replaces the optimizer ρ^* . Function ω may range from a computationally cheap and inaccurate algorithm comprising a few iterations, up to the exact selection ρ^* already discussed in Section IV. Therefore, the computationally expensive side of the feedback scheme can be suitably adjusted in terms of computational burden. Due to the possibly inaccurate solution, we introduce an additional state r and exploit the enhanced retraction π_ε discussed in Remark 7.

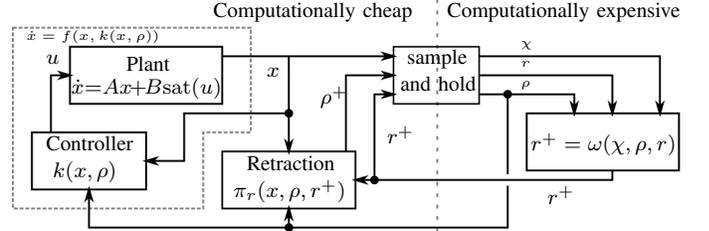


Fig. 3. Hybrid closed loop discussed in Section V and represented by (42). The diagram extends the setting in Figure 2.

A. Extended hybrid system formulation

To suitably represent the dynamics of the scheme in Figure 3, we extend the hybrid dynamics (34) with the new state $r \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and thus define $\xi_r = (x, \chi, \rho, r, \tau) \in \bar{\Xi}_r$, where $\bar{\Xi}_r$ is the closure of the set

$$\bar{\Xi}_r := \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \text{int}(\Phi) \times \text{int}(\Phi) \times [0, \bar{\tau}], \quad (41)$$

paralleling the definition in (32). Accordingly, the flow set and the jump set are defined as

$$\mathcal{C}_r = \bar{\Xi}_r \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}_r = \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \Phi \times [\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau}].$$

The corresponding closed-loop dynamics is

$$\dot{\xi}_r = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\chi} \\ \dot{\rho} \\ \dot{r} \\ \dot{\tau} \end{bmatrix} = F_r(\xi) := \begin{bmatrix} f(x, k(x, \rho)) \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \xi_r \in \mathcal{C}_r, \quad (42a)$$

$$\xi_r^+ = \begin{bmatrix} x^+ \\ \chi^+ \\ \rho^+ \\ r^+ \\ \tau^+ \end{bmatrix} \in G_r(\xi) := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x \\ \pi_\varepsilon(x, \rho, r^+) \\ \omega(\chi, \rho, r) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \xi_r \in \mathcal{D}_r, \quad (42b)$$

where $\omega : \mathbb{R}^n \times \Phi \times \Phi \rightrightarrows \mathbb{R}^p$ denotes an outer semi-continuous and locally bounded set-valued map. Outer semi-continuity and local boundedness are necessary to ensure that the hybrid basic conditions [14, Assumption 6.5] are satisfied, i.e., Lemma 4 is also applicable to (42). The retraction π_ε introduced in Remark 7 is necessary here to guarantee $\rho^+ \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ which held before due to optimality of $\rho^*(\chi)$, whereas r^+ is not necessarily optimal in this extended scheme.

To state a result similar to Proposition 3 and Theorem 1, we assume that the set-valued map ω satisfies the following property.

Property 2: For all $(\chi, r^0) \in \mathcal{E}_{r^0}(P) \times \Phi$, an arbitrary sequence $(r^k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Phi$ defined through the set valued map $\omega : \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \Phi \times \Phi \rightrightarrows \Phi$,

$$r^{k+1} \in \omega(\chi, \rho, r^k), \quad r^0 \in \Phi, \quad (43)$$

converges to some $r^\# \in \Phi$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, the sequence and the limit satisfy $g(\chi, r^k) \leq 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and

$$|r^\# - \rho^*(\chi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)}}{\|A^\perp\|} \beta(\rho^*(\chi)). \quad (44)$$

Together with $|A^\perp r^\# - A^\perp \rho^*(\chi)| \leq \|A^\perp\| |r^\# - \rho^*(\chi)|$, condition (44) implies that

$$A^\perp r^\# \in \text{int}(\mathcal{E}_{\rho^*(\chi)}(P)).$$

In particular, even if $A^\perp r^\#$ is asymptotically stabilized instead of $A^\perp \rho^*(\chi)$, the proximity between $A^\perp r^\#$ and $A^\perp \rho^*(\chi)$ implies that $r^\#$ is pulled towards the origin. Once $x_e(r^\#) = A^\perp r^\# \in \mathcal{E}_0(P)$ and $x(t, j)$ converges to $x_e(r^\#)$, the shifting parameter is updated through $\rho^+ = 0$, according to the definition of π_ε . Note that the scalar $\frac{1}{2}$ at the right-hand side of (44) is arbitrary and can be replaced by any number in the interval $[0, 1)$.

In the next subsection we give an example of a function ω satisfying Property 2 and stemming from an interior point algorithm. We conclude this section by extending Proposition 3 and Theorem 1 to the hybrid dynamics (42).

Proposition 4: Consider the plant (2), let Assumption 1 be satisfied and let γ and P correspond to Proposition 1. Consider the hybrid closed loop (42) with f defined in (14), k defined in (8), where π_ε is defined in Remark 7 for some $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, and ω is outer semi-continuous, locally bounded and satisfies Property 2. Additionally, let $0 < \underline{\tau} \leq \bar{\tau}$ be arbitrary.

For any initial condition $\xi_r \in \Xi_r$ (as per (41)), all the ensuing solutions are such that

- 1) $\rho(t, j) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi_r)$;
- 2) $g(x(t, j), \rho(t, j)) \leq 0$ for all $(t, j) \in \text{dom}(\xi_r)$;
- 3) there exists $(T, J) \in \text{dom}(\xi_r)$ such that $\rho(T, J) = 0$ and $g(x(T, J), 0) \leq 0$; and
- 4) $|x(t, j)|_P \rightarrow 0$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$. \lrcorner

Theorem 2: Consider the plant (2), let Assumption 1 be satisfied and let γ and P correspond to Proposition 1. Consider the hybrid closed loop (42) with f defined in (14), k defined in (8), π_ε for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ defined in Remark 7 and ω outer semi-continuous, locally bounded and satisfying Property 2. Moreover, let $0 < \underline{\tau} \leq \bar{\tau}$ be arbitrary. Then, the set

$$\mathcal{A}_r := \{0\} \times \{0\} \times \{0\} \times \{\omega(0, 0, r) | r \in \Phi\} \times [0, \bar{\tau}]$$

is asymptotically stable. Moreover, the set $\Xi_r \subset \bar{\Xi}_r$ is forward invariant and contained in the region of attraction of \mathcal{A}_r . \lrcorner

Proof of Proposition 4: Item 1. The first statement follows again from the convexity of Φ together with the properties of π_ε and ν_μ^* . Here, the function π_ε (defined in Remark 7) instead of the function π ensures that $\rho^+ \in \text{int}(\Phi)$. Note that the parameter ε is not necessary in the proof of Proposition 3 since $\rho^*(\chi)$ is in the interior of Φ for all $\chi \in \mathcal{R}$ (according to Lemma 1), while r^+ might be on the boundary of Φ . In particular, in Proposition 3, ρ^+ is a convex combination of

$\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ and $\rho^*(\chi) \in \text{int}(\Phi)$, i.e., $\rho^+ \in \text{int}(\Phi)$. Here, $r^+ \in \Phi$ and $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ and the set-valued map π_ε ensures that $\rho^+ \in \text{int}(\Phi)$.

Item 2. Note that the second item only depends on the definition of the control law (8) and the definition of the function π replaced by π_ε , i.e., the result follows exactly the same lines as the proof of Proposition 3, item 2.

Item 3. Convergence of $\rho(t, j) \rightarrow \rho^\# \in \mathbb{R}^p$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$ as well as convergence $x(t, j) \rightarrow A^\perp \rho^\#$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$ follows the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 3, item 2. The fact that $\rho^\# = 0$ follows from the property $x(t, j) \rightarrow A^\perp \rho^\#$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$, the properties (43)-(44) and the selection of the update $\rho(t, j)$. Moreover, from $x(t, j) \rightarrow 0$ for $(t, j) \rightarrow \infty$ the existence of $(T, J) \in \text{dom}(\xi_r)$ with $|x(T, J)| \leq \beta(0)$ follows. Thus, $\rho(t, j) = 0$ is satisfied in finite time.

Item 4. As in the proof of Proposition 3, item 4 follows immediately from items 2 and 3. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 2: The statement follows from similar ideas to the ones used in the proof of Theorem 1. \blacksquare

B. The function ω , a logarithmic barrier method example

In this section we discuss a possible implementation of ω satisfying Property 1 in terms of a logarithmic barrier method where we follow the notation in [9, Chapter 11] for the derivation. Thus, instead of using a black-box optimization algorithm to evaluate $\rho^*(\cdot)$, as in Section IV, we discuss here a possible explicit implementation of $\omega(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$, which is computationally cheaper.

To this end, we recall optimization problem (20). To compute an approximation of the optimal solution of (18) using the logarithmic barrier method, we define the function

$$\phi(\delta; \chi) = -\sum_{j=1}^r \log(-h_j(\delta; \chi))$$

and, for a parameter $\ell \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, we approximate the optimization problem (18) through

$$\rho^{\#\ell}(\chi) = \text{argmin}_\delta h_0(\delta; \chi) + \frac{1}{\ell} \phi(\delta; \chi). \quad (45)$$

For $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, it holds that $\rho^{\#\ell}(\chi) \rightarrow \rho^*(\chi)$ and in particular the estimate

$$0 \leq |\rho^{\#\ell}(\chi)|^2 - |\rho^*(\chi)|^2 \leq \frac{d}{\ell} \quad (46)$$

is satisfied [9, Chapter 11.3].

Moreover, under the assumption that r^k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$, satisfies $h_i(r^k; \chi) < 0$ for a fixed $\chi \in \mathcal{R}$ and for all $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, we may select ω satisfying Property 2 by choosing

$$r^{k+1} = r^k + \alpha r_\Delta.$$

Here, r_Δ denotes the solution of a Newton step

$$\begin{aligned} & [\ell \nabla_\delta^2 h_0(r^k; \chi) + \nabla_\delta^2 \phi(r^k; \chi)] r_\Delta \\ & = [\ell \nabla_\delta h_0(r^k; \chi) + \nabla_\delta \phi(r^k; \chi)] \end{aligned}$$

and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ denotes a small enough stepsize such that r^{k+1} is again strictly feasible, i.e., $h_i(r^{k+1}; \chi) < 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Based on this idea, we can define the update $r^+ = \omega(\chi, \rho, r)$ through Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1: Update of $r^+ = \omega(\chi, \rho, r)$

Input: Parameters $\ell > 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (0, 1)$, $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\rho \in \text{int}(\Phi)$, $r \in \Phi$, $\chi \in \text{int}(\mathcal{E}_r(P))$.

Output: $r^+ = r^\kappa \in \text{int}(\Phi)$.

- 1) **Step 1:** For $s \in \mathbb{N}$, compute $r^0 = \alpha_1^s r + (1 - \alpha_1^s) \rho$ until $g(\chi, r^0) < 0$ is satisfied.
- 2) **Step 2:** For $k = 0, \dots, \kappa - 1$, compute

$$r_\Delta = - \left[\ell \nabla_\delta^2 h_0(r^k; \chi) + \nabla_\delta^2 \phi(r^k; \chi) \right]^{-1} \cdot \left[\ell \nabla_\delta h_0(r^k; \chi) + \nabla_\delta \phi(r^k; \chi) \right]$$

and for $s \in \mathbb{N}$ compute $r^{k+1} = r^k + (\alpha_2)^s r_\Delta$ until $g(\chi, r^{k+1}) < 0$ is satisfied.

Step 1 in Algorithm 1 is necessary to ensure that $\chi \in \text{int}(\mathcal{E}_\rho(P))$ satisfies $\chi \in \text{int}(\mathcal{E}_{r^0}(P))$. Once a strictly feasible r^0 is found, i.e., $g(\chi, r^0) < 0$ is satisfied, $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$ Newton steps are performed to update r . Since $g(\chi, \rho) < 0$ is satisfied by assumption, a feasible r^0 is found in a finite number of iterations in Step 1. Moreover, from $g(\chi, r^0) < 0$ it additionally follows that $r^0 \in \text{int}(\Phi)$. Similarly, the update from r^k to r^{k+1} in Step 2 is achieved in a finite number of iterations. The number of evaluations needed in Step 1 and Step 2 depend on the stepsizes defined through $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (0, 1)$. However, since the optimization problem (45) has a strongly convex objective function, convergence $r^\kappa \rightarrow \rho^{\#\ell}(\chi)$ in Algorithm 1 holds for $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ independent of the selection of α_1 and α_2 [9, Section 9.5.3 and Section 11.3.3]. Nevertheless, a fixed number $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$ is sufficient to update r^+ and to push it towards the origin. In the limit, if $g(\chi, r^{\#\ell}) = 0$ is satisfied, the update of ρ through π_ε ensures that $g(x, \rho^+) < 0$, i.e., $\rho^+ \in \text{int}(\Phi)$ is strictly feasible when Algorithm 1 is initialized at the next discrete time step.

Lemma 5: Consider the function $\omega : \mathbb{R}^n \times \Phi \times \Phi \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ defined through Algorithm 1. Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (0, 1)$, let $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$, assume Φ is bounded and define $M = \max_{\delta \in \Phi} |\delta|$. Moreover, for $\chi \in \text{int}(\mathcal{R})$ define $\ell \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that

$$\ell \geq \frac{2 \|A^\perp\|_2 d}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)} M \beta(\rho^*(\chi))}. \quad (47)$$

Then, the update $\rho^+ = \omega(\chi, \rho, r)$ defined through Algorithm 1 satisfies Property 2. \square

While (47) is not accessible since $\rho^*(\chi)$ is not known under the assumptions in this section, the current reference point ρ , and in particular $\beta(\rho)$, can be used as an estimate for $\beta(\rho^*(\chi))$. Moreover, while the statement of the lemma is restricted to the case that the set Φ is bounded, since $|\rho|$ is monotonically decreasing, M can be defined based on the initial condition $\rho_0 \in \Phi$.

Proof: Condition (44) together with the triangular inequality, the upper bound in (46) and the condition on ℓ in (46) ensure that the following chain of inequalities is satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned} & (|\rho^{\#\ell} - \rho^*(\chi)|)(|\rho^{\#\ell} - \rho^*(\chi)|) \\ & \leq (|\rho^{\#\ell} - \rho^*(\chi)|)(|\rho^{\#\ell} + \rho^*(\chi)|) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = |\rho^*|^2 - |\rho^{\#\ell}(\chi)|^2 \leq \frac{d}{\ell} \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2 \|A^\perp\|_2} \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)} M \beta(\rho^*(\chi)). \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, since $0 \leq |\rho^{\#\ell}(\chi)| - |\rho^*(\chi)| < M$ according to (46) and the definition of M , it further holds that

$$|\rho^{\#\ell} - \rho^*(\chi)| \leq \frac{1}{2 \|A^\perp\|_2} \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(P)} \beta(\rho^*(\chi))$$

which completes the proof. \blacksquare

Algorithm 1 is one possible way to define function ω in the hybrid dynamics (42). However, while the function ω implicitly defined through Algorithm 1 satisfies Property 2 for appropriately selected parameters, ω is not outer semi-continuous due to the computation of r^k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$, depending on the calculation of a feasible stepsize. To guarantee outer semi-continuity, Step 1 in Algorithm 1 can be replaced by an update similar to the convex combination in (25) and the stepsize selection in Step 2 can be replaced by a sufficiently small constant stepsize. Here, a sufficiently small stepsize can be explicitly calculated based on the strong convexity of the objective function of (45) (see [9, Section 9.5.3], for example). Instead of going into these details, we illustrate the main results of this paper based on numerical examples in the next section.

However, before we get to the numerical simulations, we briefly summarize the properties of the proposed control schemes in Figures 2 and 3, and the ensuing hybrid closed-loop systems (34) and (42), respectively. The upper bound $\bar{\tau} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ enforcing an update of ρ at least every $\bar{\tau}$ units can be arbitrarily large without jeopardizing asymptotic stability as discussed in Theorems 1 and 2. Accordingly, a very conservative bound can be used to define $\bar{\tau}$. Nevertheless, if $\bar{\tau} = \tau$ is large, solutions will get very close to the shifted equilibria $x_e(\rho)$ before ρ is updated every $\bar{\tau}$ time units, thus degrading the transient closed-loop performance through solutions hopping from one equilibrium to the subsequent one. While from a theoretical point of view, a jump (that is, an update of ρ) can be triggered arbitrarily in the interval $[\underline{\tau}, \bar{\tau}]$, it is a natural choice to trigger a jump when the solution of the corresponding optimization problem becomes available. This raises a question with respect to the selection of the underlying optimization algorithm and suboptimal solutions of the optimization problem (17). In particular, with respect to Algorithm 1, the question can be phrased in terms of the parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$.

Is it better to select a large number of iterations κ to obtain an accurate solution $\rho^(x)$ of the optimization problem for a potentially outdated sample x , or is it better to rely on suboptimal solutions obtained through small κ but to trigger updates more often?*

This question is out of the scope of this paper but it is relevant for general optimization-based controller designs and will be addressed in future work.

VI. NUMERICAL ILLUSTRATION

We discuss two examples illustrating the size of the estimated region of attraction (ERA) and clarifying the nature of the closed-loop trajectories induced by our controllers.

Example 1: Consider the dynamics (2) defined through the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2045 & 1.4183 \\ 0.1259 & 1.3739 \end{bmatrix} \quad (48)$$

together with the saturation limits

$$u^- = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad u^+ = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The dynamical system is taken from [23], [25, Chapter 9.4], where different Lyapunov functions and corresponding feedback laws stabilizing the origin are discussed. Here, we have scaled u^- , u^+ and the columns of B to satisfy Assumption 1. Estimates of the region of attraction using an asymmetric Lyapunov function (ALF) and a generalized ALF discussed in [23] and [25, Chapter 9.4], respectively, are shown in Figure 4 (left).

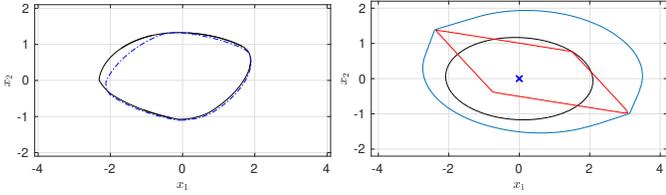


Fig. 4. Left: Estimates of the region of attraction given in [25, Chapter 9.4] and [23] through an asymmetric Lyapunov function (ALF) (blue $-$) and through a generalized ALF (black $-$). Right: Visualization of the ERA $\mathcal{E}_0(P)$ (in black) together with \mathcal{R} (blue) for which convergence to the origin of the closed-loop system (34) and (42) are guaranteed through Theorems 1 and 2. Additionally the set of induced equilibria $x_e(\rho)$, $\rho \in \Phi$, is shown in red.

On the right, Figure 4 shows in blue the set \mathcal{R} , which is an estimate of the region of attraction of the origin for the closed-loop systems (34) and (42), according to Theorems 1 and 2. Additionally, the ERA $\mathcal{E}_0(P)$ obtained through the linear stabilizer (13) stemming from the solution of (12) for $\rho = 0$ is visualized in black together with the set of induced equilibria $x_e(\rho)$ that can be stabilized through the saturated input $u \in [-u^-, u^+]$, shown in red.⁴ For the LMI optimization (12), the parameter α is set to $\alpha = 0.05$, the decision variables of the LMI (12) are lower and upper bounded by -10 and 10 .

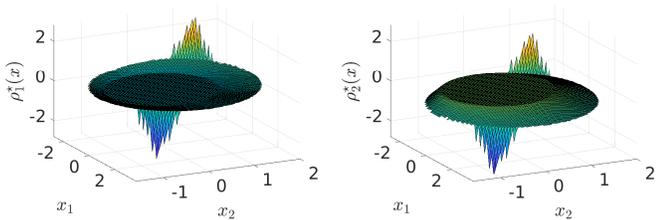


Fig. 5. Visualization of $\rho^*(x)$ numerically showing that ρ^* is a piecewise differentiable function. The function is defined on \mathcal{R} and is zero on $\mathcal{E}_0(P)$ (see the blue and black sets in Figure 4, right).

The function $\rho^*(\cdot)$ defined in (17) is shown in Figure 5. One can clearly see different domains showing where different

⁴Note that not only the ERAs of the origin in Figure 4 differ, but also the regions of attraction are different since different control laws are used to stabilize the origin.

constraints in (17) (or (18)) are active. The feedback law (8), defined through $\rho^*(x)$ and x is shown in Figure 6.

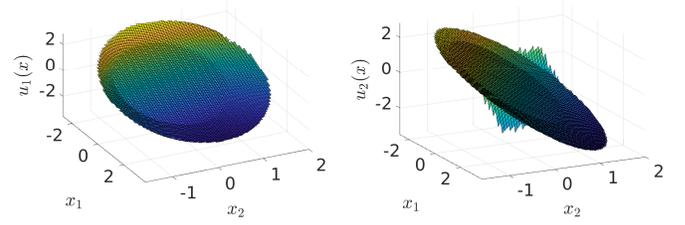


Fig. 6. Visualization of the feedback law $u(x)$ defined in (8), for the parameters discussed in Example 1.

We continue with an analysis of the closed-loop solution of the hybrid system (34) and (42), respectively, starting at $x_0 = \chi_0 = [-2.35, 1.35]^T$. The remaining states of ξ_0 are initialized at zero. Figure 7 shows the closed-loop solution of (34) for different selections of $\underline{\tau}$, i.e., $\underline{\tau} \in \{0.001, 0.1\}$ and $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$. Since the system is initialized with $\rho = 0$, first

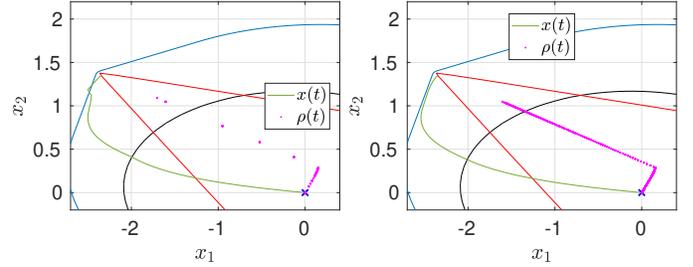


Fig. 7. Closed-loop solution of the hybrid system (34) for $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$ and different $\underline{\tau}$ (left: $\underline{\tau} = 0.1$; right: $\underline{\tau} = 0.001$).

a feasible $\rho \in \Phi$ needs to be determined (see Remark 9). Due to this fact, we observe that, in the case $\underline{\tau} = 0.1$, the set with guaranteed stability \mathcal{R} (see Theorem 1) is left at the beginning of the simulation. As expected, once a feasible pair $(x, \rho) \in \mathcal{E}_\rho(P) \times \text{int}(\Phi)$ is found, the closed-loop solution $x(t)$ converges to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Figure 8 shows the closed-loop solution of (42). Here, in addition to the previous selections we fixed $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0.5$, $\ell = 100$ and $\kappa = 1$ (left) and $\kappa = 10$ (right) in Algorithm 1. For the function π_ε in Remark 7, the parameter $\varepsilon = 0.01$ is used. The time to evaluate the individual components of the controller dynamics in (34) and (42), corresponding to

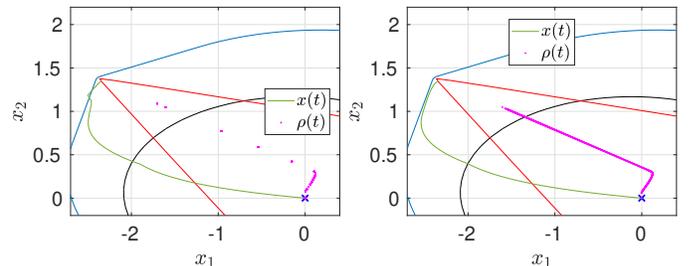


Fig. 8. Closed-loop solution of the hybrid system (42) for $\underline{\tau} = 0.1$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$ and $\kappa = 1$ on the left and $\underline{\tau} = 0.001$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$ and $\kappa = 10$ on the right. Additionally the parameter $\ell = 100$ is used for both settings.

Figures 7 and 8 are shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively. Based on these results, the time to evaluate π and

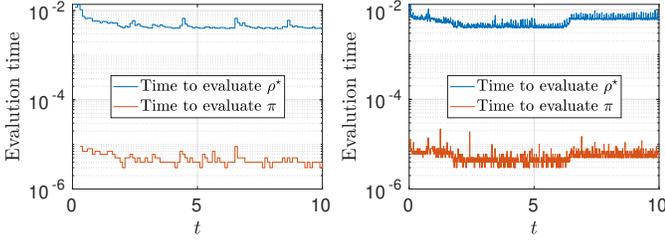


Fig. 9. Time to solve the optimization problem (17) and time to evaluate π between every discrete time update for the solutions in Figure 7.

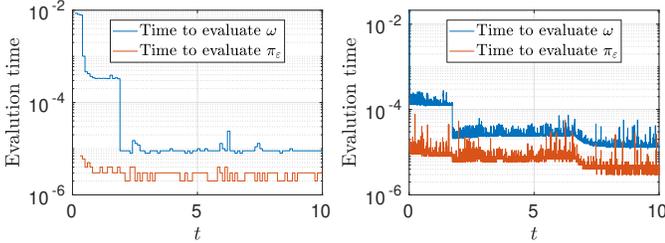


Fig. 10. Time to run Algorithm 1 and time to evaluate π_ε between every discrete time update for the solutions in Figure 8.

π_ε does not seem to be restrictive. In particular, the inaccurate solution (42) of Section V, with the flexibility to select the number of iterations κ in Algorithm 1 small, allows for high sampling rates if necessary.

Example 2: We extend the two-dimensional dynamics discussed in Example 1 to the three dimensional system

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & -0.8 & 1.2045 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 & 0.1259 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1.4183 \\ 0 & 1.3739 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (49)$$

with the same saturation limits as in Example 1. The rationale of (49) is to perform a dynamic extension to represent rate saturation on the first input of the plant (48), as in [22]. Then, the magnitude saturated dynamics (49) comprises plant (48) with rate saturation on input 1 and magnitude saturation on input 2.

For this setting, the matrices A^\perp and B^\perp are given by

$$A^\perp = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3692 & -0.8019 \\ -0.5937 & -0.0784 \\ -0.7066 & -0.2720 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^\perp = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0.1090 & 0.5261 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since matrix A is not full rank, the two columns of B^\perp are linearly dependent and the estimate of the region of attraction \mathcal{R} guaranteed through Theorems 1 and 2 is unbounded. Figure 11 shows a chunk of \mathcal{R} in a neighborhood around the origin in blue. Additionally, the sets $\mathcal{E}_0(P)$ and Φ are shown in red and black, respectively.

In Figure 12 and in Figure 13 the closed-loop solution and the evaluation times for the hybrid systems (34) and (42) are shown. Here, the system is initialized at $x_0 = \chi_0 = [-10, 13, 14]^\top$ and the same set of parameters as in the two-dimensional setting are used. Also in this case, the computation times shown in the figures illustrate the possible

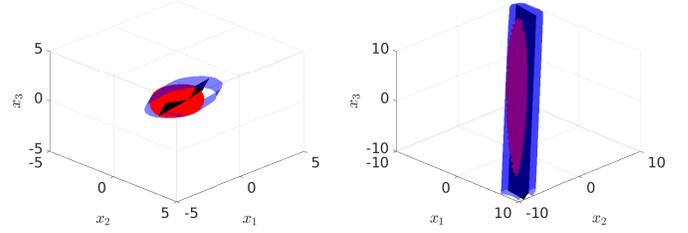


Fig. 11. Estimates of regions of attraction \mathcal{R} (blue) and $\mathcal{E}_0(P)$ (red) from different angles for a three dimensional system. Additionally the set of stabilizable induced equilibria Φ is shown in black.

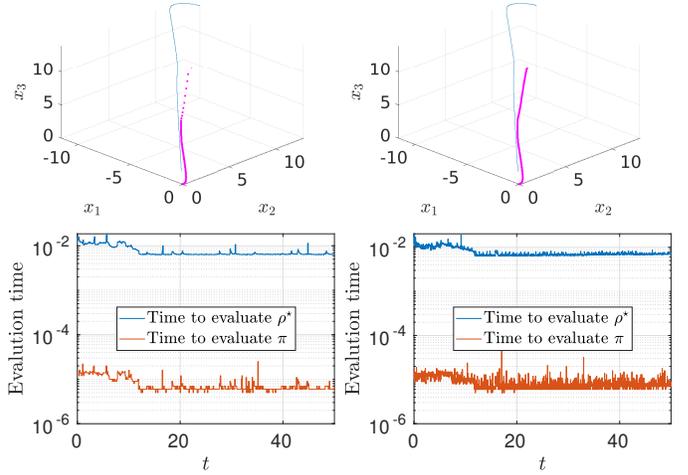


Fig. 12. Closed-loop solution and corresponding computation times of the hybrid system (34) for $\tau = 0.001$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$ (left) and $\tau = \bar{\tau} = 0.1$ (right).

advantages stemming from the inaccurate solution discussed in Section V, which does not require the exact computation of ρ^* . The numerical example shows that the proposed controller design is not restricted to the planar case and the controller can be equally applied in higher dimensions.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have derived a controller for linear systems with (asymmetric) input saturation that stabilizes the origin, with enlarged estimate of the region of attraction with convergence guarantees, by stabilizing a shifted equilibrium that is gradually driven to the origin in a sampled-data fashion.

To prove our main results, we have embedded the setting in a hybrid systems formalism, where the linear system evolves in continuous time, while the shifted equilibrium is updated at discrete times so that the intersample intervals can be used to solve nontrivial optimization problems. Our stability proofs require a deep investigation of the complex interplay between continuous-time dynamics and iterative parametric optimization schemes. The results are illustrated on numerical examples, showing advantages in terms of enlarged estimates for regions of attraction as compared to existing results.

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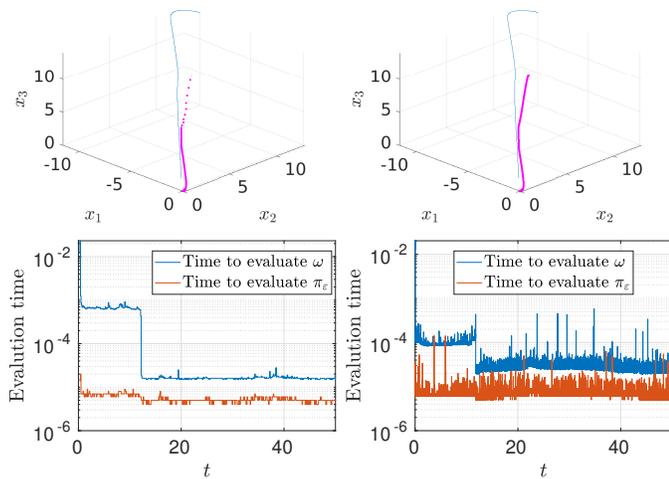


Fig. 13. Closed-loop solution and corresponding computation times of the hybrid system (42) for $\tau = 0.001$, $\bar{\tau} = 0.1$ (left) and $\tau = \bar{\tau} = 0.1$ (right). Additionally, κ in Algorithm 1 is defined as 1 (left) and 10 (right), respectively.

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