

Vector relative degree and funnel control for differential-algebraic systems

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Received: date / Accepted: date

Abstract We consider tracking control for multi-input multi-output differential-algebraic systems. First, the concept of vector relative degree is generalized for linear systems and we arrive at the novel concept of “truncated vector relative degree”, and we derive a new normal form. Thereafter, we consider a class of nonlinear functional differential-algebraic systems which comprises linear systems with truncated vector relative degree. For this class we introduce a feedback controller which achieves that, for a given sufficiently smooth reference signal, the tracking error evolves within a prespecified performance funnel. We illustrate our results by an example of a robotic manipulator.

Keywords adaptive control · differential-algebraic equations · funnel control · relative degree

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010) 34A09 · 93C05 · 93C10 · 93C23 · 93C40

1 Introduction

Funnel control has been introduced in [22] almost two decades ago. Meanwhile, plenty of articles have been published in which funnel control from both a theoretical and an applied perspective are considered, see e.g. [3, 7–10, 16, 17, 20, 25, 28] to mention only a few.

This work was supported by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) via the grant BE 6263/1-1.

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A typical assumption in funnel control is that the system has a *strict relative degree*, which means that the input-output behavior can be described by a differential equation which has the same order for all outputs. However, multi-input, multi-output systems that appear in real-world applications do not always have a strict relative degree. Instead, the input-output behavior is described by a collection of differential equations of different order for each output, which is referred to as *vector relative degree*.

The subject of this article twofold: First we consider linear (not necessarily regular) systems described by differential-algebraic equations (DAEs). We generalize the notion of vector relative degree as given in [1, Def. 5.3.4] for regular DAEs, see [24,26] for systems of ordinary differential equations (ODEs). Furthermore, we develop a normal form for linear DAE systems which allows to read off this new *truncated* vector relative degree as well as the zero dynamics. Thereafter, we consider a class of nonlinear functional DAE systems which encompasses linear systems in this normal form, and we introduce a new funnel controller for this system class.

Our results generalize, on the one hand, the results of [7], where systems with strict relative degree are considered. On the other hand, concerning funnel control, the results in this article generalize those of [3, 5] for linear and nonlinear DAEs, where the truncated vector relative degree (although this notion does not appear in these articles) is restricted to be component-wise less or equal to one. Note that [3] already encompasses the results found in [6] for linear DAE systems with properly invertible transfer function. DAEs with higher relative degree have been considered in [4], and even this article is comprised by the present results. Therefore, the present article can be seen as a unification of the funnel control results presented in the previous works [3–7] to a fairly general class of nonlinear DAE systems.

1.1 Nomenclature

Throughout this article, $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = [0, \infty)$ and $\|x\|$ is the Euclidean norm of $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The symbols \mathbb{N} denotes the set of natural numbers and $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. The ring of real polynomials is denoted by $\mathbb{R}[s]$, and $\mathbb{R}(s)$ is its quotient field. In other words, $\mathbb{R}(s)$ is the field of real rational functions. Further, $\mathbf{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ stands for the group of invertible matrices in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

The restriction of a function $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ to $W \subseteq V$ is denoted by $f|_W$. For $p \in [1, \infty]$, $L^p(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ ($L^p_{\text{loc}}(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$) stands for the space of measurable and (locally) p -th power integrable functions $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ an interval. Likewise $L^\infty(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ ($L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$) is the space of measurable and (locally) essentially bounded functions $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, and $\|f\|_\infty$ stands for the essential supremum of f . Note that functions which agree almost everywhere are identified. Further, for $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $W^{k,p}(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the Sobolev space of elements of $L^p(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ ($L^p_{\text{loc}}(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$) with the property that the first k weak derivatives exist and are elements of $L^p(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ ($L^p_{\text{loc}}(I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$). Moreover, $C^k(V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the set of k -times continuously differentiable functions $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$, and we set $C(V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) := C^0(V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n)$.

2 Linear systems and the truncated vector relative degree

In this section, we consider linear constant coefficient DAE systems

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}Ex(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t), \\ y(t) &= Cx(t), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where $E, A \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times m}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$. We denote the class of these systems by $\Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ and write $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$. We stress that these systems are not required to be *regular*, which would mean that $l = n$ and $\det(sE - A) \in \mathbb{R}[s] \setminus \{0\}$. The functions $u : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $x : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, and $y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ are called *input*, (*generalized*) *state variable*, and *output* of the system, respectively. We introduce the *behavior* of system (1) as

$$\mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]} := \left\{ (x, u, y) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^p) \mid \right. \\ \left. Ex \in W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l) \wedge \frac{d}{dt}Ex = Ax + Bu \wedge y = Cx + Du \right\}.$$

For a regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,p}$, the *transfer function* is defined by

$$G(s) = C(sE - A)^{-1}B \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{p \times m}.$$

2.1 Zero dynamics and right-invertibility

To specify the class that we consider, we introduce the *zero dynamics* which are the set of solutions resulting in a trivial output. For more details on the concept of zero dynamics and a literature survey we refer to [1].

Definition 2.1. The zero dynamics of $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ are the set

$$\mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]} := \{ (x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]} \mid y = 0 \}.$$

We call $\mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ *autonomous*, if

$$\forall \omega \in \mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]} \forall I \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ open interval: } \omega|_I = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 0,$$

and *asymptotically stable*, if

$$\forall (x, u, y) \in \mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]} : \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\| (x, u)|_{[t, \infty)} \right\|_{\infty} = 0.$$

Remark 2.2. Let $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$.

a) It has been shown in [3, Prop. 3.5] that

$$\mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]} \text{ are autonomous} \iff \ker_{\mathbb{R}(s)} \begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \{0\}.$$

In particular, $\begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is left invertible over $\mathbb{R}(s)$ if, and only if, $\mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ are autonomous. If $[E, A, B, C]$ is regular, its transfer function $G(s)$ satisfies

$$\begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & (sE - A)^{-1}B \\ 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & 0 \\ C & G(s) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

hence autonomy of the zero dynamics is equivalent to $G(s)$ having full column rank over $\mathbb{R}(s)$, cf. [3, Prop. 4.8].

b) It has been shown in [3, Lem. 3.11] that

$$\mathcal{ZD}_{[E,A,B,C]} \text{ are asymptotically stable} \\ \iff \ker_{\mathbb{C}} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda E + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \{0\} \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+ \text{ with } \text{Re}(\lambda) \geq 0.$$

We will consider systems with autonomous zero dynamics throughout this article. We will furthermore assume that the system is *right-invertible*, which is defined in the following.

Definition 2.3. The system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ is called *right-invertible*, if

$$\forall y \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p) \exists (x, u) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m) : (x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]}.$$

The notion of right-invertibility has been used in [29, Sec. 8.2] for systems governed by ordinary differential equations and in [2, 3] for the differential-algebraic case. The concept is indeed motivated by tracking control: Namely, right-invertibility means that any smooth signal can be tracked by the output on a right-invertible system.

Remark 2.4. Consider a regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,p}$ with transfer function $G(s)$. It has been shown in [3, Prop. 4.8] that

$$[E, A, B, C] \text{ is right-invertible} \iff \text{im}_{\mathbb{R}(s)} G(s) = \mathbb{R}(s)^p,$$

whence, by (2),

$$[E, A, B, C] \text{ is right-invertible} \iff \text{im}_{\mathbb{R}(s)} \begin{bmatrix} -sE+A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{R}(s)^{n+p},$$

Combining this with Remark 2.2 a), we can infer from the dimension formula that for regular square systems $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,m}$ (i.e., the dimensions of input and output coincide) with transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$, the following statements are equivalent:

- (i) $\mathcal{X} \mathcal{D}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ autonomous,
- (ii) $[E, A, B, C]$ is right-invertible,
- (iii) $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$ is invertible over $\mathbb{R}(s)$,
- (iv) $\begin{bmatrix} -sE+A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is invertible over $\mathbb{R}(s)$.

For general right-invertible systems with autonomous zero dynamics, we can derive a certain normal form under state space transformation. The following result is a straightforward combination of [3, Lem. 4.2 & Thm. 4.3 & Prop. 4.6].

Theorem 2.5. *Let a right-invertible system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ with autonomous zero dynamics be given. Then there exist $W \in \mathbf{GL}_l(\mathbb{R})$, $T \in \mathbf{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ such that*

$$W(sE - A)T = \begin{bmatrix} sI_{n_1} - Q & -A_{12} & 0 \\ -A_{21} & sE_{22} - A_{22} & sE_{23} \\ 0 & sE_{32} & sN - I_{n_3} \\ 0 & 0 & -sE_{43} \end{bmatrix}, \quad WB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_m \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

$$CT = [0 \ I_p \ 0],$$

where $n_1, n_3, n_4 \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $N \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3 \times n_3}$ is nilpotent and

$$\begin{aligned} Q &\in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times n_1}, & A_{12} &\in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times p}, & A_{21} &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n_1}, \\ E_{22}, A_{22} &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}, & E_{23} &\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n_3}, \\ E_{32} &\in \mathbb{R}^{n_3 \times p}, & E_{43} &\in \mathbb{R}^{n_4 \times n_3} \end{aligned}$$

are such that $E_{43}N^jE_{32} = 0$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Remark 2.6. Let $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ be right-invertible and have autonomous zero dynamics. Using the form (3), we see that $(x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ if, and only if,

$$Tx = (\eta^\top, y^\top, x_3^\top)^\top \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1+p+n_3})$$

satisfies

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_{22} \\ E_{32} \end{bmatrix} y \in W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+n_3}), \quad \begin{bmatrix} E_{23} \\ N \\ E_{43} \end{bmatrix} x_3 \in W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+n_3+n_4}) \quad (4)$$

and the equations

$$\dot{\eta} = Q\eta + A_{12}y, \quad (5a)$$

$$0 = - \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} E_{23} N^i E_{32} y^{(i+2)} - E_{22} \dot{y} + A_{22}y + A_{21}\eta + u, \quad (5b)$$

$$x_3 = \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} N^i E_{32} y^{(i+1)} \quad (5c)$$

holds in the distributional sense. In particular, the zero dynamics of $[E, A, B, C]$ are asymptotically stable if, and only if, any eigenvalue of Q has negative real part.

Further note that $\eta \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1})$, $y \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p)$ together with (5a) imply that $\eta \in W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1})$.

2.2 Truncated vector relative degree

Our aim in this section is to present a suitable generalization of the concept of vector relative degree to differential-algebraic systems which are not necessarily regular. For regular systems a definition of this concept is given in [3, Def. B.1].

Definition 2.7. Let a regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,p}$ with transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{p \times m}$ be given. We say that $[E, A, B, C]$ has *vector relative degree* $(r_1, \dots, r_p) \in \mathbb{Z}^{1 \times p}$, if there exists a matrix $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times m}$ with $\text{rank } \Gamma = p$ and

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \text{diag}(\lambda^{r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{r_p}) G(\lambda) = \Gamma.$$

If the above holds with $r_1 = \dots = r_p =: r$, then we say that $[E, A, B, C]$ has *strict relative degree* r .

Since this definition involves the transfer function, it is only applicable to regular systems. To avoid this limitation, we introduce a novel concept. Let us start by introducing the notion of column degree of a rational matrix. This generalizes the concept of column degree for polynomial matrices in [15, Sec. 2.4].

Definition 2.8. For a rational function $r(s) = \frac{p(s)}{q(s)} \in \mathbb{R}(s)$ we define

$$\deg r(s) := \deg p(s) - \deg q(s).$$

Further, for $r(s) = (r_1(s), r_2(s), \dots, r_p(s))^\top \in \mathbb{R}(s)^p$ we define

$$\deg r(s) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq p} \deg r_i(s).$$

Note that the degree of a rational function $r(s) = \frac{p(s)}{q(s)}$ is independent of the choice of $p(s)$ and $q(s)$, i.e., they do not need to be coprime.

If $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ has autonomous zero dynamics, then we can conclude from Remark 2.2 that $\begin{bmatrix} -sE+A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{(l+p) \times (n+m)}$ possesses a left inverse $L(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{(n+m) \times (l+p)}$. Then we set

$$H(s) := - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix} L(s) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_p \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times p}. \quad (6)$$

Remark 2.9.

- a) Assume that $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ has autonomous zero dynamics and is right-invertible. Then it has been shown in [3, Lem. A.1] that the rational matrix $H(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times p}$ is uniquely determined by $[E, A, B, C]$. Moreover, with the notation from Theorem 2.5, we have

$$H(s) = sE_{22} - A_{22} - A_{21}(sI_{n_1} - Q)^{-1}A_{12} - s^2E_{23}(sN - I_{n_3})^{-1}E_{32}. \quad (7)$$

We stress that the above representation is independent of the transformation matrices W and T in (3).

- b) If $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,m}$ has autonomous zero dynamics and is regular with transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$, then, invoking (2) and Remark 2.4, it can be shown that $H(s) = G(s)^{-1}$, see also [3, Rem. A.4].

In view of Remark 2.9, we see that for any regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,m}$ with transfer function $G(s)$ and vector relative degree (r_1, \dots, r_m) , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \text{diag}(\lambda^{r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{r_m})G(\lambda) &= \Gamma \in \mathbf{Gl}_m(\mathbb{R}) \\ \iff \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_m}) &= \Gamma^{-1} \in \mathbf{Gl}_m(\mathbb{R}), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

with $H(s)$ as in (6). This motivates to use $H(s)$ instead of the transfer function $G(s)$ to define a generalization of the vector relative degree to DAE systems which are not necessarily regular.

Definition 2.10. Assume that $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ is right-invertible and has autonomous zero dynamics. Let $H(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times p}$ be defined as in (6) (which is well-defined by Remark 2.9 a)), $h_i(s) = H(s)e_i \in \mathbb{R}(s)^m$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$ and set $r_i = \max\{\deg h_i(s), 0\}$. Let q be the number of nonzero entries of (r_1, \dots, r_p) ,

$$\hat{\Gamma} := \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_p}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}, \quad (9)$$

and $\hat{\Gamma}_q \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times q}$ be the matrix which is obtained from $\hat{\Gamma}$ by deleting all the columns corresponding to $r_i = 0$. Then we call $r = (r_1, \dots, r_p) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$ the *truncated vector relative degree* of the system $[E, A, B, C]$, if $\text{rank } \hat{\Gamma}_q = q$.

A truncated vector relative degree (r_1, \dots, r_p) is called *ordered*, if $r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_p$.

Remark 2.11. Let the system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ be right invertible and have autonomous zero dynamics.

- a) Assume that $[E, A, B, C]$ has ordered truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0)$ with $r_q > 0$. Then the matrices $\hat{\Gamma}$ and $\hat{\Gamma}_q$ in Definition 2.10 are related by

$$\hat{\Gamma}_q = \hat{\Gamma} \begin{bmatrix} I_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- b) Assume that $[E, A, B, C]$ has truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_p) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$. Consider a permutation matrix $P_\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$ induced by the permutation $\sigma : \{1, \dots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, p\}$. A straightforward calculation shows that $H_\sigma(s)$ as in (6) corresponding to $[E, A, B, P_\sigma C]$ satisfies $H_\sigma(s) = H(s)P_\sigma$, thus the system $[E, A, B, P_\sigma C]$ has truncated vector relative degree $(r_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, r_{\sigma(p)})$. In particular, there exists a permutation σ such that the output-permuted system $[E, A, B, P_\sigma C]$ has ordered truncated vector relative degree.
- c) Assume that $[E, A, B, C]$ has ordered truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_p) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$. Using the notation from Theorem 2.5 and (7), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma} &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_p}) \\ &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} [(\lambda E_{22} - A_{22}) - A_{21}(\lambda I - Q)^{-1}A_{12} - \lambda^2 E_{23}(\lambda N - I_{n_3})^{-1}E_{32}] \\ &\quad \cdot \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_p}) \\ &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \left[\lambda E_{22} - A_{22} + \sum_{k=0}^{v-1} \lambda^{k+2} E_{23} N^k E_{32} \right] \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_p}). \end{aligned}$$

- d) Consider a regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,p}$. If $m > p$, then, in view of Remark 2.2 a), the zero dynamics of $[E, A, B, C]$ are not autonomous, because $\begin{bmatrix} -sE+A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ has a non-trivial kernel over $\mathbb{R}(s)$. Therefore, such a system does not have a truncated vector relative degree, but a vector relative degree may exist. As an example consider the system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{1,1,2,1}$ with $E = C = [1]$, $A = [0]$ and $B = [1, 1]$, for which a truncated relative degree does not exist. However, the transfer function is given by $G(s) = s^{-1}[1, 1]$ and hence the system even has strict relative degree $r = 1$.

If $m \leq p$ and $[E, A, B, C]$ has a vector relative degree, then also a truncated vector relative degree exists. This can be seen as follows: First observe that, as a consequence of Definition 2.7, $p \leq m$ and hence we have $p = m$. Therefore, the matrix $\Gamma \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ in Definition 2.7 is invertible. Let $F(s) := \text{diag}(\lambda^{r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{r_m})G(s)$, then $F(s) = \Gamma + G_{\text{sp}}(s)$ for some *strictly proper* $G_{\text{sp}}(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$, i.e., $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} G_{\text{sp}}(\lambda) = 0$. Then $\tilde{G}(s) := -\Gamma^{-1}G_{\text{sp}}(s)$ is strictly proper as well. Let $p(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^m$ be such that $F(s)p(s) = 0$, then $p(s) = \tilde{G}(s)p(s)$. A component-wise comparison of the degrees yields that

$$\forall i = 1, \dots, m : \deg p_i(s) = \deg \sum_{j=1}^m \tilde{G}_{ij}(s)p_j(s) \leq \max_{j=1, \dots, m} (\deg p_j(s) - 1),$$

because $\deg \tilde{G}_{ij}(s) \leq -1$ for all $i, j = 1, \dots, m$. Therefore,

$$\max_{i=1, \dots, m} \deg p_i(s) \leq \max_{j=1, \dots, m} (\deg p_j(s) - 1) = \left(\max_{j=1, \dots, m} \deg p_j(s) \right) - 1,$$

a contradiction. This shows that $F(s)$ is invertible over $\mathbb{R}(s)$ and hence $G(s)$ is invertible over $\mathbb{R}(s)$. Then Remark 2.4 yields that $[E, A, B, C]$ is right-invertible and has autonomous zero dynamics. Moreover, Remark 2.9 b) gives that $H(s) = -G(s)^{-1}$ and hence it follows that a truncated vector relative degree exists with $\hat{\Gamma} = -\Gamma^{-1}$ as in (9).

- e) If $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,m}$ is regular and has autonomous zero dynamics, then $[E, A, B, C]$ has truncated vector relative degree $(0, \dots, 0)$ if, and only if, the transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$ of $[E, A, B, C]$ is *proper*, i.e., $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} G(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ exists. This is an immediate consequence of the fact that, by Remark 2.9 b), the matrix $H(s)$ in (6) satisfies $G(s)^{-1}$.

- f) A motivation for the definition of the truncated vector relative degree, even when only regular systems are considered, is given by output feedback control: Whilst the regular system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{2,2,1,1}$ with

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \ 0]$$

has transfer function $G(s) = -s$ and thus vector relative degree $(r_1) = (-1)$, application of the static output feedback $u(t) = Ky(t) + v(t)$ with new input v leads to the system $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ with transfer function $G_K(s) = \frac{-K}{1+Ks}$. We may infer that the vector relative degree of $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ is zero unless $K = 0$, thus the vector relative degree is not invariant under output feedback in general.

In the following we show that the truncated vector relative degree is however invariant under static output feedback.

Proposition 2.12. *Let $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ and $K \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ be given. Then the following statements hold:*

- $\mathcal{L} \mathcal{D}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ are autonomous if, and only if, $\mathcal{L} \mathcal{D}_{[E,A+BKC,B,C]}$ are autonomous.
- $[E, A, B, C]$ is right-invertible if, and only if, $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ is right-invertible.
- $[E, A, B, C]$ has a truncated vector relative degree if, and only if, $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ has a truncated vector relative degree. In this case, the truncated vector relative degrees of $[E, A, B, C]$ and $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ coincide.

Proof. a) This follows from Remark 2.2 a) together with

$$\begin{bmatrix} -sE + A + BKC & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_l & BK \\ 0 & I_p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

- Since $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ is obtained from $[E, A, B, C]$ by output feedback $u(t) = Ky(t) + v(t)$ with new input $v \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$, we obtain that $(x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]}$ if, and only if, $(x, u - Ky, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A+BKC,B,C]}$. In particular, the set of generated outputs of $[E, A, B, C]$ and $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ are the same, whence $[E, A, B, C]$ is right-invertible if, and only if, $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ is right-invertible.
- Since $[E, A, B, C]$ is obtained from $[E, A + BKC, B, C]$ by applying the feedback $-K$, it suffices to prove one implication. In view of Remark 2.11 b), it is no loss of generality to assume that $[E, A, B, C]$ has ordered truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$ with $r_q > 0$. Let $L(s), L_K(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{(n+m) \times (l+p)}$ be left inverses of

$$\begin{bmatrix} -sE + A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -sE + A + BKC & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{resp.,}$$

and partition

$$L(s) = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}(s) & L_{12}(s) \\ L_{21}(s) & H(s) \end{bmatrix}.$$

From (10) it follows that $L(s) \begin{bmatrix} I_l & -BK \\ 0 & I_p \end{bmatrix}$ is a left inverse of $\begin{bmatrix} -sE + A + BKC & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Since $H_K(s) = [0, I_m]L_K(s) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_p \end{bmatrix}$ is independent of the choice of the left inverse $L_K(s)$ by Remark 2.9 a),

we may infer that

$$\begin{aligned} H_K(s) &= [0 \ I_m] L(s) \begin{bmatrix} I_n & -BK \\ 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_p \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [0 \ I_m] \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}(s) & L_{12}(s) \\ L_{21}(s) & H(s) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -BK \\ I_p \end{bmatrix} \\ &= H(s) - L_{21}(s)BK. \end{aligned}$$

The relation $L(s) \begin{bmatrix} -sE+A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} = I_{n+m}$ leads to $L_{21}(s)B = I_m$. Therefore, $H_K(s) = H(s) - K$ and we find

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma}_K &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H_K(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_q}, 1, \dots, 1) \\ &= \hat{\Gamma} - \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} K \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_q}, 1, \dots, 1). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $\hat{\Gamma}_K \begin{bmatrix} I_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\Gamma}_q$, and thus

$$\text{rank} \hat{\Gamma}_K \begin{bmatrix} I_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \hat{\Gamma}_q = q.$$

Therefore, the truncated vector relative degree of the feedback system $[E, A+BKC, B, C]$ is $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0)$, i.e., that of $[E, A, B, C]$. \square

Remark 2.13.

- a) The truncated vector relative degree of a right-invertible system with autonomous zero dynamics does not necessarily exist: For instance, consider $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{4,4,2,2}$ with

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For this system, we have

$$H(s) = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & s+1 \\ s-1 & s-2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Moreover,

$$\hat{\Gamma} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-1}, \lambda^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\Gamma}_q.$$

Since $\text{rank} \hat{\Gamma}_q = 1 < 2$, which is the number of columns of $H(s)$ with positive degree. Hence, this system does not have a truncated vector relative degree.

- b) There exist right-invertible regular systems with autonomous zero dynamics with the property that the truncated vector relative degree exists, but the vector relative degree according to Definition 2.7 does not exist. For instance, consider $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{5,5,2,2}$ with

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

Then

$$G(s) = C(sE - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{s+1}{6} & \frac{s^4+s^3+s^2-4s-8}{6s} \end{bmatrix}.$$

We have

$$\Gamma := \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \text{diag}(\lambda, \lambda^{-3})G(\lambda) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } \text{rank} \Gamma = 1 < 2.$$

This implies that the system does not have vector relative degree in the sense of Definition 2.7. Invoking Remark 2.9 b), we obtain

$$H(s) = G(s)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s^4+s^3+s^2-4s-8}{s+1} & \frac{6}{s+1} \\ -s & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$\hat{\Gamma} := \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-3}, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \hat{\Gamma}_q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then $\text{rank} \hat{\Gamma}_q = 1 = q$, and consequently this system has truncated vector relative degree $(3, 0)$.

2.3 A representation for systems with truncated vector relative degree

For ODE systems, BYRNES and ISIDORI have introduced a normal form under state space transformation which allows to read off the relative degree and internal dynamics [11, 24]. This normal form plays an important role in designing local and global stabilizing feedback controllers for nonlinear systems [12–14], adaptive observers [27], and adaptive controllers [19, 23]. A normal form for linear ODE systems with vector relative degree has been developed in [26]. Further, a normal form for regular linear DAE systems with strict relative degree has been derived in [4], whereas a normal form for regular linear differential-algebraic systems with proper inverse transfer function in [6]. The latter has been extended to (not necessarily regular) DAE systems with truncated vector relative degree pointwise less or equal to one in [3], although this notion was not used there. Note that the concept of truncated vector relative degree encompasses systems governed by ODEs with strict or vector relative degree as well as regular DAE systems with strict relative degree (up to some extent, cf. Remark 2.11 d)) or proper inverse transfer function, and we introduce a novel representation which comprises all the aforementioned results.

Assume that $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ is right-invertible, has autonomous zero dynamics and has possesses a truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_p) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$. By Remark 2.11 b), it is further no loss of generality to assume that the latter is ordered, i.e., $r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_q > 0 = r_{q+1} = \dots = r_p$. Introduce the polynomial matrix

$$F(s) := sE_{22} - A_{22} + \sum_{k=0}^{v-1} s^{k+2} E_{23} N^k E_{32} \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times p}.$$

By Remark 2.11 c) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma} &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} H(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_q}, 1, \dots, 1) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} F(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_q}, 1, \dots, 1) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\Gamma}_{11} & \hat{\Gamma}_{12} \\ \hat{\Gamma}_{21} & \hat{\Gamma}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}, \end{aligned}$$

where the latter partition is with $\hat{\Gamma}_{11} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times q}$, $\hat{\Gamma}_{12} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times (p-q)}$, $\hat{\Gamma}_{21} \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times q}$ and $\hat{\Gamma}_{22} \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times (p-q)}$. Then Definition 2.10 yields

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\Gamma}_{11} \\ \hat{\Gamma}_{21} \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \hat{\Gamma} \begin{bmatrix} I_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = q.$$

Let $h \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $r_h > 1$ and $r_{h+1} = 1$. Denote the j th column of a matrix M by $M^{(j)}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Gamma} &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} F(\lambda) \text{diag}(\lambda^{-r_1}, \dots, \lambda^{-r_q}, 1, \dots, 1) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} E_{23} N^{r_1-2} E_{32}^{(1)} & \dots & E_{23} N^{r_h-2} E_{32}^{(h)} & E_{22}^{(h+1)} & \dots & E_{22}^{(q)} & -A_{22}^{(q+1)} & \dots & -A_{22}^{(p)} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$\hat{\Gamma}_q = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\Gamma}_{11} \\ \hat{\Gamma}_{21} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{23} N^{r_1-2} E_{32}^{(1)} & \dots & E_{23} N^{r_h-2} E_{32}^{(h)} & E_{22}^{(h+1)} & \dots & E_{22}^{(q)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times q}. \quad (12)$$

Since $\text{rank} \hat{\Gamma}_q = q$, by reordering the inputs and – accordingly – reordering the rows of A_{21} , E_{22} , A_{22} and E_{23} , it is no loss of generality to assume that the first q rows of $\hat{\Gamma}_q$ are linearly independent, thus $\hat{\Gamma}_{11} \in \mathbf{GL}_q(\mathbb{R})$. Consider the matrix

$$\Gamma := \begin{bmatrix} \Gamma_{11} & 0 \\ \Gamma_{21} & I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbf{GL}_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad (13)$$

where $\Gamma_{11} = \hat{\Gamma}_{11}^{-1} \in \mathbf{GL}_q(\mathbb{R})$, $\Gamma_{21} = -\hat{\Gamma}_{21} \hat{\Gamma}_{11}^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times q}$, then

$$\Gamma \hat{\Gamma}_q = \begin{bmatrix} I_q \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

On the other hand, using the notation from Theorem 2.5 and invoking Remark 2.6, we have that $(x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E, A, B, C]}$ if, and only if, $Tx = (\eta^\top, y^\top, x_3^\top)^\top \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1+p+n_3})$ solves (5) in the distributional sense, and the components satisfy (4). Since (5b) can be written as $F(\frac{d}{dt})y = A_{21}\eta + u$, by construction of $\hat{\Gamma}_q$ and (12) we may rewrite this as

$$\hat{\Gamma}_q \begin{pmatrix} y_1^{(r_1)} \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q)} \end{pmatrix} = M_1 \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_1^{(r_1-1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + M_q \begin{pmatrix} y_q \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q-1)} \end{pmatrix} + M \begin{pmatrix} y_{q+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} + A_{21}\eta + u \quad (15)$$

for some $M_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r_1}, \dots, M_q \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times r_q}$, $M \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (p-q)}$ which can be constructed from the columns of $E_{23} N^i E_{32}$, E_{22} and A_{22} , $i = 0, \dots, r_1$. Define $R_{j,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times r_j}$, $R_{j,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times r_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, q$ and $S_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times (p-q)}$, $S_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times (p-q)}$, $P_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times n_1}$, $P_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times n_1}$ by

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{j,1} \\ R_{j,2} \end{bmatrix} := \Gamma M_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, q, \quad \begin{bmatrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \end{bmatrix} := \Gamma M, \quad \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{bmatrix} := \Gamma A_{21}. \quad (16)$$

By a multiplication of (15) from the left with $\Gamma \in \mathbf{G}l_m(\mathbb{R})$, we obtain that, also invoking (5a) and (5c),

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\eta} &= Q\eta + A_{12}y, \\
\begin{pmatrix} y_1^{(r_1)} \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q)} \end{pmatrix} &= R_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_1^{(r_1-1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{q,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_q \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q-1)} \end{pmatrix} + S_1 \begin{pmatrix} y_{q+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} + P_1\eta + \Gamma_{11} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_q \end{pmatrix}, \\
0 &= R_{1,2} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_1^{(r_1-1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{q,2} \begin{pmatrix} y_q \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q-1)} \end{pmatrix} + S_2 \begin{pmatrix} y_{q+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad + P_2\eta + \Gamma_{21} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_q \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u_{q+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix}, \\
x_3 &= \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} N^i E_{32} y^{(i+1)}.
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

We have thus derived a representation for systems with truncated vector relative degree and summarize the findings in the following result.

Theorem 2.14. *Let a right-invertible system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,p}$ with autonomous zero dynamics be given. Assume that $[E, A, B, C]$ has ordered truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0)$ with $r_q > 0$. Use the notation from Theorem 2.5, (13) and (16). Then $(x, u, y) \in \mathfrak{B}_{[E,A,B,C]}$, if and only if, after a reordering of the inputs so that $\hat{\Gamma}_{11}$ in (12) is invertible,*

$$Tx = (\eta^\top, y^\top, x_3^\top)^\top \in L_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_1+p+n_3})$$

satisfies the smoothness conditions in (4) and solves (17) in the distributional sense.

Remark 2.15. Consider a regular and right-invertible system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{n,n,m,m}$ with autonomous zero dynamics and ordered truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times p}$ such that $r_q > 0$.

- a) If $[E, A, B, C]$ has strict relative degree $r > 0$, then $q = m$ and $r_1 = \dots = r_m = r$. In this case, the representation (17) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\eta} &= Q\eta + A_{12}y, \\
y^{(r)} &= R_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_1^{(r-1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{m,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_m \\ \vdots \\ y_m^{(r-1)} \end{pmatrix} + P_1\eta + \Gamma_{11}u, \\
x_3 &= \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} N^i E_{32} y^{(i+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since the second equation can be rewritten as

$$y^{(r)} = Q_{r-1}y^{(r-1)} + \dots + Q_0y + P_1\eta + \Gamma_{11}u$$

for matrices Q_0, \dots, Q_{r-1} , this is exactly the form which has been developed in [4].

- b) If the transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$ of $[E, A, B, C]$ has a proper inverse, then we have that $H(s) = G(s)^{-1}$ (see Remark 2.9 b)) is proper, hence $q = 0$ and the truncated vector relative degree is $(0, \dots, 0)$. In this case, the representation (17) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\eta} &= Q\eta + A_{12}y, \\ 0 &= S_2y + P_2\eta + u, \\ x_3 &= \sum_{i=0}^{\nu-1} N^i E_{32}y^{(i+1)},\end{aligned}$$

which is exactly the form developed in [6].

- c) If the system is an ODE, that is $E = I_n$, then its transfer function $G(s)$ is strictly proper, i.e., $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} G(\lambda) = 0$. We can further infer from Remark 2.4 that the transfer function $G(s) \in \mathbb{R}(s)^{m \times m}$ is invertible. Then (8) implies $q = m$, i.e., the truncated vector relative degree (which coincides with the vector relative degree by Remark 2.11 d)) is $(r_1, \dots, r_m) \in \mathbb{N}^{1 \times m}$. In this case, (17) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\eta} &= Q\eta + A_{12}y, \\ \begin{pmatrix} y_1^{(r_1)} \\ \vdots \\ y_m^{(r_m)} \end{pmatrix} &= R_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_1^{(r_1-1)} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{m,1} \begin{pmatrix} y_m \\ \vdots \\ y_m^{(r_m-1)} \end{pmatrix} + P_1\eta + \Gamma_{11}u, \\ x_3 &= \sum_{i=0}^{\nu-1} N^i E_{32}y^{(i+1)}.\end{aligned}$$

This form comprises the one presented in [26], where, additionally,

$$\begin{aligned}x_3 &= (\dot{y}_1, \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, \dot{y}_m, \dots, y_m^{(r_m-1)})^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3}, \\ N &= \text{diag}(N_1, \dots, N_m) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3 \times n_3} \text{ with } N_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(r_i-1) \times (r_i-1)}, \\ E_{32} &= \text{diag}(e_1^{[r_1-1]}, \dots, e_1^{[r_1-1]}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_3 \times m},\end{aligned}$$

where $e_1^{[k]} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ is the first canonical unit vector. We note that the above nilpotent matrix N has index $\nu = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} (r_i - 1)$.

3 Nonlinear systems with truncated vector relative degree

In this section, we consider a class of nonlinear DAE systems which comprises the class of linear DAE systems which have a truncated vector relative degree and the same number of inputs and outputs. More precisely, we consider nonlinear functional differential-algebraic

systems of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1^{(r_1)}(t) \\ y_2^{(r_2)}(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_q^{(r_q)}(t) \end{pmatrix} = f_1 \left(d_1(t), T_1(y_1, \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}, y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m)(t) \right) \\ + \Gamma_I \left(d_2(t), T_1(y_1, \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}, y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m)(t) \right) u_I(t), \\ 0 = f_2 \left(y_1(t), \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}(t), y_{q+1}(t), \dots, y_m(t) \right) \\ + f_3 \left(d_3(t), (T_2 y)(t) \right) + \Gamma_{II} \left(d_4(t), (T_2 y)(t) \right) u_{II}(t) + f_4 \left(d_5(t), (T_2 y)(t) \right) u_{II}(t), \\ y|_{[-h,0]} = y^0 \tag{18}$$

with initial data

$$y^0 = (y_1^0, y_2^0, \dots, y_m^0)^\top, \quad y_i^0 \in C^{r_i-1}([-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}), \quad i = 1, \dots, q, \\ y_i^0 \in C([-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}), \quad i = q+1, \dots, m, \tag{19}$$

where $f_1, \dots, f_4, \Gamma_I, \Gamma_{II}, d_1, \dots, d_5$ are functions and T_1, T_2 are operators with properties being specified in the sequel. The output is $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^\top$ and the input of the system is $u = (u_1, \dots, u_m)^\top$, for which we set

$$u_I = (u_1, \dots, u_q)^\top, \quad u_{II} = (u_{q+1}, \dots, u_m)^\top,$$

i.e., $u = (u_I^\top, u_{II}^\top)^\top$. The functions $d_1, \dots, d_5 : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$ play the roles of disturbances. We denote $\bar{r} = r_1 + \dots + r_p$ and call – in virtue of Section 2.3 – the tuple $(r_1, \dots, r_p, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{1 \times m}$ with $r_i > 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$ the *truncated vector relative degree* of (18). We will later show that linear DAE systems which have a truncated vector relative degree belong to this class. Similar to [5], we introduce the following classes of operators.

Definition 3.1. For $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $h \geq 0$ the set $\mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}$ denotes the class of operators $T : C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$ with the following properties:

(i) T is causal, i.e., for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\zeta, \xi \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$,

$$\zeta|_{[-h,t]} = \xi|_{[-h,t]} \implies T(\zeta)|_{[0,t]} = T(\xi)|_{[0,t]}.$$

(ii) T is locally Lipschitz continuous in the following sense: for all $t \geq 0$ and all $\xi \in C([-h, t] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$ there exist $\tau, \delta, c > 0$ such that, for all $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathcal{C}([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$ with $\zeta_i|_{[-h,t]} = \xi$ and $\|\zeta_i(s) - \xi(t)\| < \delta$ for all $s \in [t, t + \tau]$ and $i = 1, 2$, we have

$$\|(T(\zeta_1) - T(\zeta_2))|_{[t, t+\tau]}\|_\infty \leq c \|(\zeta_1 - \zeta_2)|_{[t, t+\tau]}\|_\infty.$$

(iii) T maps bounded trajectories to bounded trajectories, i.e., for all $c_1 > 0$, there exists $c_2 > 0$ such that for all $\zeta \in \mathcal{C}([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$

$$\|\zeta|_{[-h, \infty)}\|_\infty \leq c_1 \implies \|T(\zeta)|_{[0, \infty)}\|_\infty \leq c_2.$$

Furthermore, the set $\mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$ denotes the subclass of operators

$$T : C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow C^1(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$$

such that $T \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}$ and, additionally,

(iv) there exist $z \in C(\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$ and $\tilde{T} \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}$ such that

$$\forall \zeta \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \forall t \geq 0: \frac{d}{dt}(T\zeta)(t) = z(\zeta(t), (\tilde{T}\zeta)(t)).$$

Assumption 3.2. We assume that the functional differential-algebraic system (18) has the following properties:

- (i) the gain $\Gamma_I \in C(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{q \times q})$ satisfies $\Gamma_I(d, \eta) + \Gamma_I(d, \eta)^\top > 0$ for all $(d, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k$, and $\Gamma_{II} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times q})$.
- (ii) the disturbances satisfy $d_1, d_2 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s)$ and $d_3, d_4, d_5 \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s)$.
- (iii) $f_1 \in C(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q)$, $f_2 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q})$, $f_3 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q})$, and $f_2' \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix}$ is bounded.
- (iv) $f_4 \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that $f_4(d, v) \geq \alpha$ for all $(d, v) \in \mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k$.
- (v) $T_1 \in \mathbb{T}_{\bar{r}+m-q,k,h}$ and $T_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$.

In the remainder of this section we show that any right-invertible system $[E, A, B, C] \in \Sigma_{l,n,m,m}$ with truncated vector relative degree $(r_1, \dots, r_q, 0, \dots, 0)$, where $r_1, \dots, r_q \in \mathbb{N}$, belongs to the class of systems (18) which satisfy Assumption 3.2 as long as $[E, A, B, C]$ has asymptotically stable zero dynamics and the matrix Γ_{11} in (17) satisfies $\Gamma_{11} + \Gamma_{11}^\top > 0$. We have seen in Remark 2.6 that asymptotic stability of the zero dynamics is equivalent to the matrix Q in (17) having only eigenvalues with negative real part.

Consider the three first equations in (17) and the operator

$$T_2: C([0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow C^1(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_3})$$

$$y \mapsto \left(t \mapsto (T_2 y)(t) := \eta(t) = e^{Qt} \eta^0 + \int_0^t e^{Q(t-\tau)} A_{12} y(\tau) d\tau \right),$$

which is parameterized by the initial value $\eta^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$. This operator is clearly causal, locally Lipschitz, and, since all eigenvalues of Q have negative real part, T satisfies property (iii) in Definition 3.1. The derivative is given by

$$\frac{d}{dt}(T_2 y)(t) = Q e^{Qt} \eta^0 + A_{12} y(t) + Q \int_0^t e^{Q(t-\tau)} A_{12} y(\tau) d\tau =: (\tilde{T} y)(t), \quad t \geq 0,$$

and it is straightforward to check that $\tilde{T} \in \mathbb{T}_{m,n_3,0}$. Therefore, we obtain that $T_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,n_3,0}^{\text{DAE}}$. Further consider the operator $T_1: C([0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q}) \rightarrow L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q)$ defined by

$$T_1(\zeta_{1,1}, \dots, \zeta_{1,r_1}, \dots, \zeta_{q,r_q}, \zeta_{q+1,1}, \dots, \zeta_{m,1})$$

$$= R_{1,1} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{1,r_1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{q,1} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{q,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{q,r_q} \end{pmatrix} + S_1 \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{q+1,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{m,1} \end{pmatrix} + P_1 T_2(\zeta_{1,1}, \zeta_{2,1}, \dots, \zeta_{m,1}),$$

then, likewise, we obtain that $T_1 \in \mathbb{T}_{\bar{r}+m-q,q,0}$. The remaining functions are given by

$$f_1(d, \eta) = \eta, \quad \Gamma_I(d, \eta) = \Gamma_{11}, \quad f_3(d, \eta) = P_2 \eta, \quad \Gamma_{II}(d, \eta) = \Gamma_{21}, \quad f_4(d, \eta) = 1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & f_2(\zeta_{1,1}, \dots, \zeta_{1,r_1}, \dots, \zeta_{q,r_q}, \zeta_{q+1,1}, \dots, \zeta_{m,1}) \\ &= R_{1,2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{1,r_1} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + R_{q,2} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{q,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{q,r_q} \end{pmatrix} + S_2 \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_{q+1,1} \\ \vdots \\ \zeta_{m,1} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

The function f_2 satisfies condition (iii) in Assumption 3.2 since

$$f_2' \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix} = S_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{(m-q) \times (m-q)}.$$

Note that system (17) does not entirely belong to the class (18) since the fourth equation in (17) is not included. However, the control objective formulated in the following section can also be achieved for (17), see also Remark 4.1 e).

4 Funnel control

4.1 Control objective

Let a reference signal $y_{\text{ref}} = (y_{\text{ref},1}, \dots, y_{\text{ref},m})^\top$ with $y_{\text{ref},i} \in W^{r_i, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$ and $y_{\text{ref},i} \in W^{1, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ for $i = q+1, \dots, m$ be given, and let $e = y - y_{\text{ref}}$ be the *tracking error*. The objective is to design an output error feedback of the form

$$u(t) = F \left(t, e_1(t), \dots, e_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, e_q^{(r_q-1)}(t), e_{q+1}(t), \dots, e_m(t) \right),$$

such that in the closed-loop system the tracking error evolves within a prescribed performance funnel

$$\mathcal{F}_\varphi^m := \{ (t, e) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^m \mid \varphi(t) \|e\| < 1 \}, \quad (20)$$

which is determined by a function φ belonging to

$$\Phi_k := \left\{ \varphi \in C^k(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \varphi, \dot{\varphi}, \dots, \varphi^{(k)} \text{ are bounded,} \\ \varphi(\tau) > 0 \text{ for all } \tau > 0, \text{ and } \liminf_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(\tau) > 0 \end{array} \right\}. \quad (21)$$

A further objective is that all signals $u, e_1, \dots, e_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, e_q^{(r_q-1)}, e_{q+1}, \dots, e_m : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ should remain bounded.

The funnel boundary is given by the reciprocal of φ , see Fig. 1. It is explicitly allowed that $\varphi(0) = 0$, meaning that no restriction on the initial value is imposed since $\varphi(0) \|e(0)\| < 1$; the funnel boundary $1/\varphi$ has a pole at $t = 0$ in this case. Since every $\varphi \in \Phi_k$ is bounded, the boundary of the associated performance funnel \mathcal{F}_φ^m is bounded away from zero, which means that there exists $\lambda > 0$ with $1/\varphi(t) \geq \lambda$ for all $t > 0$. Further note that the funnel boundary is not necessarily monotonically decreasing, but it might be beneficial to choose a wider funnel over some later time interval, for instance in the presence of periodic disturbance or when the reference signal varies strongly. Various different funnel boundaries are possible, see e.g. [18, Sec. 3.2].

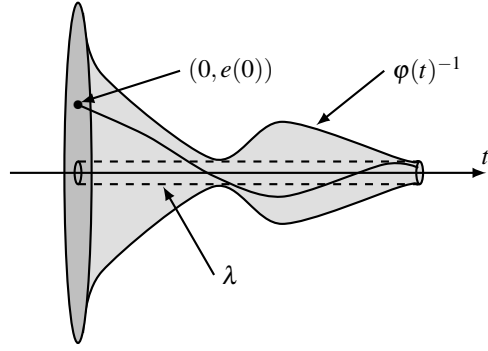


Fig. 1: Error evolution in a funnel \mathcal{F}_φ^1 with boundary $\varphi(t)^{-1}$ for $t > 0$.

4.2 Controller design

The funnel controller for systems of the form (18) satisfying Assumption 3.2 is of the following form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{For } i = 1, \dots, q : \\
 & \quad e_{i0}(t) = e_i(t) = y_i(t) - y_{\text{ref},i}(t), \\
 & \quad e_{i1}(t) = \dot{e}_{i0}(t) + k_{i0}(t)e_{i0}(t), \\
 & \quad e_{i2}(t) = \dot{e}_{i1}(t) + k_{i1}(t)e_{i1}(t), \\
 & \quad \vdots \\
 & \quad e_{i,r_i-1}(t) = \dot{e}_{i,r_i-2}(t) + k_{i,r_i-2}(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t), \\
 & \quad k_{ij}(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_{ij}^2(t)|e_{ij}(t)|^2}, \quad j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2. \\
 & \text{For } i = q + 1, \dots, m : \quad e_i(t) = y_i(t) - y_{\text{ref},i}(t), \\
 & \quad e_I(t) = (e_{1,r_1-1}(t), \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}(t))^\top, \quad e_{II}(t) = (e_{q+1}(t), \dots, e_m(t))^\top, \\
 & \quad k_I(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_I(t)^2 \|e_I(t)\|^2}, \quad k_{II}(t) = \frac{\hat{k}}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|e_{II}(t)\|^2}, \\
 & \quad u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_I(t) \\ u_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -k_I(t)e_I(t) \\ -k_{II}(t)e_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix},
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

where we impose the following conditions on the reference signal and funnel functions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y_{\text{ref}} = (y_{\text{ref},1}, \dots, y_{\text{ref},m})^\top, \quad y_{\text{ref},i} \in W^{r_i, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}), \quad i = 1, \dots, q \\
 & \quad y_{\text{ref},i} \in W^{1, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}), \quad i = q + 1, \dots, m \\
 & \varphi_I, \varphi_{II} \in \Phi_1, \quad \varphi_{ij} \in \Phi_{r_i-j}, \quad i = 1, \dots, q, \quad j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

We further assume that \hat{k} satisfies

$$\hat{k} > \alpha^{-1} \sup_{Y \in \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q}} \left\| f_2'(Y) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix} \right\|. \tag{24}$$

Remark 4.1.

- a) By a solution of the closed-loop system (18), (22) on $[-h, \omega)$, $\omega \in (0, \infty]$, with initial data y^0 as in (19) we mean a function $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^\top$ such that $y|_{[-h, 0]} = y^0$, $y_i \in C^{r_i-1}([-h, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and $y_i^{(r_i-1)}|_{[0, \omega)}$ is weakly differentiable for $i = 1, \dots, q$, $y_i \in C([-h, \omega] \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and $y_i|_{[0, \omega)}$ is weakly differentiable for $i = q+1, \dots, m$, and y satisfies the differential-algebraic equation in (18) with u defined in (22) in the weak sense. The solution y is called *maximal*, if it has no right extension that is also a solution, and *global*, if $\omega = \infty$.
- b) Assumption 3.2 (iii) together with condition (24) are essential for the solvability of the closed-loop system (18), (22), since they guarantee the invertibility of $\alpha \hat{k} I_{m-q} - f_3'(Y) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix}$. This property is crucial for the explicit solution of the algebraic constraint in the closed-loop system (18), (22).
- c) If the system (18) has strict relative, i.e., $q = m$ and $r_1 = \dots = r_m =: r > 0$, then it satisfies the assumptions of [7, Thm. 3.1]. In this case, the funnel controller (22) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{For } i = 1, \dots, m, \\
 & e_{i0}(t) = e_i(t) = y_i(t) - y_{\text{ref},i}(t), \\
 & e_{i1}(t) = \dot{e}_{i0}(t) + k_{i0}(t)e_{i0}(t), \\
 & e_{i2}(t) = \dot{e}_{i1}(t) + k_{i1}(t)e_{i1}(t), \\
 & \quad \vdots \\
 & e_{i,r-1}(t) = \dot{e}_{i,r-2}(t) + k_{i,r-2}(t)e_{i,r-2}(t), \\
 & k_{ij}(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_{ij}^2(t) \|e_{ij}(t)\|^2}, \quad j = 0, \dots, r-2, \\
 & e_{r-1}(t) = (e_{1,r-1}(t), \dots, e_{m,r-1}(t))^\top \\
 & k_{r-1}(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_{r-1}(t)^2 \|e_{r-1}(t)\|^2}, \\
 & u(t) = -k_{r-1}(t)e_{r-1}(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

This controller slightly differs from the one presented in [7] for systems with strict relative degree (even when we choose $\varphi_{ij} = \varphi_{1j}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$), which reads

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e_0(t) = e(t) = y(t) - y_{\text{ref}}(t), \\
 & e_1(t) = \dot{e}_0(t) + k_0(t)e_0(t), \\
 & e_2(t) = \dot{e}_1(t) + k_1(t)e_1(t), \\
 & \quad \vdots \\
 & e_{r-1}(t) = \dot{e}_{r-2}(t) + k_{r-2}(t)e_{r-2}(t), \\
 & k_i(t) = \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_i(t)^2 \|e_i(t)\|^2}, \quad i = 0, \dots, r-1, \\
 & u(t) = -k_{r-1}(t)e_{r-1}(t).
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

- d) If the system (18) satisfies $q = 0$, then the funnel controller (22) simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned}
 e(t) &= y(t) - y_{\text{ref}}(t), & k(t) &= \frac{\hat{k}}{1 - \varphi(t)^2 \|e(t)\|^2}, \\
 u(t) &= -k(t)e(t),
 \end{aligned}$$

and feasibility follows from the results in [5] where funnel control for this type has been considered.

- e) Let us stress again that a linear system of the form (17) does not completely belong to the class (18) as the fourth equation in (17) is not included. However, we like to emphasize that in

$$x_3(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{v-1} N^i E_{32} y^{(i+1)}(t),$$

the output y is required smooth enough for x_3 to be well defined. Nevertheless, the funnel controller (22) can also be applied to systems of the form (17). To see this, assume that there exists a solution to (22) applied to (17) except for the fourth equation. If the funnel functions φ_I, φ_{II} and φ_{ij} , $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ are additionally in $C^{v+1}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and y_{ref} is additionally in $W^{v+2, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$, then the solution $y|_{[0, \infty)}$ will be at least in $C^{v+1}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$, so that x_3 is well defined and continuously differentiable. The proof of this statement is similar to Step 2 of the proof of [3, Thm. 5.3]. Furthermore, using $y_{\text{ref}} \in W^{v+2, \infty}(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m)$ also yields boundedness of x_3 , cf. Step 4 of the proof of [3, Thm. 5.3].

Remark 4.2. Consider a system (18) which satisfies Assumption 3.2 and let the reference signal and funnel functions be as in (23). Since the second equation in (18) is an algebraic equation we need to guarantee that it is initially satisfied for a solution to exist. Since $T_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$ is causal it “localizes”, in a natural way, to an operator $\hat{T}_2 : C([-h, \omega] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow C^1([0, \omega] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$, cf. [21, Rem. 2.2]. With some abuse of notation, we will henceforth not distinguish between T_2 and its “localization” \hat{T}_2 . Note that for $\omega = 0$ we have that $\hat{T}_2 : C([-h, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$. Hence, an initial value y^0 as in (19) is called *consistent* for the closed loop system (18), (22), if

$$\begin{aligned} & f_2 \left(y_1^0(0), \dots, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_1-1} (y_1^0)(0), \dots, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_q-1} (y_q^0)(0), y_{q+1}^0(0), \dots, y_m^0(0) \right) \\ & + f_3(d_3(0), T_2(y^0)) + \Gamma_{II}(d_4(0), T_2(y^0)) u_I(0) + f_4(d_5(0), T_2(y^0)) u_{II}(0) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where $u_I(0), u_{II}(0)$ are defined by (22).

4.3 Feasibility of funnel control

We show feasibility of the funnel controller (22) for systems of the form (18) satisfying Assumption 3.2. The following theorem unifies and extends the funnel control results from [3–7], which are all special cases of it.

Theorem 4.3. *Consider a system (18) satisfying Assumption 3.2. Let y_{ref} and $\varphi_I, \varphi_{II}, \varphi_{ij}$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ be as in (23) and $\hat{k} > 0$ such that (24) holds. Then for any consistent initial value y^0 as in (19) (i.e., y^0 satisfies (26)) such that e_I, e_{II}, e_{ij} , $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ defined in (22) satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_I(0) \|e_I(0)\| < 1, \quad \varphi_{II}(0) \|e_{II}(0)\| < 1, \\ & \varphi_{ij}(0) |e_{ij}(0)| < 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, q, \quad j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

the application of the funnel controller (22) to (18) yields a closed-loop initial value problem that has a solution and every solution can be extended to a global solution. Furthermore, for every global solution $y(\cdot)$,

- (i) *the input $u : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and the gain functions $k_I, k_{II}, k_{ij} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ are bounded;*

- (ii) the functions $e_I : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q$, $e_{II} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q}$ and $e_{ij} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ evolve in their respective performance funnels, i.e., for all $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ and $t \geq 0$ we have

$$(t, e_I(t)) \in \mathcal{F}_{\phi_I}^q, (t, e_{II}(t)) \in \mathcal{F}_{\phi_{II}}^{m-q}, (t, e_{ij}(t)) \in \mathcal{F}_{\phi_{ij}}^1.$$

Furthermore, the signals $e_I(\cdot)$, $e_{II}(\cdot)$, $e_{ij}(\cdot)$ are uniformly bounded away from the funnel boundaries in the following sense:

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \varepsilon_I > 0 \forall t > 0 : & \|e_I(t)\| \leq \phi_I(t)^{-1} - \varepsilon_I, \\ \exists \varepsilon_{II} > 0 \forall t > 0 : & \|e_{II}(t)\| \leq \phi_{II}(t)^{-1} - \varepsilon_{II}, \\ \forall i = 1, \dots, q, j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2 \exists \varepsilon_{ij} > 0 \forall t > 0 : & |e_{ij}(t)| \leq \phi_{ij}(t)^{-1} - \varepsilon_{ij}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

In particular, each error component $e_i(t) = y_i - y_{\text{ref},i}(t)$ evolves in the funnel $\mathcal{F}_{\phi_{i0}}^1$, for $i = 1, \dots, q$, or $\mathcal{F}_{\phi_{II}}^1$, for $i = q + 1, \dots, m$, resp., and stays uniformly away from its boundary.

The proof of this theorem is similar to the one of [7, Thm. 3.1], where the feasibility of the funnel controller (25) for ODE systems with strict relative degree has been treated. However, one of the additional difficulties in proving this theorem is that the closed-loop system (18), (22) is now a DAE because of the second equation in (18).

Proof. We proceed in several steps.

Step 1: We show that a maximal solution $y : [-h, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $\omega \in (0, \infty]$, of the closed-loop system (18), (22) exists. To this end, we seek to reformulate (18), (22) as an initial value problem of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X}_I(t) &= F_I \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, T_1 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right), \\ 0 &= F_{II} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} X_I|_{[-h,0]} &= \left(y_1^0, \dots, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_1-1} y_1^0, \dots, \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_q-1} y_q^0 \right)^\top, \\ X_{II}|_{[-h,0]} &= \left(y_{q+1}^0, \dots, y_m^0 \right)^\top. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Step 1a: Define, for $i = 1, \dots, q$, and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$, the sets

$$\mathcal{D}_{ij} := \left\{ (t, e_{i0}, \dots, e_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R} \mid (t, e_{i\ell}) \in \mathcal{F}_{\phi_{i\ell}}^1, \ell = 0, \dots, j \right\},$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{\phi_{i\ell}}^1$ is as in (20), and the functions $K_{ij} : \mathcal{D}_{ij} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ recursively by

$$\begin{aligned} K_{i0}(t, e_{i0}) &:= \frac{e_{i0}}{1 - \phi_{i0}^2(t) |e_{i0}|^2}, \\ K_{ij}(t, e_{i0}, \dots, e_{ij}) &:= \frac{e_{ij}}{1 - \phi_{ij}^2(t) |e_{ij}|^2} + \frac{\partial K_{i,j-1}}{\partial t}(t, e_{i0}, \dots, e_{i,j-1}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-1} \frac{\partial K_{i,j-1}}{\partial e_{i\ell}}(t, e_{i0}, \dots, e_{i,j-1}) \left(e_{i,\ell+1} - \frac{e_{i\ell}}{1 - \phi_{i\ell}^2(t) |e_{i\ell}|^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Now recall that $\bar{r} = r_1 + \dots + r_q$ and set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_I &:= \{ (t, e_{10}, \dots, e_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}} \mid \\ &\quad \forall i = 1, \dots, q: (t, e_{i0}, \dots, e_{i,r_i-2}) \in \mathcal{D}_{i,r_i-2} \wedge (t, e_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}) \in \mathcal{F}_{\Phi_i}^q \}, \\ \mathcal{D}_{II} &:= \mathcal{F}_{\Phi_{II}}^{m-q}, \\ \mathcal{D} &:= \{ (t, e_I, e_{II}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-q} \mid (t, e_I) \in \mathcal{D}_I \wedge (t, e_{II}) \in \mathcal{D}_{II} \}. \end{aligned}$$

Choose some interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ with $0 \in I$ and let

$$(e_{10}, \dots, e_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}}$$

be sufficiently smooth such that for all $t \in I$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (t, e_{10}(t), \dots, e_{1,r_1-1}(t), \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}(t)) &\in \mathcal{D}_I, \\ (t, e_{q+1}(t), \dots, e_m(t)) &\in \mathcal{D}_{II} \end{aligned}$$

and $(e_{i0}, \dots, e_{i,r_i-1})$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, satisfies the relations in (22). Then $e_i = e_{i0}$ satisfies, on the interval I ,

$$e_i^{(j)} = e_{ij} - \sum_{\ell=0}^{j-1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{j-1-\ell} k_{i\ell} e_{i\ell}, \quad i = 1, \dots, q, \quad j = 1, \dots, r_i - 1. \quad (31)$$

Step 1b: We show by induction that for all $i = 1, \dots, q$, and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ we have

$$\forall t \in I: \sum_{\ell=0}^j \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{j-\ell} \left(k_{i\ell}(t) e_{i\ell}(t) \right) = K_{ij}(t, e_{i0}(t), \dots, e_{ij}(t)). \quad (32)$$

Fix $t \in I$. Equation (32) is obviously true for $j = 0$. Assume that $j \in \{1, \dots, r_i - 2\}$ and the statement holds for $j - 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=0}^j \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{j-\ell} \left(k_{i\ell}(t) e_{i\ell}(t) \right) &= k_{ij}(t) e_{ij}(t) + \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{j-1} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{j-\ell-1} \left(k_{i\ell}(t) e_{i\ell}(t) \right) \right) \\ &= k_{ij}(t) e_{ij}(t) + \frac{d}{dt} K_{i,j-1}(t, e_{i0}(t), \dots, e_{i,j-1}(t)) \\ &= K_{ij}(t, e_{i0}(t), \dots, e_{ij}(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (32) is shown and, invoking (31), we have for all $i = 1, \dots, q$ and $t \in I$ that

$$e_i^{(j)}(t) = e_{ij}(t) - K_{i,j-1}(t, e_{i0}(t), \dots, e_{i,j-1}(t)), \quad j = 1, \dots, r_i - 1. \quad (33)$$

Step 1c: Define, for $i = 1, \dots, q$,

$$\tilde{K}_{i0} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (t, y_{i0}) \mapsto y_{i0} - y_{\text{ref},i}(t)$$

and the set

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{i0} := \{ (t, y_i) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R} \mid (t, \tilde{K}_{i0}(t, y_i)) \in \mathcal{D}_{i0} \}.$$

Furthermore, recursively define the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}_{ij} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{i,j-1} \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \\ (t, y_{i0}, \dots, y_{ij}) &\mapsto y_{ij} - y_{\text{ref},i}^{(j)}(t) + K_{i,j-1}(t, \tilde{K}_{i0}(t, y_{i0}), \dots, \tilde{K}_{i,j-1}(t, y_{i0}, \dots, y_{i,j-1})), \end{aligned}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, r_i - 1$ and the sets

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{ij} := \left\{ (t, y_{i0}, \dots, y_{ij}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{i,j-1} \times \mathbb{R} \mid (t, \tilde{K}_{i0}(t, y_{i0}), \dots, \tilde{K}_{ij}(t, y_{i0}, \dots, y_{ij})) \in \mathcal{D}_{ij} \right\}$$

for $j = 1, \dots, r_i - 2$. Then it follows from (33) and a simple induction that for all $t \in I$, $i = 1, \dots, q$, and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 1$ we have

$$e_{ij}(t) = \tilde{K}_{ij}(t, y_i(t), \dots, y_i^{(j)}(t)).$$

Now, define

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_I &:= \left\{ (t, y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}} \mid \right. \\ &\quad \forall i = 1, \dots, q: (t, y_{i0}, \dots, y_{i,r_i-1}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{i,r_i-2} \times \mathbb{R} \\ &\quad \left. \wedge (t, \tilde{K}_{1,r_1-1}(t, y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}), \dots, \tilde{K}_{q,r_q-1}(t, y_{q0}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1})) \in \mathcal{F}_{\varphi_I}^q \right\}, \\ \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{II} &:= \left\{ (t, y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-q} \mid (t, y_{q+1} - y_{\text{ref},q+1}(t), \dots, y_m - y_{\text{ref},m}(t)) \in \mathcal{D}_{II} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the map

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{K}_I : \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_I &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q, (t, y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}) \\ &\mapsto \left(\tilde{K}_{1,r_1-1}(t, y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}), \dots, \tilde{K}_{q,r_q-1}(t, y_{q0}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}) \right)^\top, \end{aligned}$$

then we find that, for all $t \in I$,

$$e_I(t) := (e_{1,r_1-1}(t), \dots, e_{q,r_q-1}(t))^\top = \tilde{K}_I \left(t, y_1(t), \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}(t) \right).$$

Further denote, for $t \in I$,

$$\begin{aligned} X_I(t) &= \left(y_1(t), \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}(t) \right)^\top, & X_{II}(t) &= (y_{q+1}(t), \dots, y_m(t))^\top, \\ X_{\text{ref},II}(t) &= (y_{\text{ref},q+1}(t), \dots, y_{\text{ref},m}(t))^\top, \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} e_I(t) &= \tilde{K}_I(t, X_I(t)), \\ e_{II}(t) &:= (y_{q+1}(t) - y_{\text{ref},q+1}(t), \dots, y_m(t) - y_{\text{ref},m}(t))^\top = X_{II}(t) - X_{\text{ref},II}(t) \end{aligned}$$

and the feedback u in (22) reads

$$u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-\tilde{K}_I(t, X_I(t))}{1 - \varphi_I(t)^2 \|\tilde{K}_I(t, X_I(t))\|^2} \\ \frac{-\hat{k}(X_{II}(t) - X_{\text{ref},II}(t))}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II}(t) - X_{\text{ref},II}(t)\|^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Step 1d: Now, we set

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \text{diag} \left((e_1^{[r_1]})^\top, \dots, (e_1^{[r_q]})^\top \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times \bar{r}}, \\ S &= \begin{bmatrix} H & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times (\bar{r} + m - q)}, \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

where $e_1^{[k]} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ is the first canonical unit vector. This construction yields

$$\forall t \in I: \quad S \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix} = y(t).$$

We define an operator $\hat{T}_2 : C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q}) \rightarrow C^1(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$ such that for $\zeta_1 \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}})$, $\zeta_2 \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q})$ we have

$$\hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} (t) := T_2 \left(S \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) (t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

Since $T_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$ we obtain that $\hat{T}_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{\bar{r}+m-q,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$. Set

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}} := \{ (t, X_I, X_{II}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-q} \mid (t, X_I) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_I \text{ and } (t, X_{II}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{II} \}.$$

We rewrite f_1 , and Γ_I from system (18) in vector form

$$f_1 = \begin{pmatrix} f_1^1 \\ \vdots \\ f_1^q \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Gamma_I = \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_I^1 \\ \vdots \\ \Gamma_I^q \end{pmatrix}$$

with components $f_1^i \in C(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and $\Gamma_I^i \in C(\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{1 \times q})$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$. We now define functions $F_I : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}}$, $F_{II} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q}$ with

$$F_I : \left(t, \underbrace{y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}}_{=X_I}, \underbrace{y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m}_{=X_{II}}, \eta \right) \mapsto \left(\begin{aligned} & y_{11}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}, f_1^1(d_1(t), \eta) - \frac{\Gamma_I^1(d_2(t), \eta) \tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)}{1 - \varphi_I(t)^2 \|\tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)\|^2}, \\ & \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}, f_1^q(d_1(t), \eta) - \frac{\Gamma_I^q(d_2(t), \eta) \tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)}{1 - \varphi_I(t)^2 \|\tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)\|^2} \end{aligned} \right),$$

$$F_{II} : \left(t, \underbrace{y_{10}, \dots, y_{1,r_1-1}, \dots, y_{q,r_q-1}}_{=X_I}, \underbrace{y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m}_{=X_{II}}, \eta \right) \mapsto \left(\begin{aligned} & f_2(X_I, X_{II}) + f_3(d_3(t), \eta) - \frac{\Gamma_{II}(d_4(t), \eta) \tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)}{1 - \varphi_I(t)^2 \|\tilde{K}_I(t, X_I)\|^2} \\ & - f_4(d_5(t), \eta) \frac{\hat{k}(X_{II} - X_{\text{ref},II}(t))}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II} - X_{\text{ref},II}(t)\|^2} \end{aligned} \right).$$

Then the closed-loop system (18), (22) is equivalent to (29).

Step 1e: In order to show that (29) has a solution we take the derivative of the second equation and rewrite it appropriately. First observe that since $T_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}^{\text{DAE}}$ there exist $z \in C(\mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$ and $\tilde{T}_2 \in \mathbb{T}_{m,k,h}$ such that

$$\forall \zeta \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \forall t \geq 0 : \frac{d}{dt}(T_2 \zeta)(t) = z(\zeta(t), (\tilde{T}_2 \zeta)(t)).$$

Now define the operator $\hat{T}_3 : C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q}) \rightarrow C(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k)$ by the property that for $\zeta_1 \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}})$, $\zeta_2 \in C([-h, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q})$ we have

$$\hat{T}_3 \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} (t) := \tilde{T}_2 \left(S \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) (t), \quad t \geq 0,$$

then $\hat{T}_3 \in \mathbb{T}_{\bar{r}+m-q,k,h}$. A differentiation of the second equation in (29) yields

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial t} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) + \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_I} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \dot{X}_I(t) \\ &+ \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_{II}} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \dot{X}_{II}(t) \\ &+ \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial \eta} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} \right) (t), \end{aligned}$$

by which, using the first equation in (29) and

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} \right) (t) = z \left(S \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_3 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right),$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_{II}} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \dot{X}_{II}(t) \\ = \hat{F}_{II} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, T_1 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t), \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t), \hat{T}_3 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some $\hat{F}_{II} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^{3k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q}$. We show that the matrix

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_{II}}(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta) &= \frac{\partial f_2(X_I, X_{II})}{\partial X_{II}} - \frac{\hat{k} f_4(d_5(t), \eta)}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t)\|^2} \\ &\cdot \left(I_{m-q} + \frac{2\varphi_{II}(t)^2 (X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t))(X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t))^\top}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t)\|^2} \right) \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

is invertible for all $(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^k$: The symmetry and positive semi-definiteness of

$$\mathcal{G}(t, X_{II}) := \frac{2\varphi_{II}(t)^2 (X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t))(X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t))^\top}{1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t)\|^2}$$

implies positive definiteness (and hence invertibility) of $I_{m-q} + \mathcal{G}(t, X_{II})$ for all $(t, X_{II}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{II}$, and by [5, Lem. 3.3] we further have

$$\left\| (I_{m-q} + \mathcal{G}(t, X_{II}))^{-1} \right\| \leq 1.$$

Therefore, according to (24) and Assumption 3.2 (iv), we have for all $(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^k$ that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| (1 - \varphi_{II}(t)^2 \|X_{II} - X_{\text{ref}, II}(t)\|^2) \hat{k}^{-1} \left[f_4(d_5(t), \eta) \right]^{-1} (I_{m-q} + \mathcal{G}(t, X_{II}))^{-1} \frac{\partial f_2(X_I, X_{II})}{\partial X_{II}} \right\| \\ \leq \hat{k}^{-1} \alpha^{-1} \left\| \frac{\partial f_2(X_I, X_{II})}{\partial X_{II}} \right\| \stackrel{(24)}{<} 1. \end{aligned}$$

This implies invertibility of $\frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_{II}}(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta)$ for all $(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^k$. With $\tilde{F}_{II} : \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \mathbb{R}^{3k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-q}$ defined by

$$\tilde{F}_{II}(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) := \left(\frac{\partial F_{II}}{\partial X_{II}}(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta_2) \right)^{-1} \hat{F}_{II}(t, X_I, X_{II}, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$$

and the first equation in (29) we obtain the ODE

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{X}_I(t) &= F_I \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, T_1 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right), \\ \dot{X}_{II}(t) &= \tilde{F}_{II} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, T_1 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t), \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t), \hat{T}_3 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right),\end{aligned}\quad (36)$$

with initial conditions (30).

Step 1f: Consider the initial value problem (36), (30), then we have $(0, X_I(0), X_{II}(0)) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$, F_I is measurable in t , continuous in (X_I, X_{II}, η) , and locally essentially bounded, and \tilde{F}_{II} is measurable in t , continuous in $(X_I, X_{II}, \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, and locally essentially bounded. Therefore, by [21, Theorem B.1]¹ we obtain existence of solutions to (36), and every solution can be extended to a maximal solution. Furthermore, for a maximal solution $(X_I, X_{II}) : [-h, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q}$, $\omega \in (0, \infty]$, of (36), (30) the closure of the graph of this solution is not a compact subset of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

We show that (X_I, X_{II}) is also a maximal solution of (29). Since (X_I, X_{II}) is particular satisfies, by construction,

$$\forall t \in [0, \omega) : 0 = \frac{d}{dt} F_{II} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right),$$

there exists $c \in \mathbb{R}^{m-q}$ such that

$$\forall t \in [0, \omega) : c = F_{II} \left(t, \begin{pmatrix} X_I(t) \\ X_{II}(t) \end{pmatrix}, \hat{T}_2 \begin{pmatrix} X_I \\ X_{II} \end{pmatrix} (t) \right).$$

Invoking (30), the definition of F_{II} and \hat{T}_2 , and the consistency condition (26) we may infer that $c = 0$. Therefore, (X_I, X_{II}) is a solution of (29). Furthermore, (X_I, X_{II}) is also a maximal solution of (29), since any right extension would be a solution of (36) following the procedure in Step 1e, a contradiction.

Recall $X_I(t) = (y_1(t), \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}(t))^\top$, $X_{II}(t) = (y_{q+1}(t), \dots, y_m(t))^\top$ and define

$$(e_{10}, \dots, e_{1, r_1-1}, \dots, e_{q, r_q-1}, e_{q+1}, \dots, e_m) : [0, \omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{r}+m-q} \quad (37)$$

by

$$\begin{aligned}e_{ij}(t) &= \tilde{K}_{ij}(t, y_i(t), \dots, y_i^{(j)}(t)), & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, q \text{ and } j = 0, \dots, r_i - 1, \\ e_i(t) &= y_i(t) - y_{\text{ref}, i}(t), & \text{for } i = q + 1, \dots, m,\end{aligned}$$

then the closure of the graph of the function in (37) is not a compact subset of \mathcal{D} .

Step 2: We show boundedness of the gain functions $k_I(\cdot)$, $k_{II}(\cdot)$ and $k_{ij}(\cdot)$ as in (22) on $[0, \omega)$. This also proves (28).

Step 2a: The proof of boundedness of $k_{ij}(\cdot)$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ on $[0, \omega)$ is analogous to Step 2a of the proof of [7, Thm. 3.1] and hence omitted.

Step 2b: We prove by induction that there exist constants $M_{ij}^\ell, N_{ij}^\ell, K_{ij}^\ell > 0$ such that, for all $t \in [0, \omega)$,

$$\left| \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^\ell [k_{ij}(t) e_{ij}(t)] \right| \leq M_{ij}^\ell, \quad \left| \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^\ell e_{ij}(t) \right| \leq N_{ij}^\ell, \quad \left| \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^\ell k_{ij}(t) \right| \leq K_{ij}^\ell, \quad (38)$$

¹ In [21] a domain $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}$ is considered, but the generalization to the higher dimensional case is straightforward.

for $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$, and $\ell = 0, \dots, r_i - 1 - j$.

First, we may infer from *Step 2a* that $k_{ij}(\cdot)$, for $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$, are bounded. Furthermore, e_{ij} are bounded since they evolve in the respective performance funnels. Therefore, for each $i = 1, \dots, q$ and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$, (38) is true whenever $\ell = 0$. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, q\}$. We prove (38) for $j = r_i - 2$ and $\ell = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_{i,r_i-2}(t) &= e_{i,r_i-1}(t) - k_{i,r_i-2}(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t), \\ \dot{k}_{i,r_i-2}(t) &= 2k_{i,r_i-2}^2(t)(\varphi_{i,r_i-2}^2(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t)\dot{e}_{i,r_i-2}(t) \\ &\quad + \varphi_{i,r_i-2}(t)\dot{\varphi}_{i,r_i-2}(t)|e_{i,r_i-2}(t)|^2), \\ \frac{d}{dt}[k_{i,r_i-2}(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t)] &= \dot{k}_{i,r_i-2}(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t) + k_{i,r_i-2}(t)\dot{e}_{i,r_i-2}(t). \end{aligned}$$

Boundedness of k_{i,r_i-2} , φ_{i,r_i-2} , $\dot{\varphi}_{i,r_i-2}$, e_{i,r_i-2} together with the above equations implies that $\dot{e}_{i,r_i-2}(t)$, $\dot{k}_{i,r_i-2}(t)$ and $\frac{d}{dt}[k_{i,r_i-2}(t)e_{i,r_i-2}(t)]$ are bounded. Now consider indices $s \in \{0, \dots, r_i - 3\}$ and $l \in \{0, \dots, r_i - 1 - s\}$ and assume that (38) is true for all $j = s + 1, \dots, r_i - 2$ and all $\ell = 0, \dots, r_i - 1 - j$ as well as for $j = s$ and all $\ell = 0, \dots, l - 1$. We show that it is true for $j = s$ and $\ell = l$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^l e_{is}(t) &= \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{l-1} [e_{i,s+1}(t) - k_{is}(t)e_{is}(t)] \\ &= \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{l-1} e_{i,s+1}(t) - \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{l-1} [k_{is}(t)e_{is}(t)], \\ \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^l k_{is}(t) &= \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{l-1} \left(2k_{is}^2(t)(\varphi_{is}^2(t)e_{is}(t)\dot{e}_{is}(t) + \varphi_{is}(t)\dot{\varphi}_{is}(t)|e_{is}(t)|^2)\right), \\ \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^l [k_{is}(t)e_{is}(t)] &= \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{l-1} (\dot{k}_{is}(t)e_{is}(t) + k_{is}(t)\dot{e}_{is}(t)). \end{aligned}$$

Then, successive application of the product rule and using the induction hypothesis as well as the fact that $\varphi_{is}, \dot{\varphi}_{is}, \dots, \varphi_{is}^{(r_i-s)}$ are bounded, yields that the above terms are bounded. Therefore, the proof of (38) is complete.

It follows from (38) and (31) that, for all $i = 1, \dots, q$ and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 1$, $e_i^{(j)}$ is bounded on $[0, \omega)$.

Step 2c: We show that $k_I(\cdot)$ as in (22) is bounded. It follows from (31) that, for $i = 1, \dots, q$,

$$e_i^{(r_i)}(t) = \dot{e}_{i,r_i-1}(t) - \sum_{j=0}^{r_i-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{r_i-1-j} [k_{ij}(t)e_{ij}(t)].$$

Then we find that by (29)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{e}_I(t) &= f_1\left(d_1(t), T_1(y_1, \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}, y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m)(t)\right) \\ &\quad - \Gamma_I\left(d_1(t), T_1(y_1, \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}, \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}, y_{q+1}, \dots, y_m)(t)\right) k_I(t) e_I(t) \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=0}^{r_1-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{r_1-1-j} k_{1j}(t) e_{1j}(t) \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r_2-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{r_2-1-j} k_{2j}(t) e_{2j}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r_q-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)^{r_q-1-j} k_{qj}(t) e_{qj}(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_{\text{ref},1}^{(r_1)}(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_{\text{ref},q}^{(r_q)}(t) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

Again we use $X_I(t) = \left(y_1(t), \dots, y_1^{(r_1-1)}(t), \dots, y_q^{(r_q-1)}(t) \right)^\top$, $X_{II}(t) = (y_{q+1}(t), \dots, y_m(t))^\top$ and we set, for $t \in [0, \omega)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{F}_I(t) := & f_1 \left(d_1(t), T_1(X_I, X_{II})(t) \right) \\ & + \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=0}^{r_1-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_1-1-j} k_{1j}(t) e_{1j}(t) \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r_2-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_2-1-j} k_{2j}(t) e_{2j}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=0}^{r_q-2} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right)^{r_q-1-j} k_{qj}(t) e_{qj}(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_{\text{ref},1}^{(r_1)}(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_{\text{ref},q}^{(r_q)}(t) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

We obtain from (38) and (31) that $e_i^{(j)}$ is bounded on the interval $[0, \omega)$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$ and $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$. Furthermore, e_I evolves in the performance funnel $\mathcal{F}_{\phi_I}^q$, thus $|e_{i,r_i-1}(t)|^2 \leq \|e_I(t)\|^2 < \phi_I(t)^{-1}$ for all $t \in [0, \omega)$, so e_{i,r_i-1} is bounded on $[0, \omega)$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$. Invoking boundedness of $y_{\text{ref},i}^{(j)}$ yields boundedness of $y_i^{(j)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$, $j = 0, \dots, r_i - 1$. Then the bounded-input, bounded-output property of T_1 in Definition 3.1 (iii) implies that $T_1(X_I, X_{II})$ is bounded by

$$M_{T_1} := \|T_1(X_I, X_{II})\|_{[0, \omega)}^\infty.$$

This property together with (38), continuity of f_1 and boundedness of d_1 yields that $\hat{F}_I(\cdot)$ is bounded on $[0, \omega)$. In other words, there exists some $M_{\hat{F}_I} > 0$ such that $\|\hat{F}_I\|_{[0, \omega)}^\infty \leq M_{\hat{F}_I}$. Now define the compact set

$$\Omega = \left\{ (\delta, \eta, e_I) \in \mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^q \mid \|\delta\| \leq \|d_2\|_{[0, \omega)}^\infty, \|\eta\| \leq M_{T_1}, \|e_I\| = 1 \right\},$$

then, since $\Gamma_I + \Gamma_I^\top$ is pointwise positive definite by Assumption 3.2 (i) and the map

$$\Omega \ni (\delta, \eta, e_I) \mapsto e_I^\top (\Gamma_I(\delta, \eta) + \Gamma_I(\delta, \eta)^\top) e_I \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

is continuous, it follows that there exists $\gamma > 0$ such that

$$\forall (\delta, \eta, e_I) \in \Omega : e_I^\top (\Gamma_I(\delta, \eta) + \Gamma_I(\delta, \eta)^\top) e_I \geq \gamma.$$

Therefore, we have for all $t \in [0, \omega)$ that

$$e_I(t)^\top \left(\Gamma_I(d_1(t), T_1(X_I, X_{II})(t)) + \Gamma_I(d_1(t), T_1(X_I, X_{II})(t))^\top \right) e_I(t) \geq \gamma \|e_I(t)\|^2.$$

Now, set $\psi_I(t) := \phi_I(t)^{-1}$ for $t \in (0, \omega)$, let $T_I \in (0, \omega)$ be arbitrary but fixed and set $\lambda_I := \inf_{t \in (0, \omega)} \psi_I(t)$. Since ϕ_I is bounded and $\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \phi_I(t) > 0$ we find that $\frac{d}{dt} \psi_I|_{[0, \omega)}$ is bounded and hence $\psi_I|_{[0, \omega)}$ is Lipschitz continuous with Lipschitz bound $L_I > 0$. Choose $\varepsilon_I > 0$ small enough such that

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_I \leq & \min \left\{ \frac{\lambda_I}{2}, \inf_{t \in (0, T_I]} (\psi_I(t) - \|e_I(t)\|) \right\} \\ \text{and } L_I \leq & \frac{\lambda_I^2}{8\varepsilon_I} \gamma - M_{\hat{F}_I}, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

We show that

$$\forall t \in (0, \omega) : \psi_I(t) - \|e_I(t)\| \geq \varepsilon_I. \quad (42)$$

By definition of ε_I this holds on $(0, T_I]$. Seeking a contradiction suppose that

$$\exists t_{I,1} \in [T_I, \omega) : \psi_I(t_{I,1}) - \|e_I(t_{I,1})\| < \varepsilon_I.$$

Set $t_{I,0} = \max\{t \in [T_I, t_{I,1}) \mid \psi_I(t) - \|e_I(t)\| = \varepsilon_I\}$. Then, for all $t \in [t_{I,0}, t_{I,1}]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_I(t) - \|e_I(t)\| &\leq \varepsilon_I, \\ \|e_I(t)\| &\geq \psi_I(t) - \varepsilon_I \geq \frac{\lambda_I}{2}, \\ k_I(t) &= \frac{1}{1 - \varphi_I^2(t)\|e_I(t)\|^2} \geq \frac{\lambda_I}{2\varepsilon_I}. \end{aligned}$$

Then it follows from (39) and (40) that for all $t \in [t_{I,0}, t_{I,1}]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|e_I(t)\|^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(e_I^\top(t) \dot{e}_I(t) + \dot{e}_I^\top(t) e_I(t) \right) \\ &= e_I^\top(t) \left(\hat{F}_I(t) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\Gamma_I(d_1(t), T_1(X_I, X_{II})(t)) + \Gamma_I(d_1(t), T_1(X_I, X_{II})(t))^\top \right) k_I(t) e_I(t) \right) \\ &\leq \left(M_{\hat{F}_I} - \frac{\lambda_I^2}{8\varepsilon_I} \gamma \right) \|e_I(t)\| \stackrel{(41)}{\leq} -L_I \|e_I(t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Then, using $\|e_I(t)\| \geq \frac{\lambda_I}{2} > 0$ for all $t \in [t_{I,0}, t_{I,1}]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_I(t_{I,1})\| - \|e_I(t_{I,0})\| &= \int_{t_{I,0}}^{t_{I,1}} \frac{1}{2} \|e_I(t)\|^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \|e_I(t)\|^2 dt \\ &\leq -L_I(t_{I,1} - t_{I,0}) \leq -|\psi_I(t_{I,1}) - \psi_I(t_{I,0})| \leq \psi_I(t_{I,1}) - \psi_I(t_{I,0}), \end{aligned}$$

and thus we obtain $\varepsilon_I = \psi_I(t_{I,0}) - \|e_I(t_{I,0})\| \leq \psi_I(t_{I,1}) - \|e_I(t_{I,1})\| < \varepsilon_I$, a contradiction.

Step 2d: We show that $k_{II}(\cdot)$ as in (22) is bounded. Seeking a contradiction, we assume that $k_{II}(t) \rightarrow \infty$ for $t \rightarrow \omega$. Set, for $t \in [0, \omega)$,

$$\check{F}_{II}(t) := f_2(X_I(t), X_{II}(t)) + f_3(d_3(t), (T_2y)(t)) - \Gamma_{II}(d_4(t), (T_2y)(t)) k_I(t) e_I(t). \quad (43)$$

Since k_I is bounded on $[0, \omega)$ by Step 2c, it follows from Step 2b, boundedness of $T_2(y)$, d_3 and d_4 and continuity of f_2 , f_3 and Γ_{II} that $\check{F}_{II}(\cdot)$ is bounded on $[0, \omega)$. By (29) we have

$$0 = \check{F}_{II}(t) - f_4(d_5(t), (T_2y)(t)) k_{II}(t) e_{II}(t). \quad (44)$$

We show that $e_{II}(t) \rightarrow 0$ for $t \rightarrow \omega$. Seeking a contradiction, assume that there exist $\kappa > 0$ and a sequence $(t_n) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ with $t_n \nearrow \omega$ such that $\|e_{II}(t_n)\| \geq \kappa$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, from (44) we obtain, for all $t \in [0, \omega)$,

$$\|\check{F}_{II}(t)\| = \|f_4(d_5(t), (T_2y)(t)) k_{II}(t) e_{II}(t)\| = |f_4(d_5(t), (T_2y)(t))| \cdot |k_{II}(t)| \cdot \|e_{II}(t)\|.$$

Since $k_{II}(t) \rightarrow \infty$ for $t \rightarrow \omega$, $\|e_{II}(t_n)\| \geq \kappa$ and $f_4(d_5(t_n), (T_2y)(t_n)) \geq \alpha$, we find that

$$\|\check{F}_{II}(t_n)\| \geq \alpha \kappa k_{II}(t_n) \rightarrow \infty \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

which contradicts boundedness of $\check{F}_H(\cdot)$.

Hence, we have $e_H(t) \rightarrow 0$ for $t \rightarrow \omega$, by which $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_H(t)^2 \|e_H(t)\|^2 = 0$ because $\varphi_H(\cdot)$ is bounded. This leads to the contradiction $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} k_H(t) = \hat{k}$, thus $k_H(\cdot)$ is bounded.

Step 3: We show that $\omega = \infty$. Seeking a contradiction, we assume that $\omega < \infty$. Then, since e_I, e_H, k_I, k_H and e_{ij}, k_{ij} are bounded for $i = 1, \dots, q, j = 0, \dots, r_i - 2$ by Step 2, it follows that the closure of the graph of the function in (37) is a compact subset of \mathcal{D} , which is a contradiction. This finishes the proof of the theorem. \square

5 Simulations

In this section we illustrate the application of the funnel controller (22) by considering the following academic example:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{y}_1(t) &= -\sin y_1(t) + y_1(t)\dot{y}_1(t) + y_2(t)^2 \\ &\quad + \dot{y}_1(t)^2 T(y_1, y_2)(t) + (y_1(t)^2 + y_2(t)^4 + 1)u_I(t), \\ 0 &= y_1(t)^3 + y_1(t)\dot{y}_1(t)^3 + y_2(t) + T(y_1, y_2)(t) + \\ &\quad + T(y_1, y_2)(t)u_I(t) + u_H(t), \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

where $T : C(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m) \rightarrow C^1(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ is given by

$$T(y_1, y_2)(t) := e^{-2t} \eta^0 + \int_0^t e^{-2(t-s)} (2y_1(s) - y_2(s)) ds, \quad t \geq 0,$$

for any fix $\eta^0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Similar as we have calculated for the operator T_2 on page 15, we may calculate that $T \in \mathbb{T}_{2,1,0}^{\text{DAE}}$. Define

$$T_1(y_1, y_1^d, y_2)(t) := \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_1^d(t) \\ y_2(t) \\ T(y_1, y_2)(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

then $T_1 \in \mathbb{T}_{2,3,0}$, and set $T_2 := T$. Furthermore, define the functions

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 : \mathbb{R}^4 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \mapsto -\sin \eta_1 + \eta_3 \eta_2 + \eta_3^2 + \eta_2^2 \eta_4, \\ \Gamma : \mathbb{R}^4 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \mapsto \eta_1^2 + \eta_3^4 + 1, \\ f_2 : \mathbb{R}^4 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (y_1, y_1^d, y_2) \mapsto y_1^3 + y_1 (y_1^d)^3 + y_2, \\ f_3 : \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \eta \mapsto \eta, \\ \Gamma_H : \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \eta \mapsto \eta, \\ f_4 : \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \eta \mapsto 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then system (45) is of the form (18) with $m = 2, q = 1$ and $r_1 = 2$. It is straightforward to check that Assumption 3.2 is satisfied. In particular, condition (iii) is satisfied, because

$$f_2'(y_1, y_1^d, y_2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{m-q} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y_2}(y_1, y_1^d, y_2) = 1$$

is bounded. Furthermore, $f_4(\eta) \geq 1 =: \alpha$ for all $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$, and hence we may choose $\hat{k} = 2$, with which condition (24) is satisfied.

For the simulation we choose the reference signal $y_{\text{ref}}(t) = (\cos 2t, \sin t)^\top$, and initial values

$$y_1(0) = \dot{y}_1(0) = y_2(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta^0 = 0.$$

For the controller (22) we choose the funnel functions $\varphi_{10} = \varphi_I = \varphi_{II} = \varphi$ with

$$\varphi : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad t \mapsto \frac{1}{2}te^{-t} + 2\arctan t.$$

It is straightforward to check that $\dot{\varphi}$ and $\ddot{\varphi}$ are bounded, thus $\varphi \in \Phi_2$. Moreover, since $\varphi(0) = 0$, no restriction is put on the initial error and we find that (27) is satisfied and $k_{10}(0) = k_I(0) = 1$ and $k_{II}(0) = 2$. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} e_I(0) &= e_{1,1}(0) = \dot{e}_{10}(0) + k_{10}(0)e_{10}(0) = \dot{y}_1(0) - \dot{y}_{\text{ref},1}(0) + k_{10}(0)(y_1(0) - y_{\text{ref},1}(0)) = -1, \\ e_{II}(0) &= y_2(0) - y_{\text{ref},2}(0) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and hence we obtain

$$u_I(0) = -k_I(0)e_I(0) = 1, \quad u_{II}(0) = -k_{II}(0)e_{II}(0) = 0.$$

Since $h = 0$, we find that in view of Remark 4.2 the localization of T_2 satisfies $T_2(0, 0) = 0$. With this finally find that the initial value is indeed consistent, i.e., condition (26) is satisfied. We have now verified all assumptions of Theorem 4.3, by which funnel control via (22) is feasible for the system (45)

The simulation of the controller (22) applied to (45) has been performed in MATLAB (solver: ode15s, rel. tol.: 10^{-14} , abs. tol.: 10^{-10}) over the time interval $[0, 10]$ and is depicted in Figure 2.

Figure 2a shows the tracking error components, which stay uniformly within the funnel boundaries. The components of the generated input functions are shown in Figure 2b, which exhibit an acceptable performance.

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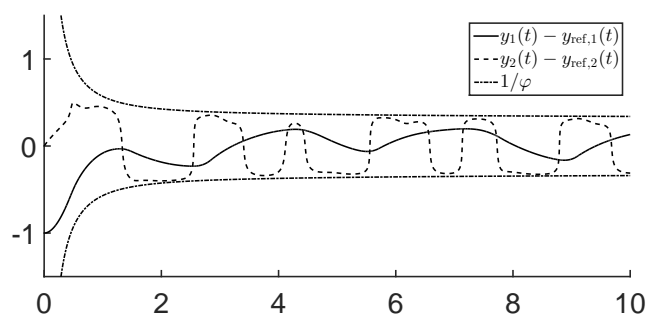


Fig. 2a: Funnel and tracking errors

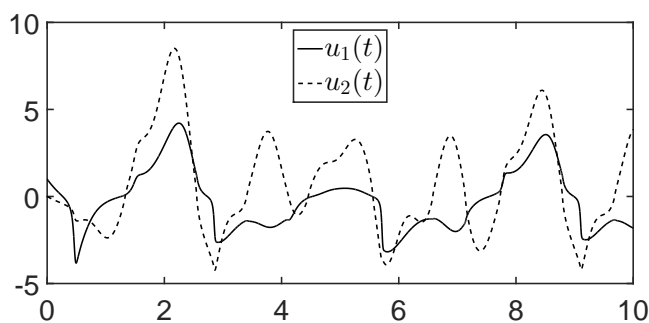


Fig. 2b: Input functions

Fig. 2: Simulation of the controller (22) for the system (45).

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