

LOCAL DEFINITION OF GENERALIZED CONTROL SYSTEMS

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1. INTRODUCTION

An axiomatic way to define general control systems was recently developed by the author [3], [4], [5]. For a more comprehensive bibliographic reference, we refer the reader to [5]; nevertheless, the earlier work of Barbašin [1] should here be mentioned. The main idea consists in the fact that in a control system with some input, the initial conditions $x(t_0) = x_0$ do not determine completely the output $x(t)$, but for each t determine a whole set of attainable points in phase space, called the *attainable set* from (x_0, t_0) at time t , and denoted by $F(x_0, t_0, t)$.

It is possible to characterize satisfactorily such generalized control systems by giving some axioms to be satisfied by the function $F(x_0, t_0, t)$. This was done in the papers mentioned above. Relations with the theory of contingent equations were discussed in [6]. In [7], we gave further applications to stability theory. In all these papers, the general control system was defined over the whole phase space X . Now, especially in stability theory, it is desirable to deal with systems that need to be defined only locally, for example in some neighborhood of a rest point. It is the purpose of this paper to give axioms that define general control systems locally, or more exactly, on a closed subset of the phase space.

2. NOTATION. AXIOMS FOR GENERAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Let X be a complete, locally compact, metric space (the "state" or "phase" space), and let R be the real line. Points of X will be denoted by small letters, subsets of X by capitals. In order to avoid infinite distances between sets, the given metric $d(x, y)$ may be replaced by

$$(2.1) \quad \rho(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{1 + d(x, y)}.$$

The distance between points and sets and between sets is defined by

$$(2.2) \quad \rho(a, B) = \rho(B, a) = \inf \{ \rho(a, b); b \in B \},$$

$$(2.3) \quad \beta(A, B) = \sup \{ \rho(a, B); a \in A \},$$

$$(2.4) \quad \alpha(A, B) = \alpha(B, A) = \max \{ \beta(A, B), \beta(B, A) \}.$$

The ε -neighboring set of a set $A \subset X$ is

$$(2.5) \quad S_\varepsilon(A) = \{ x \in X; \rho(x, A) < \varepsilon \}.$$

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