

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

2

AD-A250 199



ated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
FINAL 31 Aug 87 - 30 Sep 91

6. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
"AN INTEGRATED RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR THE MODELING, ANALYSIS & CONTROL OF AEROSPACE SYSTEMS" (U)

5. FUNDING NUMBERS
62301E
6121/00/DARPA

6. AUTHOR(S)
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8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
AFOSR-TR- 02 0292

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
AFOSR/NM
Bldg 410
Bolling AFB DC 20332-6448

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
F49620-87-C-0116

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

DTIC
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MAY 19 1992
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12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for Public Release;
Distribution Unlimited

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE
UL

13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

The following is a summary list of accomplishments under this contract: (1) ICAM was established in August of 1987. (2) An interactive computer system was developed. (3) Over 85 research papers were produced. (4) Over 33 students were supported in part by the contract. (5) More than 12 PhD's and 5 MS students were produced. (6) Seven Post Doctoral Associates were supported. (7) More than 65 short term visitors came to Virginia Tech (16 of these were long term visitors). (8) Over 100 scientists attended the conference on Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

15. NUMBER OF PAGES
28

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT
UNCLASSIFIED

18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE
UNCLASSIFIED

19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT
UNCLASSIFIED

20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
SAR

FINAL REPORT

on

**AN INTEGRATED RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR THE
MODELING, ANALYSIS AND CONTROL OF AEROSPACE
SYSTEMS**

(Contract No. F49620-87-C-0116)

for

1 September 1987 - 30 September 1991

by

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Department of Mathematics**

**E. M. Cliff
Department of Aerospace and Ocean Engineering**

**T. L. Herdman
Department of Mathematics**

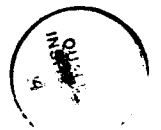
**Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Blacksburg, Virginia 24061**

March 3, 1992

92-13119



Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	



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March 6, 1992

12:42 PM

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I. PREFACE

This FINAL REPORT report contains a summary of the activities supported under the DARPA Contract F49620-87-C-0116 during the period from September 1, 1987 to September 30, 1991. This project is concerned with the development of an integrated research program for the modeling, analysis and control of aerospace systems. In addition to the usual goal of production of research papers, the project was concerned with the training of new mathematical scientists and engineers and the coordination of an active exchange program between scientists.

The principal investigators were Professors John A. Burns, Department of Mathematics, Eugene M. Cliff, Aerospace and Ocean Engineering and Terry L. Herdman, Department of Mathematics.

The proposed statement of work contained three essential items:

A) The establishment of an interdisciplinary center for the theoretical and computational study of innovative control technology for aerospace vehicles and flexible structures.

B) The development of a research program in modelling, analysis and control of aerospace systems. This aspect of the project involved the development of new computational algorithms for identification, control and simulation of dynamical systems that govern fluid flows, structural vibrations and flight mechanics.

C) The coordination of an active exchange program between graduate students and various scientists and engineers.

The Interdisciplinary Center for Applied Mathematics (ICAM) was formed in August 1987 to promote and facilitate interdisciplinary research and graduate education in applied mathematics at Virginia Tech. This center has provided the mechanism needed to promote the studies of control technology for aerospace vehicles and flexible structures. In addition, ICAM helped organize the active visitors program and the conference on numerical partial differential equations.

II. BRIEF SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following list contains a summary of the various activities and accomplishments that were funded in part by this contract. A detailed description of the research projects, personnel supported, students produced and other activities are presented in the following sections.

ICAM was established in August of 1987

Developed an interactive computer system

Over 85 research papers were produced

Over 33 students were supported in part by this grant

More than 12 Ph.D.s and 5 M.S. students were produced

7 Post Doctoral Associates were supported

More than 65 short term visitors came to Virginia Tech

16 of these were long term visitors

Over 100 scientists attended the conference on
Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

COMPUTING FACILITIES

The local computing environment is built around a DEC GPX-II Graphics Workstation. The GPX-II with three 159 MB hard disks performs a file server function on a local Ethernet. A VAX 2000 with a 70 MB hard disk and several personal computers are connected to the GPX-II via an Ethernet. A LNO3 laser printer acts as the printing device for the system. The system runs under DEC Ultrix; we have installed the GKS graphics system and language compilers (FORTRAN and C). The DELIGHT.MIMO software, which links a sophisticated non-smooth optimization package to some linear system software, is on the system. The package was kindly furnished by Professor E. Polak, Electrical and Computer Engineering Department, University of California-Berkeley.

RESEARCH

The basic research goal of this project is the study of control designs for hybrid aerospace systems. The procedure for designing high performance controllers for complex aerospace systems includes:

1. Developing accurate mathematical models of the physical problem, and
2. Constructing computational algorithms specifically suited for control design and analysis.

Step 2 is needed since computational algorithms developed for simulation may not be suitable for control design and optimization. This problem occurs, for example, when the governing equations are coupled partial functional differential equations of mixed type. Our approach is to combine fluid/structure dynamics and control in one model.

This approach leads to models of the form:

$$\dot{z}(t) = Az(t) + Ly(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$\dot{\sigma}(t) = F\sigma(t) + Gz(t)$$

$$y(t) = C\sigma(t) + Dz(t)$$

where the parameters A, L, B, F, G, C, and D are partial functional or ordinary differential operators. For example,

A might be a partial differential operator which describes the elasticity of the structure while F might be a quasi-linear partial differential operator which describes the fluid dynamics. The rest of the parameters govern the coupling between fluid and structural dynamics and are highly dependent on the geometry of the structure. In the next few pages we describe some of the projects supported in part under this contract.

AEROELASTIC MODELING

For the past four years we have been studying issues related to the design of high performance controllers for complex aerospace systems in which the elastic motions of the structure are coupled with the motions of the surrounding fluid. Typically, the equations of motion of such systems involve coupled differential and singular integral equations, requiring a considerable amount of mathematical analysis to provide the necessary dynamic modeling, estimation, computation and control. In particular, we have studied the flutter problem for a three-degrees-of-freedom "typical" airfoil section in two-dimensional, incompressible flow (the so-called Theodorsen problem) where the dynamic model describing the composite system can be formulated as a system of singular neutral functional differential equations. Motivated by this model we have addressed the following questions: i) (Well-Posedness) Under what conditions can singular neutral equations be considered in the framework of linear infinite-dimensional systems? ii) (Approximation) Using the abstract approximation framework available for linear infinite-dimensional systems (i.e., Trotter-Kato type theorems) how can we construct robust, highly accurate computational schemes for the control and identification of systems governed by singular neutral functional differential equations?

Our study of the well-posedness of functional differential equations, including the aeroelastic system discussed above, has been in the context of functional analytic semigroup theory. The applicability of the semigroup approach for the development of approximation techniques for parameter estimation and optimal control for such system requires the identification of an appropriate state-space which not only yields the C_0 -semigroup but also allows one to obtain a dissipative estimate for the infinitesimal generator for the semigroup. This requirement is due to the convergence of the numerical schemes being established by using the Trotter-Kato semigroup approximation theorem. This dissipative estimate for the aeroelastic system with state-space $R^8 \times L_2$ is guaranteed, however, finding the equivalent norm on that space, which is needed to give the dissipative estimate, is not

straightforward. For retarded functional differential equations and atomic neutral functional differential equations on the state space $R^n \times L_2, g$, g a weight function, a well-developed theory is available. However, for singular neutral systems, such as our aeroelastic system, a characterization of g that is needed to obtain the dissipative estimate was unknown. Our investigation shows that the selection of g plays a key role in the development of the semigroup formulation for our system.

We have established that the finite delay version of the aeroelastic systems generates a C_0 -semigroup on the product space $R^7 \times L_2, g$ and showed that the infinitesimal generator of that semigroup does, indeed, satisfy a dissipative estimate. Here the function g is defined by $g(s) = [1 + (-s)^{-1}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$. This framework was extended to include more general singular neutral functional differential equations. In the general case we allow a weight function g satisfying (i) $g(s) > 0$, $g(\cdot) \in L_1$, $\dot{g} \geq 0$ and (ii) for any given $c > 0$, there is a $\tau > 0$ such that $g(s) \geq cg(s)$ on $[-\tau, 0]$. We developed an approximation scheme and applied it to two examples to illustrate examples to indicate the feasibility of our approach. One example is a scalar equation with inconsistent initial data, no smoothness on the solution at $t = 0$, the other example is a two-dimensional system which exhibits characteristics similar to those one observes in the aeroelastic system.

We have completed an in-depth study of the derivation of the equations for the aeroelastic system assuming that the circulation history belongs to a weighted L_2 space. We established that the assumption that the "past history" of the derivation of the total circulation function belongs to L_2, g , same g that provided the dissipative estimate, is sufficient to assure the validity of the Söhngen's inversion formula for the solution of the airfoil equation. Therefore, we have obtained compatibility of the validity of the inversion formula and the well-posedness of the resulting neutral system. The resulting state space $R^7 \times L_2, g$ and the numerical techniques described above provides a suitable setting for control design for the aeroelastic system.

For the complete system described above the evolution equation for the circulation on the airfoil was coupled to the rigid-body dynamics of the airfoil to obtain the infinite delay singular neutral system of the form

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[Ax(t) + \int_{-\infty}^0 A(s)x(t+s)ds \right] = Bx(t) + \int_{-\infty}^0 B(s)x(t+s)ds + f(t)$$

as the mathematical model. The 8×8 matrix A is singular, the 8×8 matrix function $A(s)$ is weakly singular, $A_{gg}(s) = ((Us - 2)/Us)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and f represents a forcing term (possible control) for the system. The state of the system includes the past history of Γ where Γ denotes the total airfoil circulation. This past history of Γ may not be observable for the entire past time $(-\infty, 0)$. However, one would be able to observe this past history over a finite time interval say $[-r, 0]$. Since the kernel function $A(s)$ is not integrable on $(-\infty, 0)$ it is not possible to address the infinite delay problem as a finite delay problem by mapping the interval $(-\infty, 0)$ to some finite interval $[-T, 0]$. On the other hand the "finite delay" version

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[Ax(t) + \int_{-r}^0 A(s)x(t+s)ds \right] = Bx(t) + \int_{-r}^0 B(s)x(t+s)ds + f(t)$$

has been extensively studied. During this period we have investigated the possibility of taking advantage of our results for the finite delay system to study the infinite delay system. We developed an approximation technique for the infinite delay system on an interval of the form $[0, T]$ using the approximation techniques we developed for the finite delay system. In order to accomplish this we have made use of the special structure found in the aeroelastic system. In particular, the representation of the aeroelastic system allows one to view the system as having an integrodifferential Volterra component and a singular integral component. We have shown that the infinite delay singular integral component can be approximated using the corresponding finite delay singular integral component. Our results include error estimates for the approximation. Our two step approximation procedure starts with truncating the infinite delay term. The approximation is dependent on the specified initial data. The desired error bound together with the time interval $[0, T]$ on which one wishes to find the solution dictates the necessary truncation. The second step consists of employing the approximation scheme established for the associate finite delay system.

PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION

It has been shown that fractional order operators can provide accurate models for viscoelasticity damped structures. The governing equation for such systems has the

form of a partial-integral equation. These systems can be viewed as neutral functional differential equations having a structure common to the mathematical models described above for aeroelastical systems. For our study of viscoelastic systems we focused our attention to the task of developing a parameter identification scheme for these systems. As a first step, we investigated the effectiveness of quasilinearization for parameter identification in both linear and nonlinear parabolic partial differential equations. Our study included the heat equation where the unknown parameter was the spatially varying diffusion coefficient and the nonlinear Burgers' equation.

During this period we developed a scheme for identification of unknown parameters in parabolic partial differential equations. Our study included theoretical detail and careful numerical testing. We established the Fréchet differentiability of the solution with respect to the unknown parameter which was shown to be a primary result necessary to ensure local convergence of the approximation scheme used to find the unknown parameter. Our numerical examples that we present demonstrate the rapid convergence and accuracy of the algorithm. Our efforts to date involving the use of quasilinearization in nonlinear partial differential equations have only been numerical ones. However, the success of our numerical testing leads us to believe that our quasilinearization scheme will provide an effective approach to parameter identification for certain nonlinear equations.

CONTROL ALGORITHMS FOR INFINITE DIMENSIONAL SYSTEMS

The development of practical control algorithms for infinite dimensional systems described by partial differential equations requires that approximations be introduced at some point in the analysis and design. A typical engineering approach to such problems is to first introduce some type of finite dimensional "design model" and then use this approximate model to design the control. Another approach to this problem involves the use of "truncated balanced realizations" to construct the finite dimensional design models. We compared and investigated these two approaches on several control problems governed by partial differential equations. We discovered an interesting, and somewhat surprising, result. When the two approaches were applied to a problem in the control of a thermal processes, it was found that the standard finite element scheme was an order of magnitude more robust than the "truncated balance realization" method. Moreover, the balanced finite element model produced a pre-conditioned system that was extremely robust. These discoveries have considerable impact on the conditioning of the numerical algorithms used in control design. To be useful, however,

it is essential that one have a practical method for computing these condition numbers. We have discovered that certain Galerkin methods are more robust than the "standard" methods often used in engineering practice.

ACTIVE CONTROL OF SMART MATERIALS

During the past ten years considerable progress has been made in the development and understanding of new and complex materials. These materials are the essential building blocks and an enabling technology for many current and future DOD missions. Shape memory alloys, piezoelectric materials and fiber optics are being used to develop new actuators and sensors for active control of "smart structures" and for structural-acoustics interaction problems. There are numerous DOD applications of such technologies. Although considerable progress has been made in the area of material science, many of these breakthroughs are based on experimental and simulation studies. There is a tremendous void in the development of useful models and corresponding practical computational algorithms for control design of such systems. The fact that the construction of practical computational algorithms for control of these new materials is lagging behind the development of experimental and simulation tools could severely limit the scope of future DOD missions. We addressed the problem of developing practical, fast and robust computational algorithms for the identification of systems involving these new materials. All of the computational algorithms were based on mathematical models that accurately reflect the physics of the systems.

We initiated an investigation into the use of these shape memory alloys as actuators in active control designs. These alloys are best described by thermo-mechanical models consisting of coupled (and nonlinear) hyperbolic and parabolic partial differential equations. The development of computational algorithms for designing controllers for such systems is an immensely complex problem and the subject of several ongoing research projects. In addition to the obvious difficulties related to the nonlinearities, the basic thermo-elastic coupling often gives rise to nonstandard mathematical models and leads to several problems in developing computational algorithms for control. Therefore, the computational methods for controlling a linear thermo-elastic system may be viewed as a first step toward the ultimate nonlinear problem. With this motivation in mind, we considered the problem of controlling a class of coupled partial differential equations that describe the linearized motions of a thermo-mechanical structure. The basic approach was to combine approximation theory with state space modelling to develop convergent computational

algorithms for LQR control designs. Our results were extremely encouraging.

OPTIMAL MANEUVERS

There is considerable interest in increased agility for fighter aircraft. The belief is that all-aspect missiles put a premium on a first-shot capability. One mechanism for increasing agility is the use of thrust-generated moments to control aircraft attitude. This is to be investigated with the DARPA-sponsored X-31A research vehicle. We conducted a study of optimal maneuvers with mathematical models of aircraft dynamics.

In particular, we have examined optimal rigid-body angular rate control via an approximate dynamic model, which admits analytical solutions of the optimality conditions. The analysis reveals that over a large range of boundary conditions, there are, in general, several distinct external solutions. Second-order necessary conditions have been investigated to establish local optimality of candidate minimizers. Global optimality of the external solutions has been studied.

We have also studied the optimal angular rate problem using an exact dynamic model. Numerical solutions of optimality conditions were obtained which corroborate and extend the findings of the approximate problem. The qualitative feature of multiple external solutions is retained and as before, certain external solutions do not satisfy the Jacobi necessary condition. The choice of minimizing solution has been narrowed down to two sub-families of extremals. A locus of Darboux points was obtained which demarcates the domains over which these two sub-families are globally minimal.

The above studies look at minimum control effort families of external solutions. As a next step, we examined the minimum time control of angular rates, with prescribed hard bounds on available control. Existence of singular subarcs in time-optimal trajectories was explored. Qualitative features exhibited by the minimum-effort problem are preserved. In addition, the control space was deformed to allow roll control and its effect on external solutions was investigated.

In the final phase, we introduced kinematics into the optimal control problem. Minimum time attitude control of a rigid-body were investigated with prescribed hard bounds on available control. A preliminary numerical survey of first-order necessary conditions reveals that there are several distinct external solutions. The character of external solutions depends on whether the pitch or the yaw motion

assumes the dominating role in controlling the roll motion. Moreover, certain spatial symmetries have been identified. Specific maneuvers such as: roll around the velocity vector, and fuselage pointing have been analyzed.

FLUID FLOW CONTROL

We have made considerable progress on a simple fluid flow control problem. The problem is concerned with the control of Burgers' Equation. We have extended some of the basic finite dimensional ideas to this non-linear partial differential equation model. Burgers' Equation is an excellent test problem. We have applied various state feedback schemes (including "linearization followed by standard LQG theory") and investigated the properties of the corresponding non-linear closed-loop systems. The major tasks here were the development of fast computational algorithms and the analysis of the closed-loop system. As to be expected, several numerical difficulties occur in problems with high Reynold's number. All of these issues were addressed and feedback laws were computed that not only enhanced stability, but reduced shock formation.

IV. LABORATORY INTERACTION

In addition to the research described above, we had considerable interaction with Laboratory personnel at several laboratories including:

- * Air Force Astronautics Laboratory, Edwards Air Force Base;
 - Dr. Alok Das
 - Capt. Doug DeHart
- * Air Force Armament Laboratory, Eglin Air Force Base;
 - Dr. J. Cloutier
- * NASA Langley Research Center;
 - Mr. J. Elliott
 - Dr. C. Gracey
 - Dr. R. Ou
- * Wright Laboratory (FIGC), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base;
 - Mr. Jerry Jenkins
 - Mr. Charles Suchomel
- * Wright Laboratory (FIBG), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base:
 - Mr. Jon Lee
- * Wright Laboratory (FFMG)
 - Mr. Tom Cord
 - Mr. Kevin Langen

We saw this interaction as an important part of our research and educational program.

V. VISITORS PROGRAM

The research program was significantly enhanced by the outside visitors that helped create conditions for interactions among mathematicians, scientists, engineers and computer scientists. During the period of this contract we provided partial support for many of the more than 65 short term visitors. These visits have already produced several joint papers and precipitated many new interdisciplinary research problems.

LIST OF VISITORS

LONG TERM VISITORS

H.T. Banks - University of Southern California
 Dennis W. Brewer - University of Arkansas
 Martin Brokate - University of Kaiserslautern
 Ingo Eichenseher - University of Augsburg, Germany
 Richard H. Fabiano, Jr. - Brown University
 Mitchell Feigenbaum - Rockefeller University
 Elena Fernandez - Instituto de Desarrollo Tecnologico, para
 la Industria Quimica
 Wilfred M. Greenlee - University of Arizona
 Israel Gohberg - Tel Aviv University
 Karl H. Hoffmann - University of Augsburg
 Franz Kappel - University of Graz
 Gunther H. Peichl - University of Graz
 Dominique Pelletier - Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal
 Janos Turi - University of Texas at Dallas
 George Weiss - Brown University
 Klaus H. Well - Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für
 Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V., Oberpfaffenhöfen,
 Germany.

SHORT TERM VISITORS

Juergen Ackermann - Institute of Flight Systems Dynamics
 Richard Babarsky - James Madison University
 Ivo Babuska - University of Maryland
 J.P. Boris - US Naval Research Laboratory
 M. Breitner - Technical University of Munich and German
 Aerospace Research Establishment
 T. J. Bridges - Worcester Polytechnic Institute
 Roger Brockett - Harvard University
 Roland Bulirsch - Technical University of Munich
 Peter Castro - Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY
 Kenneth L. Cooke - Pomona College
 John Dennis - Rice University

Richard E. Ewing - University of Wyoming
 Robert E. Fennell - Clemson University
 George J. Fix - University of Texas Arlington
 David Fox - University of Minnesota
 Avner Friedman - University of Minnesota
 Revaz Gamkrelidze - Moscow, Russia
 James G. Glimm - State University of New York at Stony
 Brook
 Werner Grimm - Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für
 Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V., Oberpfaffenhöfen,
 Germany.
 Jack Hale - Georgia Tech
 James Holloway, University of Michigan
 Kazufumi Ito - Brown University
 Elizabeth Jessup - Knoxville, TN
 Franz Kappel - Universität Graz
 R. Baker Kearfott - University of Southwestern Louisiana
 C. Tim Kelley - North Carolina State University
 Belinda King - Clemson University
 Art Krener - University of California at Davis
 Irena Lasiecka - University of Virginia
 Alan J. Laub - University of California-Santa Barbara
 Zhang Liu - University of Minnesota
 Dahlard L. Lukes - University of Virginia
 John Lund - Montana State University
 E. F. Mischenko - Moscow, Russia
 J. D. Murray - Oxford University
 Stephen G. Nash - George Mason University
 R. A. Nicolaides - Carnegie Mellon University
 Stanley J. Osher - University of California-Los Angeles
 Gunther H. Peichl - Universität Graz
 Robert Pego - University of Maryland
 Dominique Pelletier - University of Montreal
 C. Peskin - Courant Institute, New York University
 Samuel M. Rankin, III - Worcester Polytechnic Institute
 M. Reed - Duke University
 Gary Rosen - University of Southern California
 Ekkhard Sachs - North Carolina State University
 Ricardo Sanchez-Pena - University of Buenos Aires
 Lee A. Segel - Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot,
 Israel
 George Sell - Army High Performance Computing Research
 Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 James Sochacki - ISC, LaRame, Wyoming
 Felipe de Souza - Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronautica
 Jason L. Speyer - University of Texas
 Eitan Tadmor - Tel Aviv University
 Roberto Triggiani - University of Virginia
 Janos Turi - Worcester Polytechnic Institute
 Homer F. Walker - Utah State University
 Robert C. Ward - Oak Ridge National Laboratories
 Joseph C. Watkins - University of Southern California
 W. Wedig - University of Karlsruhe
 Helena S. Wisniewski - Lockheed Corporation

Alastair D. Wood - Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland
Bostwick Wyman - Ohio State University
David M. Young - University of Texas at Austin
Songmu Zheng - University of Utah
Enrike Zuazua - Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences,
New York University

VI. OTHER ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCE ON NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS SEPTEMBER 24-27, 1988

One long term goal of this project is to develop theoretical and computational tools for attacking complex fluid/structural control problems. As an important step, we organized a conference on numerical solutions of partial differential equations. The goal of this conference was to bring together several experts in numerical analysis and control theory and have them present a survey of recent progress in their area of expertise. The conference attracted over 100 attendees. In addition to support from DARPA, partial support was obtained from the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, the Virginia Tech Department of Mathematics and the Interdisciplinary Center for Applied Mathematics.

Invited Speakers

- I. Babuska - University of Maryland
- H. T. Banks - Brown University
- R. E. Ewing - University of Wyoming
- G. J. Fix - University of Texas Arlington
- J. G. Glimm - Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences
New York University
- R. A. Nicolaides - Carnegie Mellon University
- S. J. Osher - University of California Los Angeles
- D. L. Russell - University of Wisconsin/Virginia Polytechnic
Institute and State University
- E. Tadmor - Tel Aviv University

Participants Supported

- Robert Acar - University of Oklahoma
- Krishan M. Agrawal - Virginia State University
- Christoph Börgers - University of Michigan
- Moysey Brio - University of Arizona
- Christopher L. Cox - Clemson University
- M. Desai - Brown University
- Donald Estep - Georgia Tech
- Ben G. Fitzpatrick - Brown University
- Ali Hajjafar - The University of Akron
- S. I. Hariharan - The University of Akron
- Lisheng Hou - Carnegie Mellon University

Belinda B. King - Clemson University
Kevin L. Kreider - Ames Laboratory
John Lund - Montana State University
Amnon J. Meir - Carnegie Mellon University
Milan Miklavcic - Michigan State University
Hae-Soo Oh - University of North Carolina Charlotte
David Rebnord - Brown University
Peter I. Reichmann - The Catholic University of America
Hisham Sarsour - North Carolina State University
Jingyou Sun - University of Texas Arlington
Hillel Tal-Ezer - ICASE
H. Tran - Brown University
G. Wade - Brown University
Junping Wang - Cornell University
Yun Wang - Brown University
Qi Yu Zhang - Carnegie Mellon University

VII. PERSONNEL**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS**

John A. Burns - Professor, Department of Mathematics
 Eugene M. Cliff - Professor, Aerospace and Ocean Engineering
 Terry L. Herdman - Professor, Department of Mathematics

ASSOCIATE INVESTIGATORS

William T. Baumann, Electrical Engineering,
 Yuriko Renardy, Department of Mathematics
 David Russell, Department of Mathematics
 Janos Turi, Department of Mathematics, University of Texas
 at Dallas

POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

Joseph Z. Ben-Asher - Ph.D., Virginia Tech
 Deborah Brandon - Ph.D., Carnegie Mellon
 Wenceslao Cebuhar - Ph.D., Harvard
 Guenter Leugering, Ph.D., Technische Hochschule Darmstadt
 Robert E. Miller - Ph.D., Virginia Tech
 Gunther Peichl - Ph.D. University of Graz
 Moshen Tadi - Ph.D., Virginia Tech

GRADUATE STUDENTS SUPPORTED

Joseph Ben-Asher--Ph.D. Aerospace Engineering, June 1988
 Marwan Bikdash--Ph.D. Student/Electrical Engineering
 Spiro Bocvarov--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Philip Bushong--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 B. Charrier--M.S. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Rajiv Chowdhry--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Diane DeWalt--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Patricia Hammer--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Scott Hansen--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 David Hill--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Scott Inch--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Makoto Ishigaki--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Sungkwon Kang--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Ruta Kher--M.S. Student/Mathematics
 Renjith Kumar--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Gyou Bong Lee--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Hamadi Marrekchi--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Craig Martell--M.S. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Kimberly Oates--M.S. Student/Mathematics

Robert Miller--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Richard Oleksuk--Ph.D. Student/Electrical Engineering
 John Ong--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Marek Rakowski--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 John Rogowsky--Ph.D. Student/Electrical Engineering
 Reuben Spies--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Kiran Suwal--M.S. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Mohsen Tadi--Ph.D. Student/Engineering Science & Mechanics
 Brian Thompson--M. S. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Pangiotas Tsiotras--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean
 Engineering
 Gopal Vasudevan--Ph.D. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
 Xiaohong Zhang--Ph.D. Student/Mathematics
 Lan Zhang -- Ph.D. Student/Mathematics

Undergraduate Students

Jennifer Moore--B.S. Student/Aerospace & Ocean Engineering

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Nancy D. Smith - Research Administrative Officer
 Ginger Clayton - Research Administrative Officer
 Debbie F. Journell - Research Administrative Officer
 Kenneth P. Hinson - Computer Systems Senior Engineer
 Brett M. Marcus - Programmer
 Jennifer Moore - Programmer
 Tina Burrell - Programmer
 Christine Freeman - Office Specialist
 Kenneth P. Hinson - Computer Systems Senior Engineer
 Robin C. Endelman - Programmer
 Alice Bell - Secretary
 Michelle Boyd - Secretary

IIX. DEGREES GRANTED**Ph.D. Degrees Completed**

Joseph Ben-Asher--Ph.D. - 1988, Aerospace Engineering
Spiro Bocvarov--Ph.D. - 1991, Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
Rajiv Chowdhry--Ph.D. - 1989, Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
Patricia Hammer--Ph.D. - 1990, Mathematics
David Hill--Ph.D. - 1989, Mathematics
Scott Inch--Ph.D. - 1992, Mathematics
Sungkwon Kang--Ph.D. - 1990, Mathematics
Renjith Kumar--Ph.D. - 1989, Aerospace & Ocean Engineering
Gyou Bong Lee--Ph.D. - 1991, Mathematics
Robert Miller--Ph.D. - 1988, Mathematics
Moïsen Tadi--Ph.D. - 1991, Engineering Science & Mechanics
Gopal Vasudevan--Ph.D. - 1989, Aerospace & Ocean Engineering

M.S. Degrees

Ruta Kher--M.S. -1987, Mathematics
Craig Martell--M.S.- 1991, Student/Aerospace & Ocean
Engineering
Kimberly Oates--M.S. - 1991, Mathematics
Richard Oleksuk--M.S. - 1991, Electrical Engineering
Kiran Suwal--M.S. - 1989, Aerospace & Ocean Engineering

IX. PUBLICATIONS

The following papers were supported in part under this contract:

1. J. Z. Ben-Asher, J. A. Burns and E. M. Cliff, "Time-Optimal slewing of a flexible structure," J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, Vol. 4, No. 6, 1991, to appear.
2. J. Z. Ben-Asher and E. M. Cliff, "Optimal evasion against a proportionally guided pursuer," AIAA-87-2317, also J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, Vol. 12, No. 4, 1989, 598-600.
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4. J. A. Burns, T. L. Herdman and J. Turi, "Neutral functional integro-differential equations with weakly singular kernels," J.M.A.A., 145, JAN 1990, pp 371-401.
5. J. A. Burns, T. L. Herdman and J. Turi, "State-space formulation for functional differential equations of neutral type," Nonlinear Semigroups Evolution Equations Attractors, T. L. Gill and W. W. Zachary, Eds., Lecture Notes in Mathematics, Vol. 1394. 1989, Springer-Verlag, 1-10.
6. J. A. Burns, K. Ito and G. Propst, "On non-convergence of adjoint semigroups for control systems with delays," SIAM J. Control and Optimization, 26 (1988), 1442-1454, Also, as NASA-ICASE Report No. 87-47, Langley Research Center, July 1987.
7. J. A. Burns and G. Peichl, "Preservation of controllability under approximation," J. of Differential and Integral Equations, 2 (1989), 439-452.
8. D. F. Chichka, U. J. Shankar, E. M. Cliff and H. J. Kelley, "Cruise-dash-climb analysis of an airbreathing missile," AIAA-87-2512, also J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, Vol. 11 (1988), 293-299.
9. E. M. Cliff, H. J. Kelley and U. J. Shankar, "Singular perturbation analysis of optimal climb-cruise-dash," AIAA-87-2511, AIAA Guidance and Control Conference, Monterey, CA (August 1987) pp 1087-1095.

10. K. B. Hannsgen, Y. Renardy and R. Wheeler, "Effectiveness and robustness with respect to time delays of boundary feedback stabilization in one-dimensional viscoelasticity," SIAM J. Control and Optimization, Vol. 26(1988), 1200-1234.
11. R. E. Miller, "Reduced approximation schemes for delay differential equations," ICAM Report 87-11-01.
12. M. Renardy and Y. Renardy, "Bifurcating solutions at the onset of convection in the Bénard problem for two fluids," Physica D., 32 (1988) 227-252.
13. Y. Renardy, "Stability of the interface in two-laser couette flow of upper connected maxwell liquids," J. of Non-Newtonian Fluid Mechanics, Vol. 28 (1988), 99-115.
14. J. Z. Ben-Asher, J. A. Burns and E. M. Cliff, "A brief history of the time optimal control problem," Preprint.
15. J. Z. Ben-Asher, J. A. Burns and E. M. Cliff, "Numerical experiments on time optimal control of the heat equation," ICAM Report 88-07-05.
16. J. A. Burns and G. Peichl, "System radii of semi-discretized hereditary control systems," Proc. 27th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control (1988), 2003-2005.
17. J. A. Burns, E. M. Cliff, Z. Y. Liu and R. E. Miller, "Control of a thermoviscoelastic system," Proc. 27th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control (1988), 1249-1252.
18. J. Z. Ben-Asher, J. A. Burns and E. M. Cliff, "Computational methods for the minimum effort problem with applications to spacecraft rotation maneuvers," Proc. 1989 IEEE Conf. on Control and Applications, Paper WA-6-5, 1-7.
19. S. Katzir, E. M. Cliff and F. H. Lutze, "An approach to near-optimal on-board guidance calculations," Proc. 1989 IEEE Conf. on Control and Applications, Paper TP-1-1, 1-7.
20. S. Katzir, E. M. Cliff and H. J. Kelley, "Best-range study for a boost-sustain missile," Proc. 1988 American Control Conf., 155-159.
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24. U. J. Shankar, E. M. Cliff and H. J. Kelley, "Aircraft cruise-dash optimization: periodic versus steady-state solutions," Proc. AIAA Guidance, Navigation and Control Conf., Aug. 1988, 917-927.
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26. H. F. Walker and L. T. Watson, "Least change secant update methods for underdetermined systems," SIAM J. Numer. Anal, 27 (1990), pp. 1227-1262.
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29. F. Kappel and G. Peichl, "Preservation of controllability under approximation for delay systems," Mat. Apl Comp. 8, (1989) pp. 23-47.
30. R. S. Chowdhry, E. M. Cliff and F. H. Lutze, "On optimal rigid body motions," Paper AIAA-89-3616-CP, Proc. AIAA Guidance, Navigation and Control Conf., Aug. 1989, 1560-1569.
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33. Y. Renardy, 1989 "Weakly nonlinear behavior of periodic disturbances in two-layer couette-poiseuille flow", Phys. Fluids A 1(10), 1666-1676.

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36. M. Renardy and Y. Renardy, "Stability of shear flows of viscoelastic fluids under perturbations perpendicular to the plane of flow," J. Non-Newtonian Fluid Mech., 32 (1989), 145-155.
37. W. T. Baumann, "Discrete-time control of continuous-time nonlinear systems," Proc. 1989 Conf. on Information Sciences and Systems, Baltimore, MD, 1989, pp. 119-124.
38. T. L. Herdman and J. Turi, "An application of finite Hilbert transforms in the derivation of a state space model for an aeroelastic system," Journal of Integral Equations and Applications, Vol. 3, No. 2, Spring 1991, pp. 271-287.
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53. W. T. Baumann and Antoni S. Banach, "Control of nonlinear distributed-parameter systems: A gain-scheduling approach," *Proceedings of the 1990 Conference on Information Sciences and Systems*, Princeton, NJ, 1990, pp. 97-101.
54. T. L. Herdman and J. Turi, "Singular neutral equations," *New Trends and Applications of Distributed Parameter Control Systems*, G. Chen, E.B. Lee, W. Littman and L. Markus, Eds., *Lecture Notes in Pure and Applied Mathematics*, Vol. 128, Marcel Dekker, 1990, pp. 501-511.

55. R. S. Chowdhry and E. M. Cliff, "On optimal rigid body motions, Part 1: An approximate formulation," J. Optimization Theory and Applications, to appear, Vol 70, No. 1, July 1991, pp. 57 - 78.
56. R. S. Chowdhry and E. M. Cliff, "On optimal rigid body motions, Part 2: Minimum-time solutions," J. Optimization Theory and Applications, to appear, Vol. 70, No. 2, August 1991, pp. 255-276.
57. P. Hammer, "Parameter identification in parabolic differential equations using quasilinearization," Ph.D Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, August 1990, ICAM Report 90-07-01.
58. R.S. Chowdhry, E.M. Cliff and F.H. Lutze, "Optimal Rigid-Body Motions", to appear, J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, March-April 1991, pp. 383-390.
59. J.A. Burns and G. Piechl, "A Note on the Asymptotic Behavior of Controllability Radaii for a Scalar Hereditary System", Control and Estimation of Distributed Parameter Systems, Birkhauser Verlag, 1989, pp 27-39.
60. J.A. Burns, Z.Y. Liu, and R.E. Miller, "Approximations of Thermoelastic and Viscoelastic Control Systems", Journal of Numerical Functional Analysis and Optimization, Vol. 12, No. 1, 1991, pp. 79-136. Also, as NASA-ICASE Report No. 90-43, NASA Langley Research Center, June 1990.
61. J.A. Burns and S. Kang, "A Control Problem for Burgers' Equation with Bounded Input/Output", Journal of Nonlinear Dynamics, Vol. 2 1991, pp. 235-262. Also appeared as NASA-ICASE Report No. 90-45, NASA Langley Research Center, June 1990.
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64. J. A. Burns and K. Ito, "Well-Posedness of Integro-Differential Equations in Weighted L_2 -Spaces, submitted.

65. S. Bocvarov, F. H. Lutze and E. M. Cliff, "Time-Optimal Reorientation Maneuvers for a Combat Aircraft, AIAA J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, submitted.
66. M. Bikdash, E. M. Cliff and A. H. Nayfeh, "Closed-Loop Soft-Constrained Time-Optimal Control of Flexible Space Structures," AIAA J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, Vol. 15, No. 1, Jan-Feb 1992, pp. 96-103.
67. M. Bikdash, E. M. Cliff and A. H. Nayfeh, "Saturating and Time-Optimal Feedback Controls," AIAA J. Guidance, Control and Dynamics, to appear.
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74. D. Hill, "On the Robustness of Finite Dimensional Approximations to Infinite Dimensional Systems," Ph.D. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, August 1989.
75. E. M. Cliff, T. L. Herdman and J. Turi, "Finite Memory Approximations for a Singular Neutral System Arising in Aeroelasticity," Proc. 30th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control, Dec. 1991, pp. 3014-3019.

76. S. Kang, "A Control Problem for Burger's Equation," Ph.D. Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, May 1990.
77. S. Bocvarov, E. M. Cliff, and F. H. Lutze, "Time-Optimal Reorientation Maneuvers for an Aircraft with Thrust-Vector Control," Proc. AIAA Guidance, Navigation and Control Conf., Aug 1991, pp. 936-948.
78. K. Oates, "A Study of Control System Radii for Approximations of Infinite Dimensional Systems", Master of Science Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, VA, Aug 1991.
79. M. C. Halter and E. M. Cliff, "Optimal Energy-Heading Transients for an Airbreathing Hypersonic Vehicle," AIAA-91-2713-CP, Proc. AIAA Guidance, Navigation and Control Conf., Aug 1991, pp. 975-983.
80. E. F. Berdaguer, J. A. Burns, G. H. Peichl and R. S. Sanchez, "A Note on Computing System Radii for Galerkin Approximations of Elastic Systems," Proc. 29th IEEE Conf. on Decision and Control, Dec. 1990. pp. 17-24.
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82. D. Brewer and T. L. Herdman, "A Parameter Dependence Problem in Neutral Functional Differential Equations," submitted.
83. P. Hammer, Applications to Parameter Identification in Partial Differential Equations," submitted.
84. P. Hammer, "Parameter Identification in Parabolic Partial Differential Equations Using Quasilinearization," submitted.
85. W. T. Baumann, "Discrete-Time Control of Continuous-Time Nonlinear Systems," International Journal of Control, Vol. 53, No. 1, 1991, pp. 113-128.