

## Linear Control Systems With Solved Problems And Matlab Examples University Series In Mathematics

This book presents the most important parallel algorithms for the solution of linear systems. Despite the evolution and significance of the field of parallel solution of linear systems, no book is completely dedicated to the subject. People interested in the themes covered by this book belong to two different groups: numerical linear algebra and theoretical computer science, and this is the first effort to produce a useful tool for both. The book is organized as follows: after introducing the general features of parallel algorithms and the most important models of parallel computation, the authors analyze the complexity of solving linear systems in the circuit, PRAM, distributed, and VLSI models. The approach covers both the general case (i.e. dense linear systems without structure) and many important special cases (i.e. banded, sparse, Toeplitz, circulant linear systems).

Linear Systems Control provides a very readable graduate text giving a good foundation for reading more rigorous texts. There are multiple examples, problems and solutions. This unique book successfully combines stochastic and deterministic methods.

A guide to common control principles and how they are used to characterize a variety of physiological mechanisms The second edition of Physiological Control Systems offers an updated and comprehensive resource that reviews the fundamental concepts of classical control theory and how engineering methodology can be applied to obtain a quantitative understanding of physiological systems. The revised text also contains more advanced topics that feature applications to physiology of nonlinear dynamics, parameter estimation methods, and adaptive estimation and control. The author—a noted expert in the field—includes a wealth of worked examples that illustrate key concepts and methodology and offers in-depth analyses of selected physiological control models that highlight the topics presented. The author discusses the most noteworthy developments in system identification, optimal control, and nonlinear dynamical analysis and targets recent bioengineering advances. Designed to be a practical resource, the text includes guided experiments with simulation models (using Simulink/Matlab). Physiological Control Systems focuses on common control principles that can be used to characterize a broad variety of physiological mechanisms. This revised resource: Offers new sections that explore identification of nonlinear and time-varying systems, and provide the background for understanding the link between continuous-time and discrete-time dynamic models Presents helpful, hands-on experimentation with computer simulation models Contains fully updated problems and exercises at the end of each chapter Written for biomedical engineering students and biomedical scientists, Physiological Control Systems, offers an updated edition of this key resource for understanding classical control theory and its application to physiological systems. It also contains contemporary topics and methodologies that shape bioengineering research today.

Anyone seeking a gentle introduction to the methods of modern control theory and engineering, written at the level of a first-year graduate course, should consider this book seriously. It contains: A generous historical overview of automatic control, from Ancient Greece to the 1970s, when this discipline matured into an essential field for electrical, mechanical, aerospace, chemical, and biomedical engineers, as well as mathematicians, and more recently, computer scientists; A balanced presentation of the relevant theory: the main state-space methods for description, analysis, and design of linear control systems are derived, without overwhelming theoretical arguments; Over 250 solved and exercise problems for both continuous- and discrete-time systems, often including MATLAB simulations; and Appendixes on MATLAB, advanced matrix theory, and the history of mathematical tools such as differential calculus, transform methods, and linear algebra. Another noteworthy feature is the frequent use of an inverted pendulum on a cart to illustrate the most important concepts of automatic control, such as: Linearization and discretization; Stability, controllability, and observability; State feedback, controller design, and optimal control; and Observer design, reduced order observers, and Kalman filtering. Most of the problems are given with solutions or MATLAB simulations. Whether the book is used as a textbook or as a self-study guide, the knowledge gained from it will be an excellent platform for students and practising engineers to explore further the recent developments and applications of control theory.

The purpose of this book is to present a self-contained description of the fundamentals of the theory of nonlinear control systems, with special emphasis on the differential geometric approach. The book is intended as a graduate text as well as a reference to scientists and engineers involved in the analysis and design of feedback systems. The first version of this book was written in 1983, while I was teaching at the Department of Systems Science and Mathematics at Washington University in St. Louis. This new edition integrates my subsequent teaching experience gained at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign in 1987, at the Carl-Cranz Gesellschaft in Oberpfaffenhofen in 1987, at the University of California in Berkeley in 1988. In addition to a major rearrangement of the last two Chapters of the first version, this new edition incorporates two additional Chapters at a more elementary level and an exposition of some relevant research findings which have occurred since 1985.

This thesis is concerned with the linear-quadratic optimal control and model order reduction (MOR) of large-scale linear time-varying (LTV) control systems. In the first two parts, particular attention is paid to a tracking-type finite-time optimal control problem with application to an inverse heat conduction problem and the balanced truncation (BT) MOR method for LTV systems. In both fields of application the efficient solution of differential matrix equations (DMEs) is of major importance. The third and largest part deals with the application of implicit time integration methods to these matrix-valued ordinary differential equations. In this context, in particular, the rather new class of peer methods is introduced. Further, for the efficient solution of large-scale DMEs, in practice low-rank solution strategies are inevitable. Here, low-rank time integrators, based on a symmetric

indefinite factored representation of the right hand sides and the solution approximations of the DMEs, are presented. In contrast to the classical low-rank Cholesky-type factorization, this avoids complex arithmetic and tricky implementations and algorithms. Both low-rank approaches are compared for numerous implicit time integration methods. The authors present analytical methods for synthesis of linear stationary and periodical optimal controlled systems, and create effective computational algorithms for synthesis of optimal regulators and filters. The procedures of Youla-Jabr-Bongiorno (1976) and Desoer-Lin-Murray-Saeks (1980) are special cases of this procedure. The monograph also includes original computational algorithms (solutions of usual and generalized Lyapunov and Riccati equations, polynomial matrix factorization) and illustrates the effectiveness of these algorithms by examples in the field of numerical methods for optimization of linear controlled systems.

The idea of optimization runs through most parts of control theory. The simplest optimal controls are preplanned (programmed) ones. The problem of constructing optimal preplanned controls has been extensively worked out in literature (see, e. g. , the Pontrjagin maximum principle giving necessary conditions of preplanned control optimality). However, the concept of optimality itself has a restrictive character: it is limited by what one means under optimality in each separate case. The internal contradictoriness of the preplanned control optimality ("the better is the enemy of the good") yields that the practical significance of optimal preplanned controls proves to be not great: such controls are usually sensitive to unregistered disturbances (including the round-off errors which are inevitable when computer devices are used for forming controls), as there is the effect of disturbance accumulation in the control process which makes controls to be of little use on large time intervals. This gap is mainly provoked by oversimplified settings of optimization problems. The outstanding result of control theory established in the end of the first half of our century is that controls in feedback form ensure the weak sensitivity of closed loop systems with respect to "small" unregistered internal and external disturbances acting in them (here we do not need to discuss performance indexes, since the considered phenomenon is of general nature). But by far not all optimal preplanned controls can be represented in a feedback form.

One service mathematics has rendered the 'Bt mm ... - si j'avait su comment en revenir, human race. It has put common sense back je n'y serais point alle.' Jules Verne where it belongs. on the topmost shelf next to the dusty canister labelled 'discarded non The series is divergent; therefore we may be sense'. Eric T. Bell able to do something with it. O. Heaviside Mathematics is a tool for thought. A highly necessary tool in a world where both feedback and non linearities abound. Similarly, all kinds of parts of mathematics serve as tools for other parts and for other sciences. Applying a simple rewriting rule to the quote on the right above one finds such statements as: 'One service topology has rendered mathematical physics .. .'; 'One service logic has rendered computer science .. .'; 'One service category theory has rendered mathematics .. .'. All arguably true. And all statements obtainable this way form part of the raison d'etre of this series.

The design of control systems is at the very core of engineering. Feedback controls are ubiquitous, ranging from simple room thermostats to airplane engine control. Helping to make sense of this wide-ranging field, this book provides a new approach by keeping a tight focus on the essentials with a limited, yet consistent set of examples. Analysis and design methods are explained in terms of theory and practice. The book covers classical, linear feedback controls, and linear approximations are used when needed. In parallel, the book covers time-discrete (digital) control systems and juxtaposes time-continuous and time-discrete treatment when needed. One chapter covers the industry-standard PID control, and one chapter provides several design examples with proposed solutions to commonly encountered design problems. The book is ideal for upper level students in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, biological/biomedical engineering, chemical engineering and agricultural and environmental engineering and provides a helpful refresher or introduction for graduate students and professionals Focuses on the essentials of control fundamentals, system analysis, mathematical description and modeling, and control design to guide the reader Illustrates the theory and practical application for each point using real-world examples Strands weave throughout the book, allowing the reader to understand clearly the use and limits of different analysis and design tools

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Successfully classroom-tested at the graduate level, Linear Control Theory: Structure, Robustness, and Optimization covers three major areas of control engineering (PID control, robust control, and optimal control). It provides balanced coverage of elegant mathematical theory and useful engineering-oriented results. The first part of the book develops results relating to the design of PID and first-order controllers for continuous and discrete-time linear systems with possible delays. The second section deals with the robust stability and performance of systems under parametric and unstructured uncertainty. This section describes several elegant and sharp results, such as Kharitonov's theorem and its extensions, the edge theorem, and the mapping theorem. Focusing on the optimal control of linear systems, the third part discusses the standard theories of the linear quadratic regulator, Hinfinity and l1 optimal control, and associated results. Written by recognized leaders in the field, this book explains how control theory can be applied to the design of real-world systems. It shows that the techniques of three term controllers, along with the results on robust and optimal control, are invaluable to developing and solving research problems in many areas of engineering.

Descriptor linear systems theory is an important part in the general field of control systems theory, and has attracted much attention in the last two decades. In spite of the fact that descriptor linear systems theory has been a topic very rich in content, there have been only a few books on this topic. This book provides a systematic introduction to the theory of continuous-time descriptor linear systems and aims to provide a relatively systematic introduction to the basic results in descriptor linear systems theory. The clear representation of materials and a large number of examples make this book easy to understand by a large audience. General readers will find in this book a comprehensive introduction to the theory of descriptive linear systems. Researchers will find a comprehensive description of the most recent results in



this theory and students will find a good introduction to some important problems in linear systems theory.

Incorporating recent developments in control and systems research, Linear Control Theory provides the fundamental theoretical background needed to fully exploit control system design software. This logically-structured text opens with a detailed treatment of the relevant aspects of the state space analysis of linear systems. End-of-chapter problems facilitate the learning process by encouraging the student to put his or her skills into practice. Features include: \* The use of an easy to understand matrix variational technique to develop the time-invariant quadratic and LQG controllers \* A step-by-step introduction to essential mathematical ideas as they are needed, motivating the reader to venture beyond basic concepts \* The examination of linear system theory as it relates to control theory \* The use of the PBH test to characterize eigenvalues in the state feedback and observer problems rather than its usual role as a test for controllability or observability \* The development of model reduction via balanced realization \* The employment of the L2 gain as a basis for the development of the H<sub>∞</sub> controller for the design of controllers in the presence of plant model uncertainty Senior undergraduate and postgraduate control engineering students and practicing control engineers will appreciate the insight this self-contained book offers into the intelligent use of today's control system software tools.

Linear Control Systems With solved problems and MATLAB examples Springer Science & Business Media

Designed for one-semester introductory senior-or graduate-level course, the authors provide the student with an introduction of analysis techniques used in the design of nonlinear and optimal feedback control systems. There is special emphasis on the fundamental topics of stability, controllability, and optimality, and on the corresponding geometry associated with these topics.

Each chapter contains several examples and a variety of exercises.

Thoroughly classroom-tested and proven to be a valuable self-study companion, Linear Control System Analysis and Design: Sixth Edition provides an intensive overview of modern control theory and conventional control system design using in-depth explanations, diagrams, calculations, and tables. Keeping mathematics to a minimum, the book is designed with the undergraduate in mind, first building a foundation, then bridging the gap between control theory and its real-world application. Computer-aided design accuracy checks (CADAC) are used throughout the text to enhance computer literacy. Each CADAC uses fundamental concepts to ensure the viability of a computer solution. Completely updated and packed with student-friendly features, the sixth edition presents a range of updated examples using MATLAB®, as well as an appendix listing MATLAB functions for optimizing control system analysis and design. Over 75 percent of the problems presented in the previous edition have been revised or replaced.

The essential introduction to the principles and applications of feedback systems—now fully revised and expanded This textbook covers the mathematics needed to model, analyze, and design feedback systems. Now more user-friendly than ever, this revised and expanded edition of Feedback Systems is a one-volume resource for students and researchers in mathematics and engineering. It has applications across a range of disciplines that utilize feedback in physical, biological, information, and economic systems. Karl Åström and Richard Murray use techniques from physics, computer science, and operations research to introduce control-oriented modeling. They begin with state space tools for analysis and design, including stability of solutions, Lyapunov functions, reachability, state feedback observability, and estimators. The matrix exponential plays a central role in the analysis of linear control systems, allowing a concise development of many of the key concepts for this class of models. Åström and Murray then develop and explain tools in the frequency domain, including transfer functions, Nyquist analysis, PID control, frequency domain design, and robustness. Features a new chapter on design principles and tools, illustrating the types of problems that can be solved using feedback Includes a new chapter on fundamental limits and new material on the Routh-Hurwitz criterion and root locus plots Provides exercises at the end of every chapter Comes with an electronic solutions manual An ideal textbook for undergraduate and graduate students Indispensable for researchers seeking a self-contained resource on control theory

The book blends readability and accessibility common to undergraduate control systems texts with the mathematical rigor necessary to form a solid theoretical foundation. Appendices cover linear algebra and provide a Matlab overview and files. The reviewers pointed out that this is an ambitious project but one that will pay off because of the lack of good up-to-date textbooks in the area.

Focuses on the first control systems course of B.Tech, JNTU, this book helps the student prepare for further studies in modern control system design. It offers a profusion of examples on various aspects of study.

Introduction to Linear Control Systems is designed as a standard introduction to linear control systems for all those who one way or another deal with control systems. It can be used as a comprehensive up-to-date textbook for a one-semester 3-credit undergraduate course on linear control systems as the first course on this topic at university. This includes the faculties of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, aerospace engineering, chemical and petroleum engineering, industrial engineering, civil engineering, bio-engineering, economics, mathematics, physics, management and social sciences, etc. The book covers foundations of linear control systems, their *raison d'être*, different types, modelling, representations, computations, stability concepts, tools for time-domain and frequency-domain analysis and synthesis, and fundamental limitations, with an emphasis on frequency-domain methods. Every chapter includes a part on further readings where more advanced topics and pertinent references are introduced for further studies. The presentation is theoretically firm, contemporary, and self-contained. Appendices cover Laplace transform and differential equations, dynamics, MATLAB and SIMULINK, treatise on stability concepts and tools, treatise on Routh-Hurwitz method, random optimization techniques as well as convex and non-convex problems, and sample midterm and endterm exams. The book is divided into the sequel 3 parts plus appendices. PART I: In this part of the book, chapters 1-5, we present foundations of linear control systems. This includes: the introduction to control systems, their *raison d'être*, their different types, modelling of control systems, different methods for their representation and fundamental computations, basic stability concepts and tools for both analysis and design, basic time domain analysis and design details, and the root locus as a stability analysis and synthesis tool. PART II: In this part of the book, Chapters 6-9, we present what is generally referred to as the frequency domain methods. This refers to the experiment of applying a sinusoidal input to the system and studying its output. There are basically three different methods for representation and studying of the data of the aforementioned frequency response experiment: these are the Nyquist plot, the Bode diagram, and the Krohn-Manger-Nichols chart. We study these methods in details. We learn that the output is also a sinusoid with the same frequency but generally with different phase and magnitude. By dividing the output by the input we obtain the so-called sinusoidal or frequency transfer function of the system which is the same as the transfer function when the Laplace variable  $s$  is substituted with  $j\omega$ . Finally we use the Bode diagram for the design process. PART III: In

this part, Chapter 10, we introduce some miscellaneous advanced topics under the theme fundamental limitations which should be included in this undergraduate course at least in an introductory level. We make bridges between some seemingly disparate aspects of a control system and theoretically complement the previously studied subjects. Appendices: The book contains seven appendices. Appendix A is on the Laplace transform and differential equations. Appendix B is an introduction to dynamics. Appendix C is an introduction to MATLAB, including SIMULINK. Appendix D is a survey on stability concepts and tools. A glossary and road map of the available stability concepts and tests is provided which is missing even in the research literature. Appendix E is a survey on the Routh-Hurwitz method, also missing in the literature. Appendix F is an introduction to random optimization techniques and convex and non-convex problems. Finally, appendix G presents sample midterm and endterm exams, which are class-tested several times.

This textbook is intended to provide a clear, understandable, and motivated account of the subject which spans both conventional and modern control theory. The authors have tried to exert meticulous care with explanations, diagrams, calculations, tables, and symbols. They have tried to ensure that the student is made aware that rigor is necessary for advanced control work. Also stressed is the importance of clearly understanding the concepts which provide the rigorous foundations of modern control theory. The text provides a strong, comprehensive, and illuminating account of those elements of conventional control theory which have relevance in the design and analysis of control systems. The presentation of a variety of different techniques contributes to the development of the student's working understanding of what A.T. Fuller has called "the enigmatic control system." To provide a coherent development of the subject, an attempt is made to eschew formal proofs and lemmas with an organization that draws the perceptive student steadily and surely onto the demanding theory of multi-variable control systems. It is the opinion of the authors that a student who has reached this point is fully equipped to undertake with confidence the challenges presented by more advanced control theories as typified by chapters 18 through 22. The importance and necessity of making extensive use of computers is emphasized by references to comprehensive computer-aided-design (CAD) programs. - Preface.

Thoroughly classroom-tested and proven to be a valuable self-study companion, Linear Control System Analysis and Design: Fifth Edition uses in-depth explanations, diagrams, calculations, and tables, to provide an intensive overview of modern control theory and conventional control system design. The authors keep the mathematics to a minimum while stressing real-world engineering challenges. Completely updated and packed with student-friendly features, the Fifth Edition presents a wide range of examples using MATLAB® and TOTAL-PC, as well as an appendix listing MATLAB functions for optimizing control system analysis and design. Eighty percent of the problems presented in the previous edition have been revised to further reinforce concepts necessary for current electrical, aeronautical, astronautical, and mechanical applications.

This book presents comprehensive coverage of linear control systems along with an introduction to digital control systems. It is designed for undergraduate courses in control systems taught in departments of electrical engineering, electronics and instrumentation, electronics and communication, instrumentation and control, and computer science and engineering. The text discusses the important concepts of control systems, transfer functions and system components. It describes system stability, employing the Hurwitz–Routh stability criterion, root locus technique, Bode plot, and polar and Nyquist plots. In addition, this student-friendly book features in-depth coverage of controllers, compensators, state-space modelling and discrete time systems. KEY FEATURES •Includes a brief tutorial on MATLAB in an appendix to help students learn how to use it for the analysis and design of control systems. •Provides an abundance of worked-out examples and review questions culled from university examination papers. •Gives answers to selected chapter-end questions at the end of the book.

The mathematical theory of control became a field of study half a century ago in attempts to clarify and organize some challenging practical problems and the methods used to solve them. It is known for the breadth of the mathematics it uses and its cross-disciplinary vigor. Its literature, which can be found in Section 93 of Mathematical Reviews, was at one time dominated by the theory of linear control systems, which mathematically are described by linear differential equations forced by additive control inputs. That theory led to well-regarded numerical and symbolic computational packages for control analysis and design. Nonlinear control problems are also important; in these either the underlying dynamical system is nonlinear or the controls are applied in a non-additive way. The last four decades have seen the development of theoretical work on nonlinear control problems based on differential manifold theory, nonlinear analysis, and several other mathematical disciplines. Many of the problems that had been solved in linear control theory, plus others that are new and distinctly nonlinear, have been addressed; some resulting general definitions and theorems are adapted in this book to the bilinear case.

This open access Brief introduces the basic principles of control theory in a concise self-study guide. It complements the classic texts by emphasizing the simple conceptual unity of the subject. A novice can quickly see how and why the different parts fit together. The concepts build slowly and naturally one after another, until the reader soon has a view of the whole. Each concept is illustrated by detailed examples and graphics. The full software code for each example is available, providing the basis for experimenting with various assumptions, learning how to write programs for control analysis, and setting the stage for future research projects. The topics focus on robustness, design trade-offs, and optimality. Most of the book develops classical linear theory. The last part of the book considers robustness with respect to nonlinearity and explicitly nonlinear extensions, as well as advanced topics such as adaptive control and model predictive control. New students, as well as scientists from other backgrounds who want a concise and easy-to-grasp coverage of control theory, will benefit from the emphasis on concepts and broad understanding of the various approaches.

The must-have textbook introducing the analysis and design of feedback control systems in less than 400 pages.

An algorithm for solving Dantzig's generalized programming formulation of continuous-time linear-system optimal control problems is developed. Dantzig's work is extended to include continuous-time versions of quadratic loss criteria and minimum fuel problems. New results in parametric linear and quadratic programming problems, where the parameter dependence is nonlinear, are derived with internal schemes to avoid cycling due to degeneracy. Finite switching results in the completely linear system, including the minimum fuel and minimal time problems, are presented without assuming Pontryagin's general position principal or uniqueness properties. The procedure initially finds a feasible and admissible solution to the continuous-time problem without using discrete approximations. The algorithm continues to converge monotonically to the optimal solution while remaining feasible and, at each stage, provides a bound on the value of the loss function for termination purposes. This procedure is well suited for systems with a relatively high number of state variables and control inputs for which discrete time linear or quadratic programming models become too large. (Author).

Numerical Methods for Linear Control Systems Design and Analysis is an interdisciplinary textbook aimed at systematic descriptions and implementations of numerically-viable algorithms based on well-established, efficient and stable modern numerical linear techniques for mathematical problems arising in the design and analysis of linear control systems both for the first- and second-order models. Unique coverage of modern mathematical concepts such as parallel computations, second-order systems, and large-scale solutions Background material in linear algebra, numerical linear algebra, and control theory included in text Step-by-step explanations of the algorithms and examples

Written as a companion volume to the author's Solving Control Engineering Problems with MATLAB, this indispensable guide illustrates the power of MATLAB as a tool for synthesizing control systems, emphasizing pole placement, and optimal systems design.

Linear Control Systems: For PTU is a comprehensive text designed to cover the complete syllabus of the subject offered at Punjab Technical University (PTU), at the undergraduate level. The book begins with various modeling techniques of control system viz Transfer function approach, block diagram representation and signal flow graphs. The characteristics and performance of control systems has been dealt with in details. Concept of stability and various techniques for determining stability through Routh-Hurwitz criteria, Root locus Techniques, Bode plot and Nyquist stability criteria have been discussed. Design and compensation of control components have been explained.

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