Joao P Hespanha Linear Systems Theory Solutions

Noncooperative Game Theory is aimed at students interested in using game theory as a design methodology for solving problems in engineering and computer science. João Hespanha shows that such design challenges can be analyzed through game theoretical perspectives that help to pinpoint each problem's essence: Who are the players? What are their goals? Will the solution to "the game" solve the original design problem? Using the fundamentals of game theory, Hespanha explores these issues and more. The use of game theory in technology design is a recent development arising from the intrinsic limitations of classical optimization-based designs. In optimization, one attempts to find values for parameters that minimize suitably defined criteria—such as monetary cost, energy consumption, or heat generated. However, in most engineering applications, there is always some uncertainty as to how the selected parameters will affect the final objective. Through a sequential and easy-to-understand discussion, Hespanha examines how to make sure that the selection leads to acceptable performance, even in the presence of uncertainty—the unforgiving variable that can wreck engineering designs. Hespanha looks at such standard topics as zero-sum, non-zero-sum, and dynamics games and includes a MATLAB guide to coding. Noncooperative Game Theory offers students a fresh way of approaching engineering and computer science applications. An introduction to game theory applications for students of engineering and computer science Materials presented sequentially and in an easy-to-understand fashion Topics explore zero-sum, non-zero-sum, and dynamics games MATLAB commands are included

Linear System Theory, Second Edition, outlines the basic theory of linear systems in a unified, accessible, and careful manner, with parallel, independent treatment of continuous-time and discrete-time linear systems.

A Polynomial Approach to Linear Algebra is a text which is heavily biased towards functional methods. In using the shift operator as a central object, it makes linear algebra a perfect introduction to other areas of mathematics, operator theory in particular. This technique is very powerful as becomes clear from the analysis of canonical forms (Frobenius, Jordan). It should be emphasized that these functional methods are not only of great theoretical interest, but lead to computational algorithms. Quadratic forms are treated from the same perspective, with emphasis on the important examples of Bezoutian and Hankel forms. These topics are of great importance in applied areas such as signal processing, numerical linear algebra, and control theory. Stability theory and system theoretic concepts, up to realization theory, are treated as an integral part of linear algebra. Finally there is a chapter on Hankel norm approximation for the case of scalar rational functions which allows the reader to access ideas and results on the frontier of current research.

This handbook presents state-of-the-art research in reinforcement learning, focusing on its applications in the control and game theory of dynamic systems and future directions for related research and technology. The contributions gathered in this book deal with challenges faced when using learning and adaptation methods to solve academic and industrial problems, such as optimization in dynamic environments with single and multiple agents, convergence and performance analysis, and online implementation. They explore means by which these difficulties can be solved, and cover a wide range of related topics including: deep learning; artificial intelligence; applications of game theory; mixed modality learning; and multi-agent reinforcement learning. Practicing engineers and scholars in the field of machine learning, game theory, and autonomous control will find the Handbook of Reinforcement Learning and Control to be thought-provoking, instructive and informative. .

This is the first book on the market to bring together material on array signal processing in a coherent fashion, with uniform notation and convention of models. KEY TOPICS: Using extensive examples and problems, it presents not only the theories of propagating waves and conventional array processing algorithms, but also the underlying ideas of adaptive array processing and multi-array tracking algorithms. MARKET: This manual will be valuable to engineers who wish to practice and advance their careers in the array signal processing field.

Engineering systems are highly distributed collective systems that have humans in the loop. Engineering systems emphasize the potential of control and games beyond traditional applications. Game theory can be used to design incentives to obtain socially desirable behaviors on the part of the players, for example, a change in the consumption patterns on the part of the ?prosumers? (producers-consumers) or better redistribution of traffic. This unique book addresses the foundations of game theory, with an emphasis on the physical intuition behind the concepts, an analysis of design techniques, and a discussion of new trends in the study of cooperation and competition in large complex distributed systems.÷

A comprehensive introduction to hybrid control systems and design Hybrid control systems exhibit both discrete changes, or jumps, and continuous changes, or flow. An example of a hybrid control system is the automatic control of the temperature in a room: the temperature changes continuously, but the control algorithm toggles the heater on or off intermittently, triggering a discrete jump within the algorithm. Hybrid control systems feature widely across disciplines, including biology, computer science, and engineering, and examples range from the control of cellular responses to self-driving cars. Although classical control theory provides powerful tools for analyzing systems that exhibit either flow or jumps, it is ill-equipped to handle hybrid control systems. In Hybrid Feedback Control, Ricardo Sanfelice presents a self-contained introduction to hybrid control systems and develops new tools for their analysis and design. Hybrid behavior can occur in one or more subsystems of a feedback system, and Sanfelice offers a unified control theory framework, filling an important gap in the control theory literature. In addition to the theoretical framework, he includes a plethora of examples and exercises, a Matlab toolbox (as well as two open-source versions), and an insightful overview at the beginning of each chapter. Relevant to dynamical systems theory, applied mathematics, and computer science, Hybrid Feedback Control will be useful to students and researchers working on hybrid systems, cyber-physical systems, control, and automation.

This authoritative book draws on the latest research to explore the interplay of high-dimensional statistics with optimization. Through an accessible analysis of fundamental problems of hypothesis testing and signal recovery, Anatoli Juditsky and Arkadi Nemirovski show how convex optimization theory can be used to devise and analyze near-optimal statistical inferences. Statistical Inference via Convex Optimization is an essential resource for optimization specialists who are new to statistics and its applications, and for data scientists who want to improve their optimization methods. Juditsky and Nemirovski provide the first systematic treatment of the statistical techniques that have arisen from advances in the theory of optimization. They focus on four well-known statistical problems—sparse recovery, hypothesis testing, and recovery from indirect observations of both signals and functions of signals—demonstrating how they can be solved more efficiently as convex optimization problems. The emphasis throughout is on achieving the best possible statistical performance. The construction of inference routines and the quantification of their statistical performance are given by efficient computation rather than by analytical derivation typical of more conventional statistical approaches. In addition to being computation-friendly, the methods described in this book enable practitioners to handle numerous situations too difficult for closed analytical form analysis, such as composite hypothesis testing and signal recovery in inverse problems. Statistical Inference via Convex Optimization features exercises with solutions along with extensive appendixes, making it ideal for use as a graduate text.

Knowledge of the pragmatici analyses pragmatic normative literature in colonial Ibero-America. It explores the circulation and the functions of these media in the Iberian peninsula, New Spain, Peru, New Granada and Brazil.

This book shows how supervisory control theory (SCT) supports the formulation of various control problems of standard types, like the synthesis of controlled dynamic invariants by state feedback, and the resolution of such problems in terms of naturally definable control-theoretic concepts and properties, like reachability, controllability and observability. It exploits a simple, abstract model of controlled discrete-

event systems (DES) that has proved to be tractable, appealing to control specialists, and expressive of a range of control-theoretic ideas. It allows readers to choose between automaton-based and dually language-based forms of SCT, depending on whether their preference is for an internal-structural or external-behavioral description of the problem. The monograph begins with two chapters on algebraic and linguistic preliminaries and the fundamental concepts and results of SCT are introduced. To handle complexity caused by system scale, architectural approaches—the horizontal modularity of decentralized and distributed supervision and the vertical modularity of hierarchical supervision—are introduced. Supervisory control under partial observation and state-based supervisory control are also addressed; in the latter, a vector DES model that exploits internal regularity of algebraic structure is proposed. Finally SCT is generalized to deal with timed DES by incorporating temporal features in addition to logical ones. Researchers and graduate students working with the control of discrete-event systems or who are interested in the development of supervisory control methods will find this book an invaluable aid in their studies. The text will also be of assistance to researchers in manufacturing, logistics, communications and transportation, areas which provide plentiful examples of the class of systems being discussed.

A fun and stunningly illustrated introduction to the art of linear optimization Linear optimization is a powerful modeling method for discovering the best solution to a problem among a set of available alternatives. It is one of today's most important branches of mathematics and computer science—and also a surprisingly rich medium for creating breathtaking works of art. Opt Art takes readers on an entertaining tour of linear optimization and its applications, showing along the way how it can be used to design visual art. Robert Bosch provides a lively and accessible introduction to the geometric, algebraic, and algorithmic foundations of optimization. He presents classical applications, such as the legendary Traveling Salesman Problem, and shows how to adapt them to make optimization art—opt art. Each chapter in this marvelously illustrated book begins with a problem or puzzle and demonstrates how the solution can be derived using a host of artistic methods and media, including 3D printing, laser cutting, and computer-controlled machining. Bosch focuses on mathematical modeling throughout—converting a problem into a workable mathematical form, solving it using optimization techniques, and examining the results, which can take the form of mosaics, line drawings, and even sculpture. All you need is some high-school algebra, geometry, and calculus to follow along. Featuring more than a hundred illustrations and photos of Bosch's own art, Opt Art demonstrates how mathematics and computing can be used to create beauty and express emotion through amazing works of art.

The present book includes a set of selected papers from the fourth "International Conference on Informatics in Control Automation and Robotics" (ICINCO 2009), held in Milan, Italy, from 2 to 5 July 2009. The conference was organized in three simultaneous tracks: "Intelligent Control Systems and Optimization", "Robotics and Automation" and "Systems Modeling, Signal Processing and Control". The book is based on the same structure. ICINCO received 365 paper submissions, not including those of workshops, from 55 countries, in all continents. After a double blind paper review performed by the Program Committee only 34 submissions were accepted as full papers and thus selected for oral presentation, leading to a full paper acceptance ratio of 9%. Additional papers were accepted as short papers and posters. A further refinement was made after the conference, based also on the assessment of presentation quality, so that this book includes the extended and revised versions of the very best papers of ICINCO 2009. Commitment to high quality standards is a major concern of ICINCO that will be maintained in the next editions of this conference, including not only the stringent paper acceptance ratios but also the quality of the program committee, keynote lectures, workshops and logistics.

This book addresses two primary deficiencies in the linear systems textbook market: a lack of development of state space methods from the basic principles and a lack of pedagogical focus. The book uses the geometric intuition provided by vector space analysis to develop in a very sequential manner all the essential topics in linear state system theory that a senior or beginning graduate student should know. It does this in an ordered, readable manner, with examples drawn from several areas of engineering. Because it derives state space methods from linear algebra and vector spaces and ties all the topics together with diverse applications, this book is suitable for students from any engineering discipline, not just those with control systems backgrounds and interests. It begins with the mathematical preliminaries of vectors and spaces, then emphasizes the geometric properties of linear operators. It is from this foundation that the studies of stability, controllability and observability, realizations, state feedback, observers, and Kalman filters are derived. There is a direct and simple path from one topic to the next. The book includes both discrete- and continuous-time systems, introducing them in parallel and emphasizing each in appropriate context. Time-varying systems are discussed from generality and completeness, but the emphasis is on time-invariant systems, and only in time-domain; there is no treatment of matrix fraction descriptions or polynomial matrices. Tips for using MATLAB are included in the form of margin notes, which are placed wherever topics with applicable MATLAB commands are introduced. These notes direct the reader to an appendix, where a MATLAB command reference explains command usage. However, an instructor or student who is not interested in MATLAB usage can easily skip these references without interrupting the flow of text.

In writing this monograph my objective is to present arecent, 'geometrie' approach to the structural synthesis of multivariable control systems that are linear, time-invariant, and of finite dynamic order. The book is addressed to graduate students specializing in control, to engineering scientists engaged in control systems research and development, and to mathematicians with some previous acquaintance with control problems. The label 'geometrie' is applied for several reasons. First and obviously, the setting is linear state space and the mathematics chiefly linear algebra in abstract (geometrie) style. The basic ideas are the familiar system concepts of controllability and observability, thought of as geometrie properties of distinguished state subspaces. Indeed, the geometry was first brought in out of revulsion against the orgy of matrix manipulation which linear control theory mainly consisted of, not so long ago. But secondlyand of greater interest, the geometrie setting rather quickly suggested new methods of attacking synthesis which have proved to be intuitive and economical; they are also easily reduced to matrix arith metic as soonas you want to compute. The essence of the 'geometrie' approach is just this: instead of looking directly for a feedback laW (say u = Fx) which would solve your synthesis problem if a solution exists, first characterize solvability as a verifiable property of some constructible state subspace, say J. Then, if all is weIl, you may calculate F from J quite easily.

The theory of switched systems is related to the study of hybrid systems, which has gained attention from control theorists, computer scientists, and practicing engineers. This book examines switched systems from a control-theoretic perspective, focusing on stability analysis and control synthesis of systems that combine continuous dynamics with switching events. It includes a vast bibliography and a section of technical and historical notes.

A modern vector oriented treatment of classical dynamics and its application to engineering problems.

Linear Systems TheorySecond EditionPrinceton University Press

An introductory textbook on control systems, focusing on classical control design methods.

A self-contained, highly motivated and comprehensive account of basic methods for analysis and application of linear systems that arise in signal processing problems in communications, control, system identification and digital filtering.

"There are three words that characterize this work: thoroughness, completeness and clarity. The authors are congratulated for taking the time to write an excellent linear systems textbook!" —IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control Linear systems theory plays a broad and fundamental role in electrical, mechanical, chemical and aerospace engineering, communications, and signal processing. A thorough introduction to systems theory with emphasis on control is presented in this self-contained textbook, written for a challenging one-semester graduate course. A solutions manual is available to instructors upon adoption of the text.

The book's flexible coverage and self-contained presentation also make it an excellent reference guide or self-study manual. For a treatment of linear systems that focuses primarily on the time-invariant case using streamlined presentation of the material with less formal and more intuitive proofs, please see the authors' companion book entitled A Linear Systems Primer.

Linear systems theory is the cornerstone of control theory and a well-established discipline that focuses on linear differential equations from the perspective of control and estimation. In this textbook, João Hespanha covers the key topics of the field in a unique lecture-style format, making the book easy to use for instructors and students. He looks at system representation, stability, controllability and state feedback, observability and state estimation, and realization theory. He provides the background for advanced modern control design techniques and feedback linearization, and examines advanced foundational topics such as multivariable poles and zeros, and LQG/LQR. The textbook presents only the most essential mathematical derivations, and places comments, discussion, and terminology in sidebars so that readers can follow the core material easily and without distraction. Annotated proofs with sidebars explain the techniques of proof construction, including contradiction, contraposition, cycles of implications to prove equivalence, and the difference between necessity and sufficiency. Annotated theoretical developments also use sidebars to discuss relevant commands available in MATLAB, allowing students to understand these important tools. The balanced chapters can each be covered in approximately two hours of lecture time, simplifying course planning and student review. Solutions to the theoretical and computational exercises are also available for instructors. Easy-to-use textbook in unique lecture-style format Sidebars explain topics in further detail Annotated proofs and discussions of MATLAB commands Balanced chapters can each be taught in two hours of course lecture Solutions to exercises available to instructors

Because they incorporate both time- and event-driven dynamics, stochastic hybrid systems (SHS) have become ubiquitous in a variety of fields, from mathematical finance to biological processes to communication networks to engineering. Comprehensively integrating numerous cutting-edge studies, Stochastic Hybrid Systems presents a captivating treatment of some of the most ambitious types of dynamic systems. Cohesively edited by leading experts in the field, the book introduces the theoretical basics, computational methods, and applications of SHS. It first discusses the underlying principles behind SHS and the main design limitations of SHS. Building on these fundamentals, the authoritative contributors present methods for computer calculations that apply SHS analysis and synthesis techniques in practice. The book concludes with examples of systems encountered in a wide range of application areas, including molecular biology, communication networks, and air traffic management. It also explains how to resolve practical problems associated with these systems. Stochastic Hybrid Systems achieves an ideal balance between a theoretical treatment of SHS and practical considerations. The book skillfully explores the interaction of physical processes with computerized equipment in an uncertain environment, enabling a better understanding of sophisticated as well as everyday devices and processes.

Quad Rotorcraft Control develops original control methods for the navigation and hovering flight of an autonomous mini-quad-rotor robotic helicopter. These methods use an imaging system and a combination of inertial and altitude sensors to localize and guide the movement of the unmanned aerial vehicle relative to its immediate environment. The history, classification and applications of UAVs are introduced, followed by a description of modelling techniques for quad-rotors and the experimental platform itself. A control strategy for the improvement of attitude stabilization in quad-rotors is then proposed and tested in real-time experiments. The strategy, based on the use low-cost components and with experimentally-established robustness, avoids drift in the UAV's angular position by the addition of an internal control loop to each electronic speed controller ensuring that, during hovering flight, all four motors turn at almost the same speed. The quad-rotor's Euler angles being very close to the origin, other sensors like GPS or image-sensing equipment can be incorporated to perform autonomous positioning or trajectory-tracking tasks. Two vision-based strategies, each designed to deal with a specific kind of mission, are introduced and separately tested. The first stabilizes the quad-rotor over a landing pad on the ground; it extracts the 3-dimensional position using homography estimation and derives translational velocity by optical flow calculation. The second combines colour-extraction and line-detection algorithms to control the quad-rotor's 3-dimensional position and achieves forward velocity regulation during a road-following task. In order to estimate the translational-dynamical characteristics of the quad-rotor (relative position and translational velocity) as they evolve within a building or other unstructured, GPS-deprived environment, imaging, inertial and altitude sensors are combined in a state observer. The text give the reader a current view of the problems encountered in UAV control, specifically those relating to quad-rotor flying machines and it will interest researchers and graduate students working in that field. The vision-based control strategies presented help the reader to a better understanding of how an imaging system can be used to obtain the information required for performance of the hovering and navigation tasks ubiquitous in rotored UAV operation.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 7th International Workshop on Hybrid Systems: Computation and Control, HSCC 2004, held in Philadelphia, PA, USA, in March 2004. The 43 revised full papers presented together with an invited article were carefully reviewed and selected from 117 submissions. The papers address all current issues in hybrid systems such as tools for analysis and verification, control and optimization, modeling and engineering applications, and emerging topics in programming language support and implementation; a special focus is on the interplay between biomolecular networks, systems biology, formal methods, and control of hybrid systems.

A foundational text that offers a rigorous introduction to the principles of design, specification, modeling, and analysis of cyber-physical systems. A cyber-physical system consists of a collection of computing devices communicating with one another and interacting with the physical world via sensors and actuators in a feedback loop. Increasingly, such systems are everywhere, from smart buildings to medical devices to automobiles. This textbook offers a rigorous and comprehensive introduction to the principles of design, specification, modeling, and analysis of cyber-physical systems. The book draws on a diverse set of subdisciplines, including model-based design, concurrency theory, distributed algorithms, formal methods of specification and verification, control theory, real-time systems, and hybrid systems, explaining the core ideas from each that are relevant to system design and analysis. The book explains how formal models provide mathematical abstractions to manage the complexity of a system design. It covers both synchronous and asynchronous models for concurrent computation, continuous-time models for dynamical systems, and hybrid systems for integrating discrete and continuous evolution. The role of correctness requirements in the design of reliable systems is illustrated with a range of specification formalisms and the associated techniques for formal verification. The topics include safety and liveness requirements, temporal logic, model checking, deductive verification, stability analysis of

linear systems, and real-time scheduling algorithms. Principles of modeling, specification, and analysis are illustrated by constructing solutions to representative design problems from distributed algorithms, network protocols, control design, and robotics. This book provides the rapidly expanding field of cyber-physical systems with a long-needed foundational text by an established authority. It is suitable for classroom use or as a reference for professionals.

"Uncertainty is inherent in control systems. Consider the following example: as an aircraft flies, it consumes fuel, which causes its mass to decrease. In order to maintain stability, the autopilot mechanism must adapt to this (a priori unknown) change in mass. Delays also pose a challenge in control systems. If you have tried to maintain a comfortable water temperature while showering in a building with outdated plumbing, you will understand the difficulties that arise when a control system has significant delays: the controller (you) is forced to make decisions based on "old" information. The intersection of these two problems (estimating unknown parameters when a system has delays) poses a significant mathematical challenge. Delay-Adaptive Linear Control presents new mathematical techniques to handle the intersection of the two distinct types of uncertainty described above: adaptive constraints, and uncertainties caused by delays. Traditionally, the problems of adaption and delays have been treated separately. This book considers the intersection of these two problems, developing new techniques for addressing different combinations of uncertainty-all within a single, unified framework. This work has applications in electrical and mechanical engineering (unmanned aerial vehicles, robotic manipulators), biomedical engineering (3D printing, neuromuscular electrical stimulation), and management and traffic science (supply chains, traffic flow), among others. Beyond its practical importance, this work is also of significant theoretical interest, as it addresses mathematical challenges involved in the analysis and design of these systems"--

The CDC is the premier conference dedicated to the advancement of the theory and practice of systems and control The CDC annually brings together an international community of researchers and practitioners in the field of automatic control to discuss new research results, perspectives on future developments, and innovative applications relevant to decision making, automatic control, and related areas

Based on a one-year course taught by the author to graduates at the University of Missouri, this book provides a student-friendly account of some of the standard topics encountered in an introductory course of ordinary differential equations. In a second semester, these ideas can be expanded by introducing more advanced concepts and applications. A central theme in the book is the use of Implicit Function Theorem, while the latter sections of the book introduce the basic ideas of perturbation theory as applications of this Theorem. The book also contains material differing from standard treatments, for example, the Fiber Contraction Principle is used to prove the smoothness of functions that are obtained as fixed points of contractions. The ideas introduced in this section can be extended to infinite dimensions.

Delving into the Portuguese imperial experience, 'Moorings' enriches our understanding of historical and literary imagination during a significant period of Western expansion.

Linear Network Optimization presents a thorough treatment of classical approaches to network problems such as shortest path, max-flow, assignment, transportation, and minimum cost flow problems.

A fully updated textbook on linear systems theory Linear systems theory is the cornerstone of control theory and a well-established discipline that focuses on linear differential equations from the perspective of control and estimation. This updated second edition of Linear Systems Theory covers the subject's key topics in a unique lecture-style format, making the book easy to use for instructors and students. João Hespanha looks at system representation, stability, controllability and state feedback, observability and state estimation, and realization theory. He provides the background for advanced modern control design techniques and feedback linearization and examines advanced foundational topics, such as multivariable poles and zeros and LQG/LQR. The textbook presents only the most essential mathematical derivations and places comments, discussion, and terminology in sidebars so that readers can follow the core material easily and without distraction. Annotated proofs with sidebars explain the techniques of proof construction, including contradiction, contraposition, cycles of implications to prove equivalence, and the difference between necessity and sufficiency. Annotated theoretical developments also use sidebars to discuss relevant commands available in MATLAB, allowing students to understand these tools. This second edition contains a large number of new practice exercises with solutions. Based on typical problems, these exercises guide students to succinct and precise answers, helping to clarify issues and consolidate knowledge. The book's balanced chapters can each be covered in approximately two hours of lecture time, simplifying course planning and student review. Easy-to-use textbook in unique lecture-style format Sidebars explain topics in further detail Annotated proofs and discussions of MATLAB commands Balanced chapters can each be taught in two hours of course lecture New practice exercises with solutions included

These are the proceedings of the 9th International Workshop on Hybrid Systems: Computation and Control, HSCC 2006, March 2006. 39 revised papers are presented together with the abstracts of 3 invited talks. The focus is on modeling, analysis, and implementation of dynamic and reactive systems involving both discrete and continuous behaviors. Topics addressed include tools for analysis and verification, control and optimization, modeling, engineering applications, and new directions in language support and implementation.

This book presents recent trends in the field as perceived by a global selection of researchers and experts. Subjects covered include motion planning of mobile robots in unknown environments, coordination between mobility and manipulability, computation environments for mobile robots, nonlinear control of mobile robots and environmental modeling using advanced sensing technologies. Issues ranging from progress in applications to fundamental problems are discussed.

This book is the result of our teaching over the years an undergraduate course on Linear Optimal Systems to applied mathematicians and a first-year graduate course on Linear Systems to engineers. The contents of the book bear the strong influence of the great advances in the field and of its enormous literature. However, we made no attempt to have a complete coverage. Our motivation was to write a book on linear systems that covers finite dimensional linear systems, always keeping in

mind the main purpose of engineering and applied science, which is to analyze, design, and improve the performance of phy sical systems. Hence we discuss the effect of small nonlinearities, and of perturbations of feedback. It is our on the data; we face robustness issues and discuss the properties hope that the book will be a useful reference for a first-year graduate student. We assume that a typical reader with an engineering background will have gone through the conventional undergraduate single-input single-output linear systems course; an elementary course in control is not indispensable but may be useful for motivation. For readers from a mathematical curriculum we require only familiarity with techniques of linear algebra and of ordinary differential equations.

System-Level Synthesis deals with the concurrent design of electronic applications, including both hardware and software. The issue has become the bottleneck in the design of electronic systems, including both hardware and software, in several major industrial fields, including telecommunications, automotive and aerospace engineering. The major difficulty with the subject is that it demands contributions from several research fields, including system specification, system architecture, hardware design, and software design. Most existing book cover well only a few aspects of system-level synthesis. The present volume presents a comprehensive discussion of all the aspects of system-level synthesis. Each topic is covered by a contribution written by an international authority on the subject.

This volume constitutes refereed proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Digital Transformation and Global Society, DTGS 2020, held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in June 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the conference was held online. The 30 revised full papers and 6 short papers presented in the volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 108 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on e-society: virtual communities and online activism; e-society: computational social science; e-polity: governance and politics on the Internet; e-city: smart cities and urban governance; e-economy: digital economy and consumer behavior; e-humanities: digital culture and education; e-health: international workshop "E-Health: 4P-medicine & Digital Transformation".

Cyber-physical systems (CPS) involve deeply integrated, tightly coupled computational and physical components. These systems, spanning multiple scientific and technological domains, are highly complex and pose several fundamental challenges. They are also critically important to society's advancement and security. The design and deployment of the adaptable, reliable CPS of tomorrow requires the development of a basic science foundation, synergistically drawing on various branches of engineering, mathematics, computer science, and domain specific knowledge. This book brings together 19 invited papers presented at the Workshop on Control of Cyber-Physical Systems, hosted by the Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering at The Johns Hopkins University in March 2013. It highlights the central role of control theory and systems thinking in developing the theory of CPS, in addressing the challenges of cyber-trust and cyber-security, and in advancing emerging cyber-physical applications ranging from smart grids to smart buildings, cars and robotic systems.

Premiering in 1990 in Antibes, France, the European Conference on Computer Vision, ECCV, has been held biennially at venues all around Europe. These conferences have been very successful, making ECCV a major event to the computer vision community. ECCV 2002 was the seventh in the series. The privilege of organizing it was shared by three universities: The IT University of Copenhagen, the University of Copenhagen, and Lund University, with the conference venue in Copenhagen. These universities lie ? geographically close in the vivid Oresund region, which lies partly in Denmark and partly in Sweden, with the newly built bridge (opened summer 2000) crossing the sound that formerly divided the countries. We are very happy to report that this year's conference attracted more papers than ever before, with around 600 submissions. Still, together with the conference board, we decided to keep the tradition of holding ECCV as a single track conference. Each paper was anonymously refereed by three different reviewers. For the nal selection, for the rst time for ECCV, a system with area chairs was used. These met with the program chairsinLundfortwodaysinFebruary2002toselectwhatbecame45oralpresentations and 181 posters.Also at this meeting the selection was made without knowledge of the authors'identity.