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Recent Progress in Robot Control Systems: Theory and Applications

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Symmetry and asymmetry are common in engineering science. For example, electronic rotors, aircraft wings, and spacecraft flywheel structures possess excellent symmetry in actuators. Due to machining defects, these controlled obiects are practically asymmetric, and external perturbations somehow break the symmetry. Therefore, we need to design sophisticated algorithms to maintain these elegant systems. The design of control systems is critical to the safe operation of various mechanical systems space vehicles, maritime robotics. as micromechanical systems. Current research is more than adequate, but more refined, intelligent, low-resourceconsumption technologies for control systems algorithms are still in short supply to accommodate the industry's growth. In this Special Issue, "Recent Progress in Robot Control Systems: Theory and Applications," we aim to attract original research and survey papers reflecting the recent advances in the theory and methodology driving recent progress in control system design and applications.







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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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