



Fig 1. Feedforward velocity control. The reference signal is multiplied by a compensating function so that when R_{vel} changes, an output force will be generated that is exactly what is needed to change the perceived velocity of an object with mass $1/K$ by a corresponding amount. The vestibulo-ocular reflex supposedly works this way. Note that the feedforward compensation must be the inverse of the functions lying between the reference signal and the perceived velocity.

If the output gain, mass of the object, or input function changes, the compensation must also be changed.