ECE-320: Linear Control Systems Homework 9

Due: Monday May 16 at the beginning of class

1) Consider the discrete-time state variable model x(k+1) = G(T)x(k) + H(T)u(k)

where the explicit dependence of G and H on the sampling time T has been emphasized. Here

$$G(T) = e^{AT}$$

$$H(T) = \int_0^T e^{A\lambda} d\lambda B$$

- a) Show that if A is invertible, we can write $H(T) = [e^{AT} I]A^{-1}B$
- **b)** Show that if A is invertible and T is small we can write the state model as

$$x(k+1) = [I + AT]x(k) + BTu(k)$$

c) Show that if we use the approximation

$$\underline{\dot{x}}(t) \approx \frac{\underline{x}((k+1)T) - \underline{x}(kT)}{T} = Ax(kT) + Bu(kT)$$

we get the same answer as in part \mathbf{b} , but using this approximation we do not need to assume A is invertible.

d) Show that if we use two terms in the approximation for e^{AT} (and no assumptions about A being invertible), we can write the state equations as

$$\underline{x}(k+1) = \left[I + AT\right]\underline{x}(k) + \left[IT + \frac{1}{2}AT^2\right]Bu(k)$$

- **2**) The Matlab script **homework9.m** computes the discrete-time equivalent state variable system from a continuous time system exactly, and then it uses a Taylor series approximation. However, the code is incomplete in that it does not use a Taylor series estimate for G.
- a) Modify the code so that it uses a Taylor series estimate for G
- **b**) Determine the minimum number of terms you think you need to produce a reasonable estimate of G (compared to Matlab's calculation)
- c) Print and turn in the final plot
- **d)** Use the second system (uncomment it), set the sampling interval to 0.01, the final time to 0.5, and repeat parts (a)-(c)

3) For the state variable system

$$\underline{\dot{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x}(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

a) Show that

$$e^{AT} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^{2T} - e^{3T} & e^{2T} - e^{3T} \\ 2e^{3T} - 2e^{2T} & 2e^{3T} - e^{2T} \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Derive the equivalent ZOH discrete-time system

$$\underline{x}(k+1) = G\underline{x}(k) + Hu(k)$$

for T = 0.1 (integrate each entry in the matrix $e^{A\lambda}$ separately.) Compare your answer with that given by Matlab's **c2d** command, [G,H] = c2d(A,B,T).

- **4)** For the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ show that $e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ te^t & e^t \end{bmatrix}$
- 5) Consider the discrete-time state variable model $\underline{x}(k+1) = G\underline{x}(k) + Hu(k)$ with the initial state x(0) = 0. Let

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D = 0$$

- a) Determine the corresponding transfer function for the system.
- b) Using state variable feedback with $u(k) = G_{pf} r(k) Kx(k)$ show that the transfer function is given by

$$F(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = C(zI - \tilde{G})^{-1}\tilde{H} = \frac{G_{pf}(z+1)}{(z+k_1)(z+k_2) - (k_1-1)(k_2-1)}$$

- c) Show that if $G_{pf} = 1$ and $k_1 = k_2 = 0$, the transfer function reduces to that found in part **a.**
- d) Is the system controllable? That is, is it possible to find k_1 and k_2 to place the poles of the closed loop system where ever we want? For example, can we make both poles be zero?

6) Consider the discrete-time state variable model

$$\underline{x}(k+1) = G\underline{x}(k) + H\underline{u}(k)$$

with the initial state x(0) = 0. Let

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = 0$$

- a) Determine the corresponding transfer function for the system.
- b) Using state variable feedback with $u(k) = G_{pf} r(k) Kx(k)$ show that the transfer function is given by

$$F(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_{pf}(z-1)}{(z-1)(z+k_2-1)}$$

- c) Show that if $G_{pf} = 1$ and $k_1 = k_2 = 0$, the transfer function reduces to that found in part **a.**
- d) Is the system controllable?