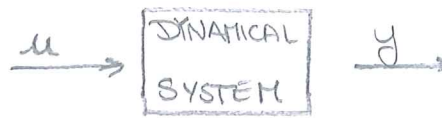


Systems and control theory a short crash course

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I

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x, u, t) \\ y(t) = g(x, u, t) \end{cases}$$



u input, y output, x state variable

future input have no influence in the present

Simplest example

time-invariant linear finite dimensional causal systems

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t) \end{cases}$$

A, B, C, D matrices
 $\begin{matrix} \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} & \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \\ \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} & \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \end{matrix}$

→ study A, B, C, D

input to state map $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ $u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} B u(s) ds \quad x(t; u, x_0)$$

STABLE if $\forall x(t)$ solution of $\dot{x}(t) = Ax$ $x(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 \Leftrightarrow all $\text{eigs}(A)$ are in the open left half plane

CONTROLLABLE if $\forall x_0, x_1 \exists t_1; u(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq t_1: x(t_1; u, x_0) = x_1$

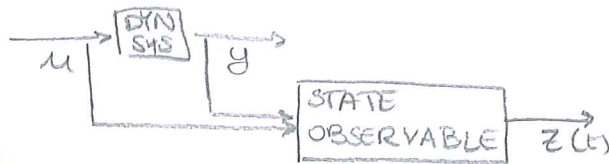
Thm CONTROLLABLE iff $\text{Im}[B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B] = \mathbb{R}^n$

TO STABILIZE a system: choose $u = x(t) \rightarrow 0$

STABILIZABLE if $\forall x_0 \exists u: x(t, u, x_0) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Thm system controllable $\rightarrow \exists F: A+BF$ has all the eigs in the open left half plane
 technically, you can choose where to put the poles

make a state observer



with $z(t) \approx x(t)$ for t large

OBSERVABILITY $\Leftrightarrow \ker \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ \vdots \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \{0\}$
 def: $y(x_0; 0, t) = y(x_1; 0, t) \forall t \rightarrow x_0 = x_1$

every initial state can in principle be reconstructed from the outputs

LQ optimal control problem

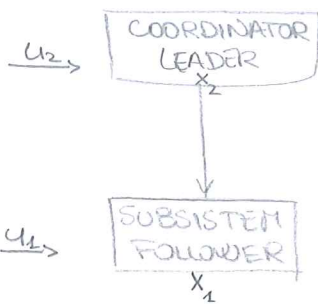
quadratic cost function

Q pos. semi-def. R pos. def.

minimize $J(x_0, u)$ over all stabilizing input functions u

assumption: (A, B) stabilizable, (A^T, Q) controllable

$$J(x_0, u) = \int_0^{\infty} x(t)^T Q x(t) + u(t)^T R u(t) dt$$



information flows downwards
(no information goes up)

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$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ 0 & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

leader on follower
follower on leader

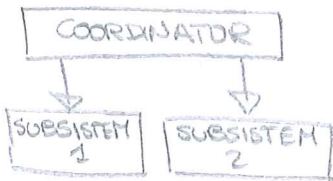
feedback control preserving the structure

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11}F_{11} & A_{12} + B_{11}F_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} + B_{22}F_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{12} + B_{11}F_{12} + B_{12}F_{22} \\ A_{22} + B_{22}F_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

no influence on eigenvalue



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{1c} \\ 0 & A_{22} & A_{2c} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{cc} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{1c} \\ 0 & B_{22} & B_{2c} \\ 0 & 0 & B_{cc} \end{bmatrix}$$

still an algebra \rightarrow still works

LQ problem for leader-follower

$$J(x_0, [u_1(\cdot), u_2(\cdot)]) = \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x_1^T & x_2^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_1^T & u_2^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} dt$$

$$Q_{11} \geq 0, Q_{22} \geq 0, R_{11} > 0, R_{22} > 0$$

$$U^\Delta = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} : A + BF \text{ is stable, } F \text{ may depend on } x_0 \right\}$$

problem: $\min_{\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \in U^\Delta} J(x_0, [u_1, u_2])$

suppose F_{22} is fixed $\rightarrow u_2$ known \rightarrow back to LQ optimal control

find J with F_{22} given

\rightarrow minimise J over all stabilizing F_{22}

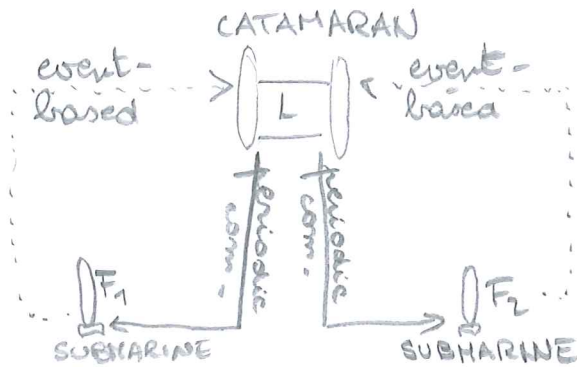
Conjecture: $\exists! F_{22}$ that minimises J , the cost

parametrization of the set of stabilization feedback matrices (A_{22}, B_{22}) does not yield convexity in the straight forward param.

leader-follower problem, but leader has access to informations III
 about the follower when needed

← event based

catamaran leads the way.



communication through
 sonic waves at the moment
 full communication
 goal: limit communication
 between submarines and
 catamaran

unrestricted communication: $G = -R^{-1}B^T X$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(t) = \frac{1}{\|x_2(t)\|^2} x_1(t) x_2^T(t)$$

$$T(t) x_2 = x_1$$

allows for the
 desired form

$$u = Gx$$

idea: set T as piecewise constant

if $\| \underbrace{G_{21}}_{\text{where the follower is}} (x_1(t)) - \underbrace{T(t_{dd}) x_2(t)}_{\text{where the leader thinks the follower is}} \| \leq \underbrace{r e^{-\beta t}}_{\text{tolerance}}$

the communication is reset.

new cost $J_{r,\beta} - J_0 \leq \|R^{1/2}\|^2 \frac{r^2}{2\beta}$