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Day 8-3
P1

Recap | Convert to Discrete Time using ZOH

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$$

Continuous Time



$$x[k+1] = A_D x[k] + B_D u[k]$$

$$y[k] = C_D x[k] + D_D u[k]$$

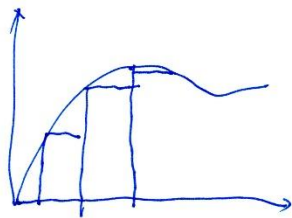
$$A_D = e^{AT}$$

$$B_D = \int_0^T e^{A\lambda} d\lambda B$$

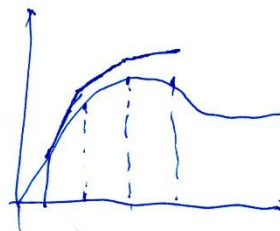
$$C_D = C, D_D = D$$

Discrete Time

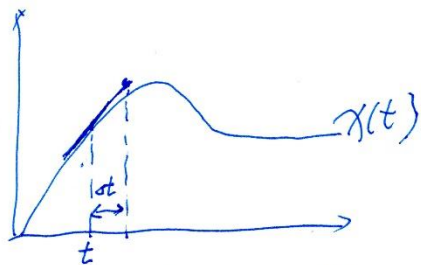
Topic 1. | Convert to Discrete Time using Forward Euler.



ZOH



Forward Euler



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Calculus: How to define Derivative?

$$\dot{x}(t) = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t+\Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}$$

Let's assume: Δt is our sampling time,
and Δt is very small.

$$\dot{x}(t) \approx \frac{x(t+\Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t \dot{x}(t) \approx x(t+\Delta t) - x(t)$$

$$x(t+\Delta t) \approx \Delta t \dot{x}(t) + x(t)$$

Plug in the Continuous Time System. $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$

$$x(t+\Delta t) \approx \Delta t (Ax(t) + Bu(t)) + x(t)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t+\Delta t) &\approx \Delta t \cdot A \cdot x(t) + \Delta t B u(t) + x(t) \\
 &\approx (I + A \cdot \Delta t) x(t) + B \cdot \Delta t \cdot u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Continuous \rightarrow Discrete

$t \rightarrow k \cdot \text{step}$

$t + \Delta t \rightarrow k+1 \text{ step}$

$$x[k+1] = \underbrace{(I + A \cdot \Delta t)}_{A_D} x[k] + \underbrace{B \cdot \Delta t}_{B_D} u[k]$$

$y[k]$ is the same as ZOH method

$$y[k] = C x[k] + D u[k]$$

Example. Continuous Time.

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$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x(t)$$

Sampling time = 0.01 sec

Solution:

$$A_D = I + A \cdot \Delta t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \times 0.01$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.02 \\ -0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_D = B \cdot \Delta t = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \times 0.01 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

C. D matrix unchanged

$$x[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.02 \\ -0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix} x[k] + \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} u[k]$$

$$y[k] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x[k]$$

Check Python visualization...

Topic 2.

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Transfer function for Discrete Time System

	Continuous		Discrete
Time	$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$	Time	$x[k+1] = A_D x[k] + B_D u[k]$
↓	$y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$	↓	$y[k] = C_D x[k] + D_D u[k]$
Laplace	$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$	Z.	$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = ?$

Look up Z Transform table.

$$x[k] \xrightarrow{Z} X(z); a x[k] \xrightarrow{Z} a X(z); x[k+1] \xrightarrow{Z} zX(z) - zx[0]$$

Back to our system

$$x[k+1] = A_D x[k] + B_D u[k]$$

↓ Z Transform

$$zX(z) - zx[0] = A_D X(z) + B_D U(z)$$

$$(zI - A_D)X(z) = B_D U(z) + zX[0]$$

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$$X(z) = (zI - A_D)^{-1} B_D U(z) + (zI - A_D)^{-1} zX[0]$$

If zero initial condition

$$X(z) = (zI - A_D)^{-1} B_D U(z) \quad (1)$$

Also we have $Y(z) = C_D X(z) + D_D U(z) \quad (2)$

Plug (1) into (2):

$$Y(z) = C_D \cdot (zI - A_D)^{-1} B_D U(z) + D_D U(z)$$

Transfer function

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = C_D (zI - A_D)^{-1} B_D + D_D$$

Example.

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$$x[k+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.02 \\ -0.05 & 0.97 \end{bmatrix} x[k] + \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix} u[k]$$

$$y[k] = [2 \quad 1] x[k]$$

Solution. $H(z) = C_D(zI - A_D)^{-1} B_D + D_D$

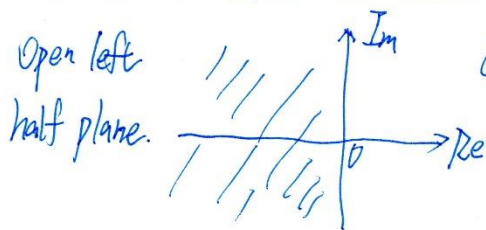
$$= [2 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & -0.02 \\ 0.05 & z-0.97 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [2 \quad 1] \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-0.97) + 0.02 \times 0.05} \begin{bmatrix} z-0.97 & 0.02 \\ -0.05 & z-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

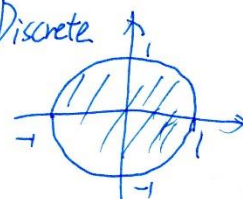
$$= \frac{1}{z^2 - 1.97z + 0.971} [2 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} z-0.97 & 0.02 \\ -0.05 & z-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.04 \\ 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{4}{z^2 - 1.97z + 0.971}$$

Stable? check all roots of characteristic equation



Continuous



Inside Unit Circle.

Discrete