

ECE-6320 HWK 10

Cody Grogan
A023135143

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Hespanha Problems

15.4

$$\hat{G}(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+1}{s} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

a)

First finding D we take the limit as s approaches infinity,

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Now we know the proper matrix is,

$$\hat{G}_{sp} = \hat{G}(s) - D \quad (3)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+1}{s} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+1}{s} - \frac{s}{s} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Now we know the least common denominator is $(s+2)s$,

$$\hat{G}(s)_{sp} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s+2 & s \end{bmatrix}}{(s+2)s} \quad (7)$$

Now finding N's

$$N_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$N_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

Finding A, B, and C

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

$$C = [1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 0] \quad (12)$$

b)

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma) = 4 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{rank}(\Omega) = 2 \quad (14)$$

From the controllability and observability matrices the system is C.C but not C.O

15.6

a)

Checking the controllable and observable matrices,

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma) = 1 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{rank}(\Omega) = 2 \quad (16)$$

Checking further, the system is not stabilizable. However it is completely Observable.

b)

The transfer function for the system is $\frac{1}{s+1}$

c)

The transfer function has a pole at -1 so it is BIBO Stable,

d)

The system is unstable because it has an eigenvalue of 1

15.7

a)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ 1 - \frac{u^2}{x_1^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

b)

With $y_{eq} = 1$ we know $\dot{y} = 0$ so finding u

$$0 = 1 - \frac{u_{eq}^2}{1^2} \quad (18)$$

$$u_{eq}^2 = 1 \quad (19)$$

$$u_{eq} = \pm 1 \quad (20)$$

Yes because the control can be either positive or negative 1

c)

Computing the jacobians,

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2\frac{u^2}{x_1^3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{df}{du} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2\frac{u}{x_1^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (22)$$

Now finding the first point at $y = 1$, $u = 1$,

$$\delta \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \delta u \quad (23)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x \quad (24)$$

And for the second $y = 1$ and $u = -1$

$$\delta \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \delta u \quad (25)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta x \quad (26)$$

d)

Each system has the same eigenvalue of 1.4142 and -1.4142 causing both systems to be unstable.

e)

Evaluating the controllability and observability matrices,

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma) = 2 \quad (27)$$

$$\text{rank}(\Omega) = 2 \quad (28)$$

Thus both systems are C.C and C.O.

17.4

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad (29)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x \quad (30)$$

a)

Checking the controllability and observability matrices,

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma) = 2 \quad (31)$$

$$\text{rank}(\Omega) = 1 \quad (32)$$

Showing the system is C.C but not C.O.

b)

The transfer function for the matrix is $1/(s - 2)$

c)

Finding the minimal realization,

I get

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 & -0.7071 \\ -0.7071 & 0.7071 \end{bmatrix} \quad (33)$$

$$\hat{A}_{11} = 2 \quad (34)$$

$$\hat{B}_1 = -0.7071 \quad (35)$$

$$\hat{C}_1 = -1.4142 \quad (36)$$

17.5

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad (37)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \quad (38)$$

a)

Checking the controlability and observability,

$$\text{rank}(\Gamma) = 1 \quad (39)$$

$$\text{rank}(\Omega) = 2 \quad (40)$$

Showing the system is C.O and not C.C

b)

The transfer function for the matrix is $1/(s - 2)$

c)

The minimal realization is ,

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7071 & -0.7071 \\ -0.7071 & 0.7071 \end{bmatrix} \quad (41)$$

$$\hat{A}_{11} = 2 \quad (42)$$

$$\hat{B}_1 = -1.414 \quad (43)$$

$$\hat{C}_1 = -0.7071 \quad (44)$$

Control Design

Linearize the System

Linearizing the system we get,

$$\dot{\delta z} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.16615 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 72.5598 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta z + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.029014 \\ -1.6687 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -24.1513 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \delta u \quad (45)$$

Controller

Designing the controller we do a change of state to w where $w = \delta z - x_d$. This then gives the following dynamics,

$$\dot{w} = Aw + B\delta u + Ax_d + \dot{x}_d \quad (46)$$

Now splitting δu into a control and feed forward term,

$$0 = Bu_{ff} + Ax_d + \dot{x}_d \quad (47)$$

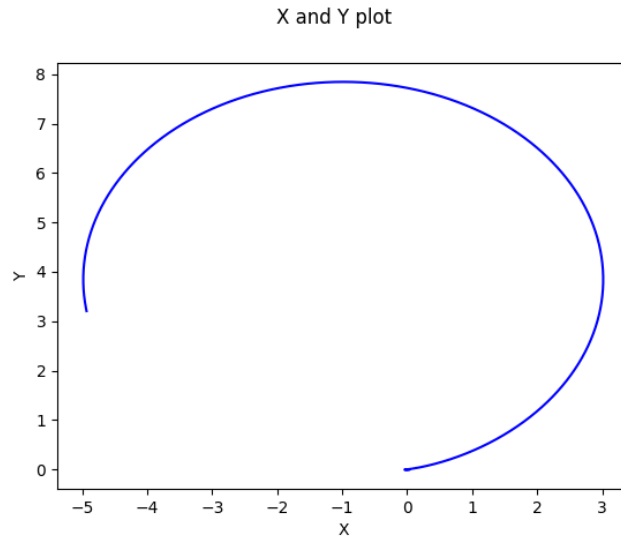
$$\hat{u} = -kw \quad (48)$$

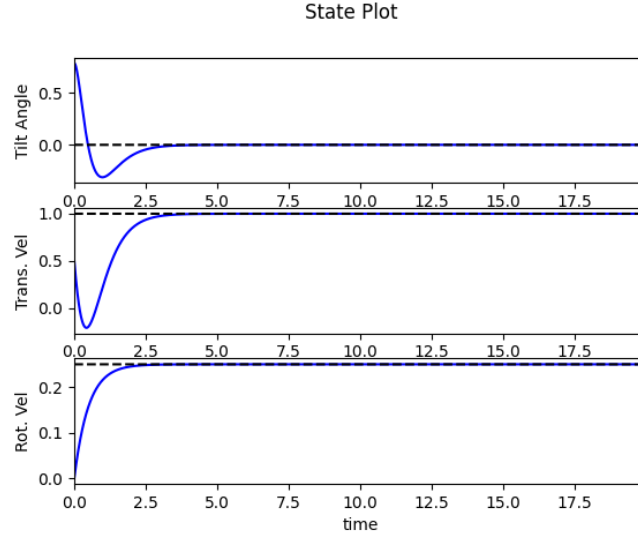
Now expressing the full control we get,

$$\delta u = -kw + u_{ff} \quad (49)$$

$$u = -kw + u_{ff} + u_{eq} \quad (50)$$

Plots





Extra Credit

From the previous problem we know that the control has the form,

$$\bar{a} = R_\epsilon^{-1}(-k(y - y_d) + \dot{y}_d) + \hat{w}_\epsilon \quad (51)$$

Where $y_d = \begin{bmatrix} q_d \\ \dot{q}_d \end{bmatrix}$. The model has the form,

$$\dot{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad (52)$$

So substituting in the solution for the inner solution we get,

$$u = -k \left(\begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \sin(t) \\ t \\ \cos(t) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (53)$$

Using the place command with poles at -1, -2, -3, and -4,

$$k = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (54)$$

Now expressing the full control we get,

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\psi) & -\epsilon \sin(\psi) \\ \sin(\psi) & \epsilon \cos(\psi) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} u - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\epsilon \omega \\ \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \quad (55)$$

Simulation

