

# EME5943

## 현대제어시스템

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## Linear systems (2)

# Input/output response

## ▪ Convolution equation

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu, \quad y = Cx + Du.$$

**Theorem 6.4.** *The solution to the linear differential equation (6.13) is given by*

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau. \quad (6.14)$$

Definition of convolution

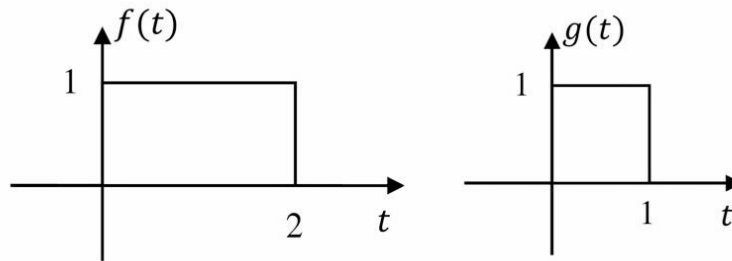
$$(f * g)(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t-\tau)g(\tau)d\tau.$$

# Input/output response

$$(f * g)(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t - \tau) g(\tau) d\tau.$$

Convolution of two box functions

- $f(t) * g(t)$



<http://youtube.com/watch?v=C1N55M1VD2o>

Differentiation of convolution

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f * g) = \frac{df}{dx} * g = f * \frac{dg}{dx}$$

# Input/output response

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ae^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t Ae^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau + Bu(t)$$

**Theorem 6.4.** *The solution to the linear differential equation (6.13) is given by*

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau. \quad (6.14)$$

$$y(t) = Ce^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t Ce^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau + Du(t).$$

# Input/output response

- Coordinate invariance

$$z = Tx$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = T(Ax + Bu) = TAT^{-1}z + TBu \\ =: \tilde{A}z + \tilde{B}u$$

$$y = Cx + Du = CT^{-1}z + Du =: \tilde{C}z + Du$$

# Input/output response

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$$\tilde{A} = TAT^{-1}, \quad \tilde{B} = TB, \quad \tilde{C} = CT^{-1}$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

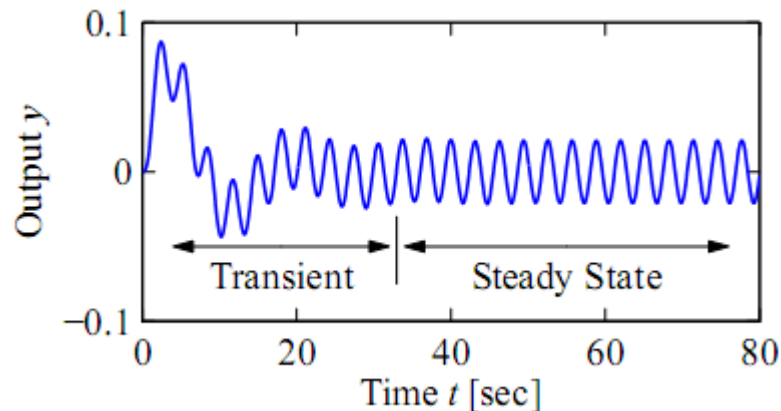
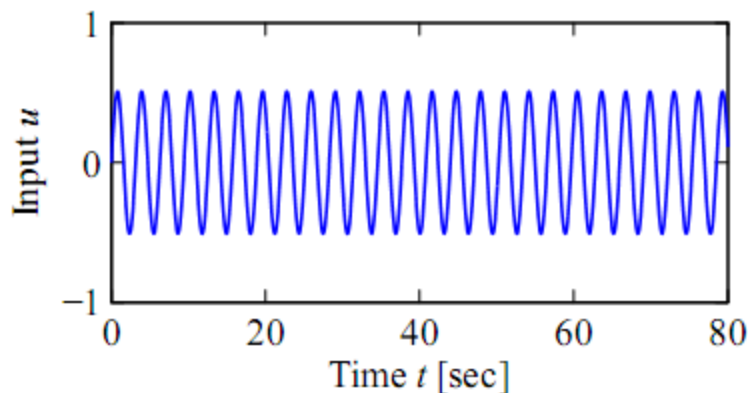


$$e^{TST^{-1}} = Te^ST^{-1}$$

$$x(t) = T^{-1}z(t) = T^{-1}e^{\tilde{A}t}Tx(0) + T^{-1}\int_0^t e^{\tilde{A}(t-\tau)}\tilde{B}u(\tau)d\tau$$

# Input/output response

## ■ Steady-state response



- Transient response
  - ✓ Reflecting mismatch between initial condition and steady-state solution
- Steady-state response
  - ✓ Reflecting long-term behavior of system under given input



# Input/output response

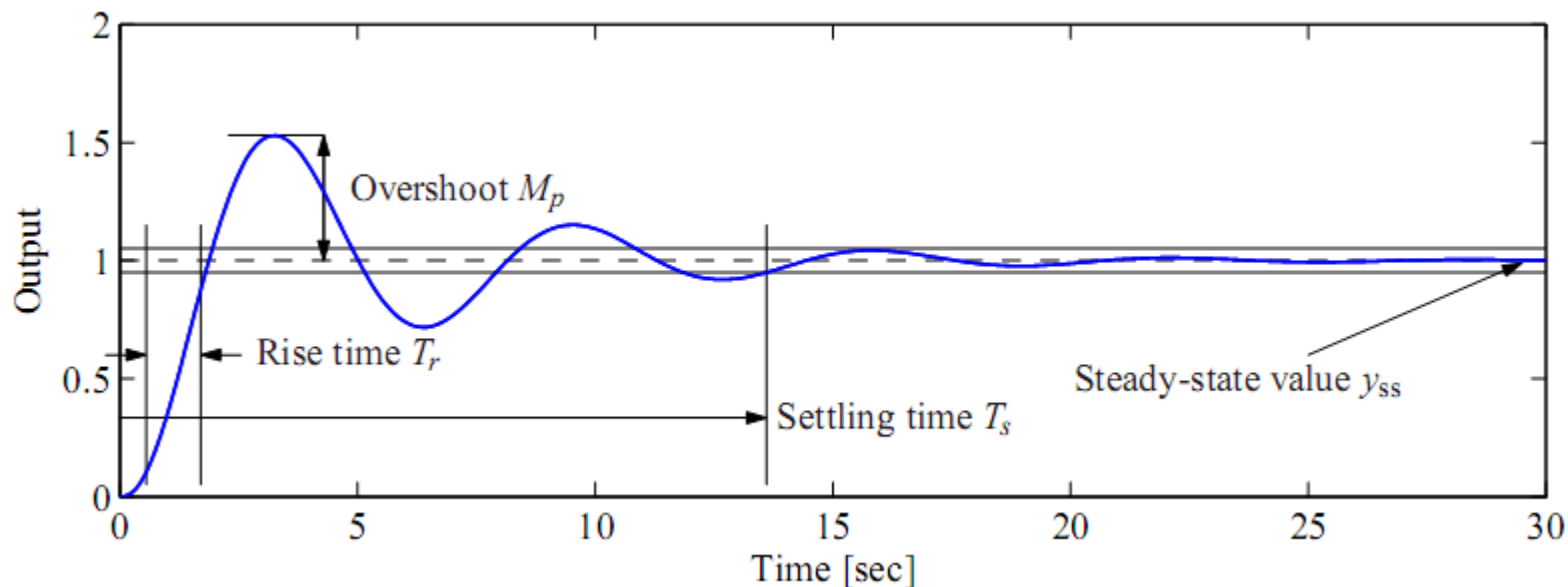
## ▪ Steady-state response

- Step response : under unit step

unit step  $u = S(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t = 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= Ce^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t Ce^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau + Du(t) \\ &= C \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bd\tau + D \\ &= C \int_0^t e^{A\sigma}Bd\sigma + D = C \left( A^{-1}e^{A\sigma}B \right) \Big|_{\sigma=0}^{\sigma=t} + D \\ &= CA^{-1}e^{At}B - CA^{-1}B + D \end{aligned}$$

# Input/output response



- Steady-state value
- Rise time
  - ✓ Amount of time required for signal to go from 10% to 90% of its final
- Overshoot
  - ✓ Percentage of final value by which signal initially rises above final value
- Settling time
  - ✓ Amount of time required for signal to stay within 2% of its final value for all future