## 5.2 Design the controller using the discrete LQR technique

- 1. Start from a sampling frequency of 200Hz, and compute (Ad, Bd, Cd, Dd) as in Section 5.1
- 2. compute the LQR gain Kd minimizing the cost (24) by using the Matlab function dlqr;
- 3. LabB\_ControllerOverSimulator\_Discrete\_Paramaters.m, insert Kd and simulate the corresponding simulator.
- 4. If the controller still stabilizes the simulator, reduce the sampling frequency and start over, up to the moment for which the simulated robot falls

```
fSamplingPeriod = 0.005;
[Ad,Bd,Cd,Dd] = getDiscreteStateSpace(fSamplingPeriod)
Ad = 4x4
   1.0000000000000000
                     0.002169375804939 -0.000035615030253
                                                          0.000059371727425
                     0.169257508881752 -0.009548994253862
                                                          0.017409977283237
                 0
                     0.012386212728786
                                       1.000597546217141
                                                          0.004740938014341
                     3.635660710145991 0.218485145882911
                                                          0.924248671303915
Bd = 4x2
  0.000133880874091
                     0.000014993384476
  0.039291874579947 0.004687647461305
  -0.171956925479762
                    0.035681147521597
Cd = 2x4
          0
                     0
    1
               0
    0
          0
Dd = 2x2
    0
          0
    0
```

## W = rho\*Cweight'\*Cweight %Corresponding weight matrix

```
W = 4x4
1.0e+02 *
```

```
Kd = 1x4
-21.198476619388558 -42.156663040993337 -60.653271802144033 -9.978116709025945
```

## CLP

## %Closed loop poles

```
CLP = 4x1 complex
0.987713294823011 + 0.001877731796920i
0.987713294823011 - 0.001877731796920i
```