

## Ex 11.5 - Design of a third-order system

Let us consider the third-order system with the differential equation

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} + 5 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = u. \quad (1)$$

Design a state variable feedback controller with a minimal overshoot, implying  $\zeta = 0.8$  and settling time (with a 2 % criterion) equal to 1 second.

Select state variable as:  $x_1 = y$      $x_2 = \frac{dy}{dt}$      $x_3 = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$

$$\therefore \dot{x}_3 + 5x_3 + 3x_2 + 2x_1 = u$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -2x_3 - 3x_2 - 5x_1 + u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{dy}{dt} = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = x_3$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

and  $y = x_1$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

3.

And the characteristic equation is

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - (A - BK)) = 0$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2-k_1 & -3-k_2 & -5-k_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 2+k_1 & 3+k_2 & \lambda+5+k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 3+k_2 & \lambda+5+k_3 \end{vmatrix} - (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2+k_1 & \lambda+5+k_3 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 2+k_1 & 3+k_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda [(X^2 + 5X + k_3X) - (-3 - k_2)] + 1 [0 - (-2 - k_1)] + 0$$

$$= \lambda [X^2 + 5X + k_3X + 3 + k_2] + 2 + k_1$$

$$= \lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 + k_3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + k_2\lambda + 2 + k_1$$

$$= \lambda^3 + (5 + k_3)\lambda^2 + (3 + k_2)\lambda + (2 + k_1) = 0$$

If the state variable feedback matrix is

$$K = [k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3]$$

and

$$u = -Kx$$

Then the closed-loop system is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= Ax + Bu, \text{ where } u = -Kx \\ &= Ax + B(-Kx) \\ &= Ax - BKx \\ &= (A - BK)x\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{The state feedback matrix is } [A - BK] &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2-k_1 & -3-k_2 & -5-k_3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

The desired characteristic eq. for a 3rd-order system

$$\Delta(\lambda) = (\lambda^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n\lambda + \omega_n^2)(\lambda + \zeta\omega_n)$$

$$\zeta = 0,8$$

$$T_s = \frac{4}{\zeta\omega_n} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{0,8\omega_n} = 1$$

$$4 = 0,8\omega_n \quad \rightarrow \text{handbook kies } \omega_n = 5$$

$$\omega_n = 4/0,8 = 5$$

$$\therefore (\lambda^2 + 2(0,8)(5)\lambda + (5)^2)(\lambda + (0,8)(5)) = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 25)(\lambda + 4) = \lambda^3 + 8\lambda^2 + 25\lambda + 4\lambda^2 + 32\lambda + 100$$

$$= \lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 + 57\lambda + 100$$

$$5+k_3 = 12 \quad \Rightarrow k_3 = 7$$

$$3+k_2 = 57 \quad \Rightarrow k_2 = 54$$

$$2+k_1 = 100 \quad \Rightarrow k_1 = 98$$