

Name (optional):

Consider the system $\mathcal{B} = \left\{ (u, y) \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^\mathbb{N} \mid \text{there is } x \in (\mathbb{R}^2)^\mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \sigma x = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A x + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_b u, y = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_c x \right\}$.

1. *Transfer function, order, stability* Find transfer function and difference equation representations of \mathcal{B} . Suggest a name for \mathcal{B} .

Transfer function:

$$H(z) = c(Iz - A)^{-1}b + d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} z & \\ & z \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/(z-2) & \\ & 1/z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1/z$$

Difference equation: $y(t) = u(t-1)$, i.e., the system delays the input with one time step. Name for \mathcal{B} : **unit delay**.

What is the order of \mathcal{B} ? Is \mathcal{B} stable?

\mathcal{B} is a **second order unstable** system. E.g., the output $y(t) = 2^t$ generated by $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $u = 0$ is unbounded.

2. *Simulation* Find the impulse response of \mathcal{B} (i.e., the response to the unit pulse under zero initial conditions).

The impulse response h of \mathcal{B} is the one step delayed unit step, i.e., $h(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

3. *Controllability* Is the system $\mathcal{B}_x = \{ (u, x) \in (\mathbb{R}^3)^\mathbb{N} \mid \sigma x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \}$ controllable? Is it possible to transfer the state from $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ to $x(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$?

The controllability matrix is $\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} b & Ab \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, which is not full row rank, so that \mathcal{B}_x is **uncontrollable**. The initial state $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ **can be transferred to** $x(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ because

$$(x(2) - \begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \end{bmatrix} x(0)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{image}(\mathcal{C}) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

If so, give a control input that achieves the transfer.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u(1) \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \implies \text{any } u(0) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } u(1) = 5 \text{ achieves the transfer.}$$

4. *Singular system of equations* Solve the system $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} u = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} u = 2 \iff u_1 + 3u_2 = 2 \iff u_1 = 2 - 3u_2$$

Therefore, the **general solution** is $u = \text{col}(2 - 3\alpha, \alpha)$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note that a solution can not be obtained by elimination because the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular. Equivalently, the inverse matrix does not exist. The reason for this is that a solution is not unique.