Gate Assignment 3

Yashas Tadikamalla - AI20BTECH11027

Download all python codes from

https://github.com/YashasTadikamalla/EE3900/blob/main/GateAssignment3/codes

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/YashasTadikamalla/EE3900/blob/main/GateAssignment3/GateAssignment3.tex

1 Problem (EC-2005 Q25)

A linear system is equivalently represented by two sets of state equations:

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU$$
 and $\dot{W} = CW + DU$

Eigenvalues of the representations are also computed as $[\lambda]$ and $[\mu]$. Which of the following is true?

- 1) $[\lambda] = [\mu]$ and X = W
- 2) $[\lambda] = [\mu]$ and $X \neq W$
- 3) $[\lambda] \neq [\mu]$ and X = W
- 4) $[\lambda] \neq [\mu]$ and $X \neq W$

2 Solution

Theorem 2.1. Consider the n-dimensional continuous time LTI system

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU \text{ and } Y = CX + DU \tag{2.0.1}$$

Let T be an $n \times n$ real non-singular matrix and let $\bar{X} = TX$. Then the state equation

$$\dot{\bar{X}} = \bar{A}\bar{X} + \bar{B}U, Y = \bar{C}\bar{X} + \bar{D}U \qquad (2.0.2)$$

where $\bar{A} = TAT^{-1}$, $\bar{B} = TB$, $\bar{C} = CT^{-1}$, $\bar{D} = D$ is said to be equivalent to (2.0.1).

Proof. Given, $\dot{X} = AX + BU$ and Y = CX + DU, T is a non-singular matrix such that $\bar{X} = TX$. The same system can be defined using \bar{X} as the state,

$$\dot{\bar{X}} = T\dot{X} = TAX + TBU \tag{2.0.3}$$

$$= TAT^{-1}\bar{X} + TBU \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$Y = CX + DU = CT^{-1}\bar{X} + DU$$
 (2.0.5)

Theorem 2.2. Equivalent state space representations have the same set of eigen values

Proof.

$$\bar{\Delta}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - \bar{A}) \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$= det(\lambda TT^{-1} - TAT^{-1}) \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$= det(T(\lambda I - A)T^{-1}) \tag{2.0.8}$$

$$= det(\lambda I - A) = \triangle(\lambda) \tag{2.0.9}$$

Given,

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU \tag{2.0.10}$$

$$\dot{W} = CW + DU \tag{2.0.11}$$

represent the same system. Hence, using (2.1) and (2.2), we can conclude that

$$[\lambda] = [\mu]$$
 and $X \neq W$

Hence, option 2 is the correct answer.

Let us now look at a numerical example to establish the correctness of the obtained result. Consider a SISO LTI system of order 2, represented by the equations

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -x_1(t) + 1.5x_2(t) + 2u(t) \tag{2.0.12}$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = 4x_1(t) + u(t) \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$y(t) = 1.5x_1(t) + 0.625x_2(t) + u(t)$$
 (2.0.14)

Its state space representation can be given by (2.0.1), where

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}, Y = y(t)$$
 (2.0.15)

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix}, U = u(t)$$
 (2.0.16)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1.5 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.0.17}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.625 \end{bmatrix}, D = 1$$
 (2.0.18)

The eigen values for this state representation are

$$det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \tag{2.0.19}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -1.5 \\ -4 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.0.20}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0 \tag{2.0.21}$$

$$[\lambda] = \{-3, 2\} \tag{2.0.22}$$

Even if we swap the equations, they still should represent the same system. So, consider a different state space representation,

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} x_2(t) \\ x_1(t) \end{bmatrix}, Y = y(t)$$
 (2.0.23)

$$\dot{W} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_1(t) \end{bmatrix}, U = u(t)$$
 (2.0.24)

Clearly, $X \neq W$ and W = TX, where $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. From (2.1)

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1.5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.0.25}$$

$$\bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.625 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{D} = 1$$
 (2.0.26)

Also, the eigen values for this state representation are

$$det(\mu I - A) = 0 \tag{2.0.27}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mu & -4 \\ -1.5 & \mu + 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{2.0.28}$$

$$\mu^2 + \mu - 6 = 0 \tag{2.0.29}$$

$$[\mu] = \{-3, 2\} \tag{2.0.30}$$

Hence, both the state space representations are equivalent, and satisfy $[\lambda] = [\mu]$ and $X \neq W$.