## 現代控制理論 HW2

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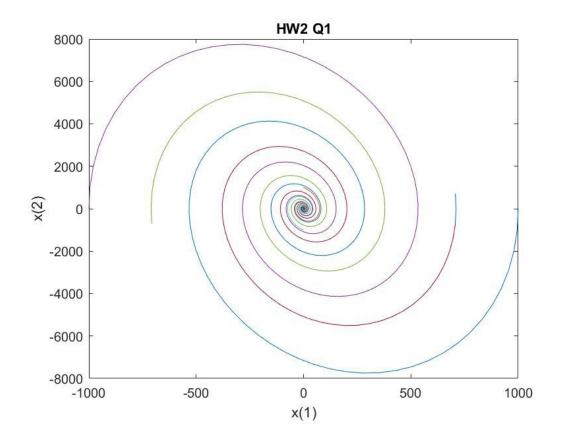
1.

學號1+0+4+3+0+3+2+0+6=19, a=1,b=9。

目標極點位置: -2±10j

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}0&1\\-1&9\end{bmatrix},B=\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix},\Leftrightarrow K=[k\_1&k\_2]$$

det( λ I – (A – BK))=det([ $_{1+k_{1}}^{\lambda}$   $_{\lambda-9+k_{2}}^{-1}$ ])=λ  $_{+(-9+k_{2})\lambda}^{2}$  +(-9+k\_2)λ +(1+k\_1) λ  $_{+(-9+k_{2})\lambda}^{2}$  +(-9+k\_2)λ +(1+k\_1)=λ  $_{+(-9+k_{2})\lambda}^{2}$  +(-9+k\_2)λ +(1+k\_2)λ +(1+k



初始值  $X_0 = [\cos\theta , \sin\theta ]^*1000$ , $\theta$  分別為: $0,\pi$  /4,  $\pi$  /2,  $3\pi$  /4,  $\pi$  ,  $5\pi$  /4,  $3\pi$  /2,  $7\pi$  /4。

2.

$$G(s) = \frac{s-4}{s^2-2s+9} = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} \circ$$

設計
$$C(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{R(s)}$$
使轉移函數 $T(s) = \frac{C(s)G(s)}{1 + C(s)G(s)} = \frac{\frac{Q}{R}*\frac{B}{A}}{1 + \frac{Q}{R}*\frac{B}{A}} = \frac{Q(s)B(s)}{R(s)A(s) + Q(s)B(s)}$  ,

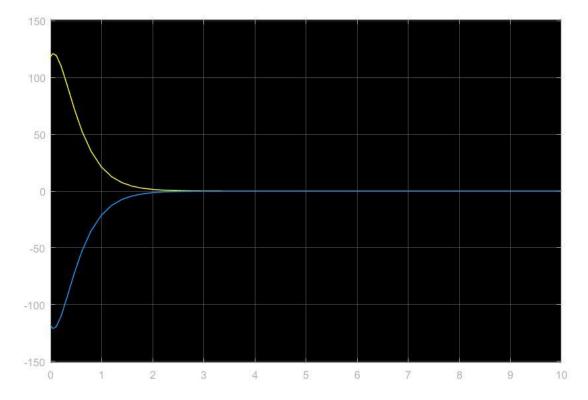
其中
$$R(s)A(s)+Q(s)B(s)=s^3+9s^2+26s+24$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
R(s)=s+r<sub>0</sub>,Q(s)=q<sub>1</sub>s+q<sub>0</sub>,經比較係數得r<sub>0</sub>= $\frac{268}{17}$ ,q<sub>0</sub>= $\frac{501}{17}$ ,q<sub>1</sub>= $\frac{-81}{17}$ 

$$T(s) = \frac{-4.7647s^2 + 48.5294s - 117.8824}{s^3 + 9s^2 + 26s + 24}$$

以相位變數表示,選擇輸出y(t)和其各階微分項為狀態變數。

使用simulink模擬結果:



3.

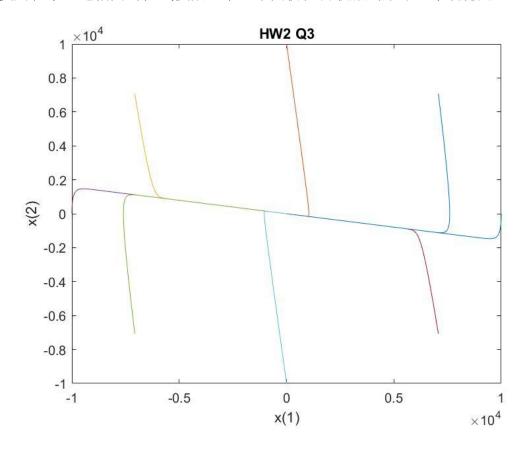
帶入Riccati equ.

 $A^{T}P+PA-PBR^{-1}B^{T}P+Q=0$ 

解得 P11= 21.8708,P12=0.4142,P22=18.1010

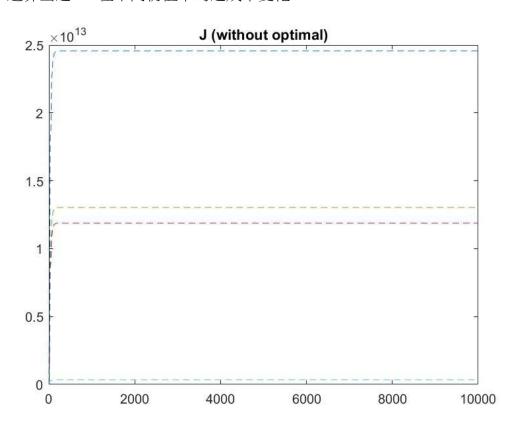
 $K_{optimal} = R^{-1}B^{T}P = [0.4142 \quad 18.1010]$ 

使用和第一題相同的程式模擬一下,不同初值皆收斂到原點,系統穩定。

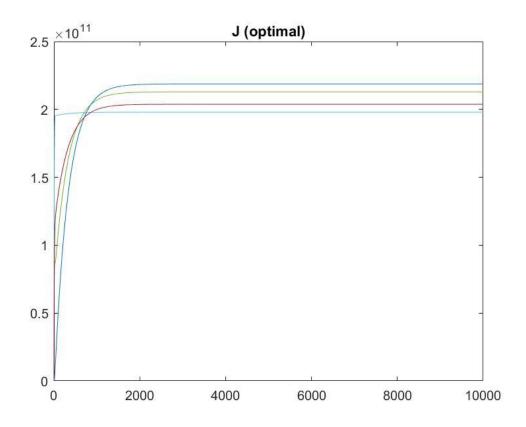


初始值  $X_0 = [\cos\theta , \sin\theta ]^*1000$ , $\theta$  分別為: $0,\pi$  /4,  $\pi$  /2,  $3\pi$  /4,  $\pi$  ,  $5\pi$  /4,  $3\pi$  /2,  $7\pi$  /4。

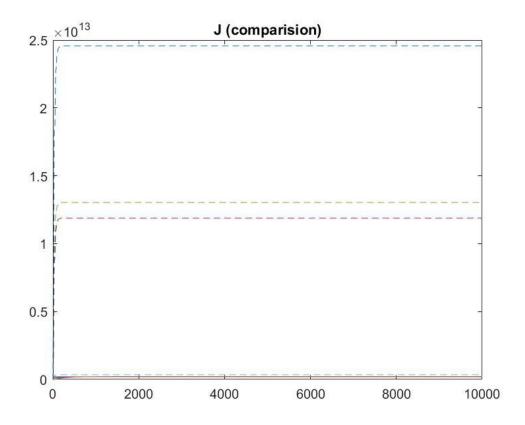
接著討論成本函數, $J = int\_0^n inf(x' *Q*x + u*R*u) dt$ ,Q = I, R = 1。 第一題算出之K,在不同初值下的之成本變化。



最佳化的K,在不同初值下的之成本變化。



將以上兩張圖畫成一張做比較,最佳化控制器(實線)的成本遠低於另一個(虛線), 在圖中幾乎看不到了。



```
第三題J函數程式碼:
clear;clc;
A=[0 1;-1 9];%ID:104303206 ----> a=1,b=9
B = [0;1];
Q=[1 0; 0 1];
R=1;
[K_optimal,P]=lqr(A,B,Q,R);
num=8;theta=pi/4; %different initial condition
datasize=10000;
J(num, datasize) = zeros; %init.
for k=1:2
  if k==1
      K=[103 13]; % the ans of Q1
   else
      K=K optimal;
  end
   A =A-B*K; %feedback control
   for j=1:num %different initial condition
      theta=j*(2*pi/num);
      xlarray(1) = real(datasize*exp(1i*theta));
      x2array(1) = imag(datasize*exp(1i*theta));
       for i=1:(datasize-1) %simulation
          x(1)=x1array(i); x(2)=x2array(i);
          xNext=RungeKutta(x,0.01,A);
          x1array(i+1) = xNext(1);
          x2array(i+1) = xNext(2);
          tmp=x*(Q+K'*R*K)*x';%J=int 0^inf(x'*Q*x+u*R*u)dt
          J(j,i+1) = J(j,i) + tmp;
      end
      if k==1
         plot(J(j,:),'--');%without optimal
      else
          plot(J(j,:));%optimal
```

```
end
hold on;
end

title('J (comparision)');
end
```

```
模擬程式碼(同HW1):
clear;clc;
A = [0 \ 1; -1 \ 9];
B = [0;1];
Q=[1 0;0 1];
R=1;
[K_optimal,P]=lqr(A,B,Q,R);
A = A - B * K  optimal;
num=8; theta=0; % total of the different kind of initial condition
datasize=10000;
for j=1:num
 theta=j*(2*pi/num);
  xlarray(1) = real(datasize*exp(li*theta));
   x2array(1) = imag(datasize*exp(1i*theta));
  for i=1:(datasize-1)
      x(1) = x1array(i); x(2) = x2array(i);
      xNext=RungeKutta(x,0.01,A);
      x1array(i+1)=xNext(1);
      x2array(i+1) = xNext(2);
  end
   xlabel('x(1)');
  ylabel('x(2)');
  title('HW2 Q3');
 plot(x1array,x2array);
   hold on;
end
```

## 副函式(同HW1):

```
function xNew=RungeKutta(x 0,delta,A)
k1=[0 0]';
k2=k1; k3=k1; k4=k1; tmp=k1; xNew=k1;
k1(1) = A(1,1) *x 0(1) + A(1,2) *x 0(2);
k1(2) = A(2,1) *x_0(1) + A(2,2) *x_0(2);
tmp(1) = x 0(1) + k1(1) * (delta/2);
tmp(2) = x 0(2) + k1(2) * (delta/2);
k2(1) = A(1,1) * tmp(1) + A(1,2) * tmp(2);
k2(2) = A(2,1) * tmp(1) + A(2,2) * tmp(2);
tmp(1) = x 0(1) + k2(1) * (delta/2);
tmp(2) = x 0(2) + k2(2) * (delta/2);
k3(1) = A(1,1) * tmp(1) + A(1,2) * tmp(2);
k3(2) = A(2,1) * tmp(1) + A(2,2) * tmp(2);
tmp(1) = x 0(1) + k3(1) * (delta);
tmp(2) = x 0(2) + k3(2) * (delta);
k4(1) = A(1,1) * tmp(1) + A(1,2) * tmp(2);
k4(2) = A(2,1) * tmp(1) + A(2,2) * tmp(2);
xNew(1) = x 0(1) + delta*(k1(1) + 2*k2(1) + 2*k3(1) + k4(1)) / 6;
xNew(2)=x 0(2)+delta*(k1(2)+2*k2(2)+2*k3(2)+k4(2))/6;
return;
```