IC 021 Computational Techniques in Control Engineering

Cycle Test II, Mar 23, 2017

Time: 1 hour Answer all the questions Max. Marks: 20

- 1. (a) [5 marks] Write Padè's scaling and squaring algorithm for computing the matrix exponential e^A .
 - (b) [3 marks] Demonstrate the algorithm computing e^A if

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (c) [2 marks] Verify your results.
- 2. (a) [5 marks] Using Kronecker's products, compute $P:A^TP+PA=-I$ and check if the (autonomous) system

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

is stable.

(b) [5 marks] Demonstrate how Bartels - Stewart algorithm works on the above matrix.

021 Computational Techniques in Control Engg K E Y for Cycle Test II

1. The algorithm is as follows:

Given A, and an error tolerance δ ,

Chose j such that $||A||_{\infty} \leq 2^{j-1}$. Set $A = A/2^{j}$.

Find p such that p is the smallest non-negative integer satisfying

$$\left(\frac{8}{2^{2p}}\right) \frac{(p!)^2}{(2p)!(2p+1)!} \le \delta$$

Set
$$D = N = Y = I, c = 1$$

For $k = 1 \cdots p$ do

$$c = c(p-k+1)/[(2p-k+1)k]$$

 $Y = AY, N = N + cY, D = D + (-1)^k cY$

Solve for F in DF = N

For
$$k = 1 \cdots j$$
 do $F = F^2$

Typically one can choose $\delta = 0.005$, though this is not needed for the numerical in the following part (b) of the problem, and $||A||_{\infty}$ is the maximum column sum.

2. The system is stable;

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ +ve definite}$$

- (a) 3 marks for correct set up of the Kronecker's products and the resulting linear system of equations; 2 marks for the final solution P and the verification that it is positive definite.
- (b) Bartels Stewart algorithm is based on Real Schur decomposition of A to an upper triangular matrix. Once A is upper triangular, the resulting equations are linear, and it is enough to test the sign definiteness of the transformed matrix, instead of the original P matrix.

5 marks for the complete explanation as outlined above.