

# Midterm Example

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1 Consider the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1(t) &= -2x_1(t) + 3u(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) &= -x_2(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) &= 3x_1(t) + 5x_2(t).\end{aligned}$$

a Compute the output response of the system to a unit impulse input.

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_B u(t)$$

$$y = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}}_C x \quad D = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$sX = AX + BU$$

$$(sI - A)X = BU$$

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} B U(s)$$

$$Y(s) = C X(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1} B U(s)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 0 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}}_L \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+1)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{s+2} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{9}{s+2} + \frac{5}{s+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = 9e^{-2t} + 5e^{-t}$$

b Compute the state transition matrix.

$$\hookrightarrow e^{At} = e^{\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

2 Consider the following system:

$$G(s) = \frac{\mu(1 + Ts)}{1 + \tau s},$$

and assume it is asymptotically stable.  $\longrightarrow \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_i(A)\} < 0$

a Determine its step response.

$$Y(s) = G(s)U(s) \stackrel{1/s}{=} \frac{\mu(1 + Ts)}{(1 + \tau s)s} \stackrel{\text{PFD}}{=} \frac{a}{s} + \frac{b}{1 + \tau s} = \frac{\mu}{s} + \frac{\mu(T - \tau)}{1 + \tau s} \longrightarrow = \frac{\frac{\mu}{\tau}(T - \tau)}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}$$

$$\mu(1 + Ts) = a(1 + \tau s) + bs$$

$$s=0: \quad \mu = a$$

$$s = -\frac{1}{\tau}: \quad \mu\left(1 - \frac{T}{\tau}\right) = -\frac{b}{\tau}$$

$$\mu(T - \tau) = b$$

$$\boxed{y(t) = \mu H(t) + \frac{\mu(T - \tau)}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \mu(H(t) + \frac{T - \tau}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau})$$

b Compute its settling time when  $T \neq 0$  and compare it with the case  $T = 0$ .

When  $T = 0$ , system is 1st order  $\rightarrow G(s) = \frac{M}{1 + \tau s}$  settling time  $\approx 4\tau$

$$\text{If } T \neq 0: 0.02 = \left| \frac{T - \tau}{\tau} \right| e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\ln \left( \left| \frac{0.02\tau}{T - \tau} \right| \right) = -t/\tau$$

$$-\tau \ln \left( \left| \frac{0.02\tau}{T - \tau} \right| \right) = t$$

3

a Discuss the stability properties of the following system:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t) \\ y(t) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) \end{aligned}$$

A.S. ?

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$\lambda = \pm j \rightarrow \text{Not A.S.} \Rightarrow \text{Not exponentially stable}$

BIBO stable?

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$= C \frac{\text{adj}(sI - A)}{\det(sI - A)} B + D$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix}}{s^2 + 1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{s^2 + 1}$$

Poles:  $s = \pm j \rightarrow \text{Not BIBO stable}$

b Discuss the stability properties of the following system:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

Not BIBO stable

$\Rightarrow$  Not A.S.

Is it stable?  $\rightarrow$  No!  $\rightarrow$  see c

c Compute the response of the system in (1) to the input signal  $u(t) = \cos t$ .

$$U(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)U(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \left( \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) = -\frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2}$$

Note:  $t^n f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} (-1)^n F'(s)$

$$s^2 + 1 \quad (s^2 + 1)^{-1} \quad \overline{(s^2 + 1)^2} \quad \downarrow \quad \boxed{t^2 f(t) \Leftrightarrow (-1)^2 F'(s)}$$

$$= t \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/2}{s^2 + 1} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} t \sin(t)$$

d Discuss the relation between your answers in b and c.

Notice input is bounded in c, but output isn't  $\Rightarrow$  unstable!