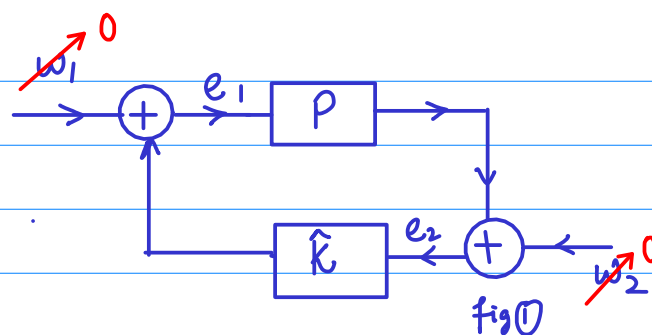


Let  $P(s)$  and  $\hat{K}(s)$  have a stabilizable & detectable realization as shown below:

$$P(s) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Be_1 \\ e_2 = Cx + De_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{K}(s) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\hat{x}} = \hat{A}\hat{x} + \hat{B}e_2 \\ e_1 = \hat{C}\hat{x} + \hat{D}e_2 \end{cases}$$



Definition: The system in fig 1 is said to be internally stable if the states  $(x, \hat{x})$  go to zero for all initial condition.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1}}_{\text{well-posedness}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow (II)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{A} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\text{spec}(\tilde{A}) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^-}_{\text{Hurwitz (stable)}} \Leftrightarrow \text{System is internally stable.}$

e.g.  $P(s) = 2/s+1$

$\hat{K}(s) = (s+3)/(s+1)$

$P(\infty) = 0$

$\hat{K}(\infty) = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\hat{K}(s) \\ P(s) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} -1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\hat{K} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} -1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Interconnection is well posed

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

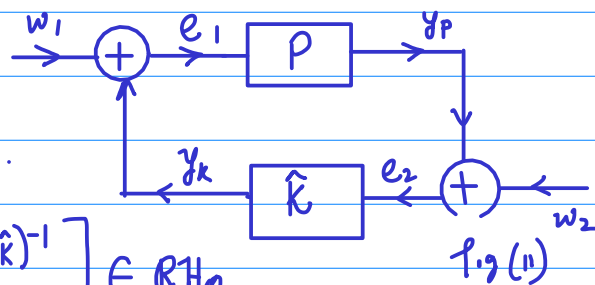
$$\text{spec}(\tilde{A}) = \{-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ \hat{x}(t) \end{bmatrix} &= e^{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} t} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ \hat{x}(0) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= T e^{\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} t} T^{-1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ \hat{x}(0) \end{bmatrix}}_{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \\ &= T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix} t} T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

□ The system in fig ① with a stabilizable & detectable realization of  $P$  &  $\hat{K}$  is internally stable if and only if  $\tilde{A}$  is Hurwitz.

□ The system in fig ① is internally stable if and only if the transfer matrix from  $(w_1, w_2)$  to  $(e_1, e_2)$ , i.e.



$$\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{K} \\ -P & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I + \hat{K}(I - P\hat{K})^{-1}P & \hat{K}(I - P\hat{K})^{-1} \\ (I - P\hat{K})^{-1}P & (I - P\hat{K})^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \in RH_0$$

Proof:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{A} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{I}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_p \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{II}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_p \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{III}$$

② in ③

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left( \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \textcircled{IV}$$

④ in ①

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\hat{x}} \end{bmatrix} &= \underbrace{\left( \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{A} \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{C}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{B}} \right)}_{\tilde{A}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{B}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{D}} \\ \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{bmatrix} &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \hat{C} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{C}} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \hat{x} \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{D}} \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{D} + \tilde{C}(sI - \tilde{A})^{-1}\tilde{B} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{K} \\ -P & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$

Only if: The system is internally stable.

(i)  $(I - P(\infty) \hat{K}(\infty))$  is invertible due to well-posedness

↓

∴  $(I - P \hat{K})$  is invertible → real, rational & proper transfer matrix

(ii) Internal stability  $\tilde{A}$  is Hurwitz. ⇒  $\begin{bmatrix} I & -K \\ -P & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \in \underline{\underline{RH_\infty}}$

If: Given  $\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{K} \\ -P & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \in RH_\infty \Rightarrow (I - P \hat{K})^{-1}$  is proper →  $(I - P(\infty) \hat{K}(\infty))^{-1}$  exists.

⇔

$\begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}$  is invertible

$$\tilde{D} + \tilde{C}(sI - \tilde{A})^{-1}\tilde{B}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} + \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} O & \hat{C} \\ C & O \end{bmatrix} (sI - \tilde{A})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & -\hat{D} \\ -D & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

↓

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} O & \hat{C} \\ C & O \end{bmatrix} (sI - \tilde{A})^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{HK(s)} \in \underline{\underline{RH_\infty}} \quad \text{poles } H(s) \leq \underline{\underline{C}}$$

∴  $(A, B, C)$  and  $(\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C})$  are stabilizable & detectable

\* ⇒  $\left( \tilde{A}, \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} B & O \\ O & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{\text{spec}(\tilde{A}) \in \mathbb{C}^-}}, \begin{bmatrix} O & \hat{C} \\ C & O \end{bmatrix} \right)$  is also stabilizable & detectable

$\tilde{A}$  is Hurwitz. ⇔ System is internally stable

e.g.  $P = \frac{s-1}{s+1} \in RH_\infty$      $\hat{K} = -1/s-1 \notin RH_\infty$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & -K \\ -P & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (s+1)/s+2 & (s+1)/(s-1)(s+2) \\ (s-1)/s+2 & (s+1)/s+2 \end{bmatrix} \notin RH_\infty$$

$\uparrow$   $RH_\infty$                        $\uparrow$   $RH_\infty$                        $\nwarrow$   $\notin RH_\infty$