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In [1]: # Alexander Hebert
         # ECE 6390
         # Computer Project #2
In [2]: # Tested using Python v3.4 and IPython v2
 In []: # Import libraries
In [3]: import numpy as np
In [4]: import scipy
In [5]: import sympy
In [6]: from IPython.display import display
In [7]: from sympy.interactive import printing
In [8]: np.set printoptions(precision=6)
In [9]: #np.set printoptions(suppress=True)
 In []: # Original system:
In [10]: | A = np.loadtxt('A_ex1.txt')
In [11]: A
Out[11]: array([[ 1.38 , -0.2077, 6.715 , -5.676 ],
               [-0.5814, -4.29, 0., 0.675],
                [ 1.067 , 4.273 , -6.654 , 5.893 ],
                [0.048, 4.273, 1.343, -2.104]])
In [12]: n,nc = A.shape
In [13]: B = np.loadtxt('B_ex1.txt')
In [14]: B
Out[14]: array([[ 0. , 0. ],
                [5.679, 0.],
                [ 1.136, -3.146],
                [ 1.136, 0. ]])
In [15]: nr,m = B.shape
 In []: | # Compute eigenvalues/poles of A to determine system stability:
In [16]: | A_eigvals, M = np.linalg.eig(A)
In [17]: A eigvals
Out[17]: array([ 1.99096 , 0.063508, -5.056574, -8.665894])
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In [18]: # Two poles lie in the RHP and are unstable.
In [19]: A eigvals desired = np.array([-0.2, -0.5, A \text{ eigvals}[2], A \text{ eigvals}[3]])
In [20]: A_eigvals_desired
Out[20]: array([-0.2 , -0.5 , -5.056574, -8.665894])
In [21]: Lambda = np.diag(A eigvals desired)
In [22]: Lambda
                                     , 0.
                          , 0.
Out[22]: array([[-0.2
                                                  0.
                                                          ],
                          , -0.5
                                     , 0.
                                               , 0.
                [ 0.
                                                          ],
                          , 0.
                                    , -5.056574, 0.
                [ 0.
                                                          ],
                                     , 0.
                0.
                           0.
                                            , -8.665894]])
 In []: # Pole Assignment Algorithm from journal paper
In [23]: # Step A: Decomposition of B using SVD
         \# B = U*S*V.H
In [24]: U, s, VH = np.linalg.svd(B)
In [25]: U
Out[25]: array([[ 6.016779e-18, -8.304906e-17, -9.868038e-01, -1.619203e-01],
                [-9.460842e-01, -2.577794e-01, 3.176055e-02, -1.935609e-01],
                [ -2.628862e-01, 9.648268e-01, -2.220446e-16, 0.000000e+00],
                [-1.892501e-01, -5.156495e-02, -1.587748e-01, 9.676342e-01]])
In [26]: s
Out[26]: array([ 5.944254,  3.065158])
In [27]: S = np.zeros((4, 2))
         S[:2, :2] = np.diag(s)
In [28]: S
Out[28]: array([[ 5.944254, 0.
                [ 0. , 3.065158],
                         , 0.
                [ 0.
                                   ],
                0.
                         , 0.
                                    ]])
In [29]: VH
Out[29]: array([[-0.990274, 0.139133],
                [-0.139133, -0.990274]])
In [30]: \# Extract U 0 and U 1 from matrix U = [U \ 0, U \ 1]
In [31]: U 0 = U[:n,:m]
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In [32]: U 0
Out[32]: array([[ 6.016779e-18, -8.304906e-17],
                [ -9.460842e-01, -2.577794e-01],
                [ -2.628862e-01, 9.648268e-01],
                [ -1.892501e-01, -5.156495e-02]])
In [33]: U 1 = U[:n,m:]
In [34]: U 1
Out[34]: array([[ -9.868038e-01, -1.619203e-01],
                [ 3.176055e-02, -1.935609e-01],
                [ -2.220446e-16, 0.000000e+00],
                [ -1.587748e-01, 9.676342e-01]])
In [35]: \# B = [U \ 0, U \ 1][Z, 0].T
         # Compute Z from SVD of B
In [36]: Z = np.diag(s).dot(VH)
In [37]: Z
Out[37]: array([[-5.886439, 0.82704],
                [-0.426464, -3.035345]])
In [38]: \# Compute the nullspace of U 1.T *(A - lambda j*I)
         # for initial eigenvectors in X
         X = np.zeros((n,n))
         for j in range(len(A eigvals desired)):
             lambda_j = A_eigvals_desired[j]
             # M j is a temp matrix
             exec("M %d = np.dot(U 1.T, (A - lambda j*np.identity(n)))" %(j+1))
             \# U \ 1.T \ *(A - lambda \ j*I) = T \ j \ *[Gamma \ j,0]*[S \ j \ hat,S \ j].T
             exec("T_%d, gamma_%d, SH_%d = np.linalg.svd(M_%d)" %(j+1,j+1,j+1,j+1))
             exec("X[:,j] = SH %d[-2,:]" %(j+1))
             # no transpose in SH j due to 1-d vector
             exec("S hat %d = SH %d[:m,:].T" %(j+1,j+1))
             exec("S %d = SH %d[m:,:].T" %(j+1,j+1))
In [39]: # Initial eigenvectors in X
Out [39]: array([-0.748637, -0.744617, -0.642351, -0.552079],
                [0.049467, 0.015566, -0.281814, -0.241829],
                [0.521342, 0.540158, 0.703512, 0.797569],
                [0.406569, 0.391833, 0.114178, -0.024705]])
In [40]: # Test X for full rank
         X rank = np.linalg.matrix rank(X)
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In [41]: all((X rank,n))
Out[41]: True
In [42]: # Step X with Method 0
         maxiter = 2
         v2current = 0
         v2prev = np.linalg.cond(X)
         eps = 10e-5
         flaq = 0
         X j = np.zeros((n,n-1))
         cond num = np.zeros((n,1))
         for r in range(maxiter):
             for j in range(n):
                 X j = np.delete(X, j, 1)
                 Q,R = np.linalg.qr(X j,mode='complete')
                 y j = Q[:,-1].reshape((4,1))
                 exec("S j = S %d" %(j+1))
                 x j = (S j.dot(S j.T).dot(y j) / np.linalg.norm(np.dot(S j.T,y j))
                 X[:,j] = x j[:,0]
                  cond num[j,0] = 1 / \text{np.abs}(\text{np.dot}(y j.T,x j))
             v2current = np.linalg.cond(X)
             if ((v2current - v2prev) < eps):</pre>
                 print("Tolerance met")
                 print("v2 = %.3f" %v2current)
                 flag = 1
              else:
                 v2prev = v2current
         if (flag == 0):
             print("Tolerance not met")
             print("v2 = %.3f" %v2current)
         Tolerance met
         v2 = 3.361
         Tolerance met
         v2 = 3.425
In [43]: X
Out[43]: array([[ 0.575333, -0.783911, 0.379928, 0.540762],
                [0.136018, 0.008725, -0.564158, 0.275325],
                 [ 0.440119, 0.514012, 0.211629, -0.794813],
                 [ 0.675859, 0.348137, 0.70185, 0.00671 ]])
In [44]: | np.linalg.matrix rank(X)
Out[44]: 4
In [45]: X inv = np.linalg.inv(X)
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In [46]: X inv
Out[46]: array([[ 0.626346,  1.008495,  0.77749 ,  0.237151],
               [-1.103892, 0.533861, -0.556035, 1.19435],
               [-0.051949, -1.241438, -0.460367, 0.593854],
               [-0.380895, 0.573147, -1.309802, 1.061838]])
In [47]: # M defined as A + BF
        M = X.dot(Lambda).dot(X inv)
In [48]: M
[0.748373, -4.938714, 1.793084, -0.851045],
               [-2.339352, 5.050211, -8.454491, 6.350361],
               [0.314002, 4.143234, 1.70168, -2.409263]])
In [49]: # Eigenvalues of controlled system
        M eigvals, H = np.linalg.eig(M)
        M eigvals
Out[49]: array([-8.665894, -0.2 , -0.5 , -5.056574])
In [50]: # Compute feedback matrix F
        F = np.dot(np.linalg.inv(Z), np.dot(U 0.T, (M - A)))
In [51]: F
Out[51]: array([[ 0.234156, -0.11423 , 0.315739, -0.268717],
               [ 1.167309, -0.288295, 0.686322, -0.242411]])
In [52]: np.linalg.norm(F)
Out[52]: 1.4883896339051255
In [53]: # Compute condition number norms
In [54]: | # Inf norm
        np.linalg.norm(cond num,np.inf)
Out[54]: 1.8211695614459877
In [55]: # 2 norm
        np.linalg.norm(cond num)
Out[55]: 3.2725658611805772
In [55]:
```