

HW2

July 5, 2019

1 EE 263: HW2 Notebook

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1.1 Imports

```
[1]: import numpy as np
      from scipy import linalg

      from typing import List, Optional
```

1.2 Problem 5: Single sensor failure detection and identification

```
[2]: """
      Define A and ytilde.
      """
      A = np.array([
          [1.164953510500657, -0.360029625711573, 0.375041023696104, -0.
          →557093642241282, -0.507700386669636, 0.924159404893175, 0.039884852845797, -0.
          →620214209475792, 0.438705097860831, 0.670291996969230],
          [0.626839082632431, -0.135576294466487, 1.125161817875028, -0.
          →336705699002853, 0.885299448191509, -1.814114702851241, -2.482842514256541, 0.
          →237148765008739, -1.247344316401997, 0.420146041651794],
          [0.075080154677683, -1.349338480385175, 0.728641591773905, 0.415227462723156,
          →-0.248093553237236, 0.034973320285167, 1.158654705247901, -1.586846990031033, 0.
          →324666916936102, -2.872751269668520],
          [0.351606902768522, -1.270449896283403, -2.377454293765433, 1.557813537123208,
          →-0.726248999742084, -1.807862060321251, -1.026279466693260, -0.
          →401484809800359, 0.390070410090458, 1.685874080406989],
          [-0.696512535163682, 0.984570272925253, -0.273782415743900, -2.
          →444298897865560, -0.445040300996161, 1.028192546045777, 1.153486988237923, -0.
          →770692268923938, -0.405138316773605, 0.027924553523994],
          [1.696142480747077, -0.044880613828856, -0.322939921204497, -1.
          →098195387799324, -0.612911120338436, 0.394600308811932, -0.786456613020222,
          →-0.262680506066512, 0.292314877283450, -0.902030581228208],
```

```

[0.059059777981351, -0.798944516671106, 0.317987915650739, 1.122647857944875,
→ -0.209144084593638, 0.639405642088516, 0.634808587961936, 0.976489543659970, 2.
→ 565910242123806, -2.053257491526201],
[1.797071783694818, -0.765172428787515, -0.511172207780700, 0.
→ 581667258045274, 0.562147834450359, 0.874212894863609, 0.820409761532064, 0.
→ 977815041129280, -0.457815643580367, 0.089086297675464],
[0.264068528817227, 0.861734897324192, -0.002041345349433, -0.271354295524753,
→ -1.063922887881042, 1.752401730329559, -0.176026510455600, 1.170021110265055,
→ -1.610827014289158, 2.087099131649750],
[0.871673288690637, -0.056225124358975, 1.606510961119237, 0.414191307229504, 0.
→ 351588948379816, -0.320050826432138, 0.562473874646301, 0.159310862415417, -2.
→ 669523782410902, 0.365118460310679],
[-1.446171539339335, 0.513478173674302, 0.847648634500925, -0.977814227461400, 1.
→ 132999926008681, -0.137413808144866, -0.127442875395491, 0.499520851464531,
→ -0.759696648513815, 0.846105526166482],
[-0.701165345682908, 0.396680865935824, 0.268100811901575, -1.021466173866152, 0.
→ 149994248007729, 0.615769628086716, 0.554171560978313, -1.055375070659330, -0.
→ 674720856431937, -0.184537657075523],
[1.245982120437819, 0.756218970285488, -0.923489085784077, 0.317687979852042, 0.
→ 703144053247466, 0.977894069845197, -1.097344319221644, -0.450743202815186,
→ -1.171687194533551, 1.030714423869546],
[-0.638976995013557, 0.400486023191097, -0.070499387778694, 1.516107798150034,
→ -0.052411584998689, -1.115347712205141, -0.731301400074801, 1.
→ 270378242169987, 2.032930016155204, -1.527622652429381],
[0.577350218771609, -1.341380722378574, 0.147891351014747, 0.749432452588256, 2.
→ 018496124007770, -0.550021448804486, 1.404731919616814, 0.898693600923036, 0.
→ 968481047964462, 0.964938959209115]])
ytilde = np.array([
[0.293700010391366],
[-0.548030198505630],
[0.003532110461013],
[1.375859546156174],
[-6.752682998496523],
[1.190484875889765],
[8.782196150345506],
[1.911972855063559],
[-1.462868211077097],
[-4.433624854460799],
[-1.723404706120404],
[-4.547493026790328],
[-0.109245813786955],
[8.033526684801210],
[1.782619515709060]])

```

[3]:

```
'''
To calculate whether ytilde is achievable from A, we compute the rank
of [A ytilde] and see if this matches the rank of A.
'''
```

If it does, this means y_{tilde} is a linear combination of A and therefore no sensors failed (or if they did, it is impossible to tell).

If the rank increases by one, this means y_{tilde} is linearly independent and
'''

```
def isInSpan(mat: np.array, v: np.array) -> bool:
    """Returns true if v is in the span of the columns of mat."""
    assert mat.shape[0] == v.shape[0]
    return (np.linalg.matrix_rank(mat) ==
            np.linalg.matrix_rank(np.concatenate((mat,v), axis=1)))
```

```
[4]: def findFailingSensor(stateMatrix: np.array, measurement: np.array) -> Optional[int]:
    for i in range(0, stateMatrix.shape[0]):
        # Drop the i-th row.
        newStateMatrix = np.delete(stateMatrix, i, axis=0)
        newMeasurement = np.delete(measurement, i, axis=0)
        if isInSpan(newStateMatrix, newMeasurement):
            return i
    return None
```

```
[5]: if isInSpan(A, ytilde):
    print("No sensors failed")
else:
    print("The ranks are not equal. The failing sensor is sensor "
          "%i." % findFailingSensor(A, ytilde))
```

The ranks are not equal. The failing sensor is sensor 10.

1.3 Proble 6: Reverse engineering a smoothing filter

1.3.1 Part b

```
[6]: """
    Load the provided y and u vectors.
    """

    # Data for reverse engineering smoothing filter problem
    n = 150
    # Input vector u
    u = np.array([
        -2.755845e+00,
        -9.234193e+00,
        -5.290089e-01,
        1.284874e-01,
        -7.076616e+00,
        4.712192e+00,
```

4.948501e+00,
-8.001869e-01,
1.537274e+00,
1.392752e+00,
2.815396e-01,
5.581623e+00,
-2.472801e-01,
1.431712e+01,
3.354382e+00,
5.136780e+00,
1.030113e+01,
5.515362e+00,
4.835518e+00,
1.091770e+00,
6.522234e+00,
-1.955776e+00,
7.879493e+00,
1.195192e+01,
-1.153684e-01,
7.167036e+00,
8.744386e+00,
-5.797513e+00,
-5.208255e+00,
4.827247e+00,
1.074556e-01,
5.852822e+00,
6.926662e+00,
6.982320e+00,
1.054629e+01,
8.170432e+00,
1.153113e+01,
2.858415e-01,
6.847011e+00,
6.695114e+00,
-1.598211e-01,
9.350795e+00,
2.790135e+00,
1.495523e+01,
3.466091e+00,
9.570246e+00,
7.309861e+00,
7.801549e-01,
-6.352747e+00,
3.299334e+00,
-2.329165e+00,
5.007705e+00,
3.811868e+00,

9.235628e+00,
3.419012e+00,
-2.862788e+00,
2.354979e+00,
-4.299488e+00,
1.112873e+00,
1.571023e+00,
2.508189e+00,
1.658975e+00,
9.454843e+00,
-4.720811e+00,
7.346612e+00,
1.008322e+01,
9.466253e+00,
8.689694e+00,
5.761411e+00,
8.476640e+00,
7.253836e+00,
2.263539e+00,
6.397091e-01,
-6.685378e-02,
-7.123909e+00,
-2.069139e+00,
-1.392026e+00,
-1.377567e+00,
3.461468e+00,
-6.116954e+00,
-1.629606e+00,
-9.011609e-01,
-1.124921e-01,
-9.484350e+00,
-2.986092e+00,
-2.234419e+00,
-7.743486e+00,
-5.652527e+00,
4.219030e+00,
-1.167148e+00,
2.005359e+00,
9.016095e-01,
-2.502557e+00,
-2.123466e+00,
2.671089e+00,
-4.733731e+00,
3.288058e+00,
1.427455e+00,
-6.450545e+00,
-4.671544e+00,

-1.030808e+01,
-1.637650e+01,
-1.346730e+00,
-9.655710e+00,
-6.041011e+00,
-6.924759e+00,
-8.189228e+00,
-1.329723e+01,
-1.278159e+01,
-9.493896e+00,
-1.296561e+01,
-1.160846e+01,
1.816272e+00,
-4.458492e+00,
-1.003858e+01,
-3.443663e+00,
-8.277031e+00,
-8.925164e+00,
-3.196868e+00,
2.982124e+00,
-1.217341e+00,
1.176362e+00,
-8.338238e+00,
-5.311512e+00,
-4.907473e+00,
-1.028190e+01,
-1.142310e+01,
-7.243588e-01,
-5.783221e+00,
-9.394667e+00,
-2.314705e+00,
-5.188887e+00,
-1.112385e+01,
8.644223e-01,
-3.891328e+00,
2.677864e+00,
1.689869e+00,
-6.648518e+00,
-8.900073e+00,
-2.043615e+00,
-2.634938e+00,
-4.600642e+00,
2.582165e+00,
7.870772e+00,
-2.117235e+00,
-3.577158e+00,
-6.661662e-01,

```

3.678589e+00,
-4.191429e+00,
-6.258337e+00,
])
# output vector y
y = np.array([
-3.853013e+00,
-3.288960e+00,
-2.463849e+00,
-1.626045e+00,
-8.032515e-01,
1.655397e-01,
8.512323e-01,
1.221120e+00,
1.580551e+00,
2.018439e+00,
2.619256e+00,
3.417308e+00,
4.226382e+00,
5.044730e+00,
5.382827e+00,
5.531889e+00,
5.488654e+00,
5.116571e+00,
4.639678e+00,
4.249766e+00,
4.129210e+00,
4.155957e+00,
4.435427e+00,
4.470849e+00,
4.016698e+00,
3.432931e+00,
2.600209e+00,
1.688483e+00,
1.440320e+00,
1.965514e+00,
2.849269e+00,
4.015022e+00,
5.139932e+00,
6.036621e+00,
6.599342e+00,
6.689755e+00,
6.403762e+00,
5.843154e+00,
5.503495e+00,
5.310380e+00,
5.298029e+00,

```

5.622181e+00,
5.907113e+00,
6.085899e+00,
5.699612e+00,
5.002385e+00,
3.905815e+00,
2.648394e+00,
1.737788e+00,
1.537719e+00,
1.727586e+00,
2.225558e+00,
2.588475e+00,
2.602124e+00,
2.078894e+00,
1.361129e+00,
8.654841e-01,
6.170401e-01,
8.306103e-01,
1.315588e+00,
1.955570e+00,
2.677537e+00,
3.460578e+00,
4.167363e+00,
5.210131e+00,
6.137828e+00,
6.637930e+00,
6.645558e+00,
6.213789e+00,
5.445778e+00,
4.270059e+00,
2.782248e+00,
1.271225e+00,
-5.846890e-02,
-1.041890e+00,
-1.445095e+00,
-1.515877e+00,
-1.483501e+00,
-1.529056e+00,
-1.823789e+00,
-2.074439e+00,
-2.390006e+00,
-2.827248e+00,
-3.294471e+00,
-3.406231e+00,
-3.292033e+00,
-2.960117e+00,
-2.236495e+00,

-1.317574e+00,
-6.799411e-01,
-2.896032e-01,
-2.039481e-01,
-3.089077e-01,
-4.159420e-01,
-5.532013e-01,
-9.214742e-01,
-1.439791e+00,
-2.429201e+00,
-3.817791e+00,
-5.203525e+00,
-6.408893e+00,
-7.115080e+00,
-7.229261e+00,
-7.395205e+00,
-7.606486e+00,
-8.017846e+00,
-8.591427e+00,
-9.132330e+00,
-9.312988e+00,
-9.058948e+00,
-8.462551e+00,
-7.500571e+00,
-6.442345e+00,
-5.873745e+00,
-5.588280e+00,
-5.235828e+00,
-4.842011e+00,
-4.192608e+00,
-3.317359e+00,
-2.632168e+00,
-2.545724e+00,
-2.998718e+00,
-3.881429e+00,
-4.722590e+00,
-5.449484e+00,
-5.978213e+00,
-6.076545e+00,
-5.796759e+00,
-5.589399e+00,
-5.354286e+00,
-4.949179e+00,
-4.548334e+00,
-4.013921e+00,
-3.199966e+00,
-2.575441e+00,

```

-2.208767e+00,
-2.325768e+00,
-2.738253e+00,
-2.892306e+00,
-2.545969e+00,
-1.929059e+00,
-1.141584e+00,
-3.007348e-01,
1.524805e-01,
-9.174533e-03,
-3.656063e-01,
-7.463907e-01,
-1.303474e+00,
-2.208574e+00,
-3.191773e+00,
])

```

```

[7]: def makeMatrix(start):
      """Makes a 3x3 submatrix B as defined in the homework handout."""
      assert start > 2
      res = np.zeros((3,3))
      for i in range(3):
          res[i][0] = y[start + i]
          res[i][1] = (- y[start + i + 1]
                      + 2*y[start + i]
                      - y[start + i - 1])
          res[i][2] = (y[start + i + 2]
                      - 4*y[start + i + 1]
                      - 6*y[start + i]
                      - 4*y[start + i - 1]
                      + y[start + i - 2])

      return res

```

```

[8]: avgResult = np.zeros(3, dtype='float')
      count = 0
      for START in range(3,y.shape[0] - 4):
          C = makeMatrix(START)
          count += 1
          avgResult += np.dot(np.linalg.inv(C), (u - y)[START:START + 3])
      avgResult /= count
      avgResult

```

```

[8]: array([120.09865793,  2.00010201,  9.99988969])

```

1.4 Problem 9: Zeroing out the board

1.4.1 Part (a)

```
[9]: def getAllVectors(dimension: int) -> List[np.array]:  
    """  
    Returns all 'action' vectors for the given dimension.  
    """  
    basis = []  
    for i in range(dimension):  
        for j in range(dimension):  
            M = np.zeros((dimension, dimension))  
            M[i][j] = 1.0  
            if i > 0: M[i - 1][j] = -1.0  
            if j > 0: M[i][j - 1] = -1.0  
            if i < dimension - 1: M[i + 1][j] = -1.0  
            if j < dimension - 1: M[i][j + 1] = -1.0  
            basis.append(M.flatten())  
    return basis
```

```
[10]: # Since the rank is 36, this means that this vectors span the  
# entire space, so any initial vector can be zero-ed out.  
A = np.vstack(getAllVectors(6)).T  
np.linalg.matrix_rank(A)
```

[10]: 36

1.4.2 Part (b)

```
[11]: # We now figure out how to zero it out by solving the  
# equation  $x = A^{-1}y$   
y = np.zeros((A.shape[1], 1))  
y[0] = 1  
x = np.dot(np.linalg.inv(A), y)
```

```
[12]: x
```

```
[12]: array([[ 1.30769231e+00],  
           [ 1.53846154e-01],  
           [-6.92307692e-01],  
           [-4.61538462e-01],  
           [ 7.69230769e-02],  
           [ 2.30769231e-01],  
           [ 1.53846154e-01],  
           [-4.61538462e-01],  
           [-3.84615385e-01],  
           [ 1.53846154e-01],  
           [ 3.07692308e-01],  
           [ 1.53846154e-01],
```

```

[-6.92307692e-01],
[-3.84615385e-01],
[ 6.15384615e-01],
[ 6.92307692e-01],
[-7.69230769e-02],
[-3.84615385e-01],
[-4.61538462e-01],
[ 1.53846154e-01],
[ 6.92307692e-01],
[-2.31957311e-16],
[-6.92307692e-01],
[-4.61538462e-01],
[ 7.69230769e-02],
[ 3.07692308e-01],
[-7.69230769e-02],
[-6.92307692e-01],
[-1.53846154e-01],
[ 6.15384615e-01],
[ 2.30769231e-01],
[ 1.53846154e-01],
[-3.84615385e-01],
[-4.61538462e-01],
[ 6.15384615e-01],
[ 1.23076923e+00]])

```

1.4.3 Part (c)

```

[13]: # We expect a rank of 81, but only receive a rank of 79.
      # This means that there exists a nullspace of dimension 2.
      # Any vectors in this null-space cannot be zeroed out.
      B = np.vstack(getAllVectors(9)).T
      np.linalg.matrix_rank(B)

```

[13]: 79

```

[14]: kernel = linalg.null_space(B)
      # Explicitly set a few values to zero.
      kernel[kernel < 0.00001] = 0

```

```

[15]: # Our first kernel basis. This is not solvable by Reza.
      (kernel[:,0] / kernel[:,0][6]).reshape((9, 9))

```

```

[15]: array([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 2., 1., 1., 2.],
            [0., 2., 2., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
            [0., 2., 2., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
            [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 2., 1., 1., 2.],
            [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
            [2., 1., 1., 2., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
            [1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 2., 2., 0.]])

```

```
[1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 2., 2., 0.],
[2., 1., 1., 2., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

```
[16]: # Our second kernel basis, also not solvable by Reza.
(kernel[:,1] / kernel[:,1][1]).reshape((9, 9))
```

```
[16]: array([[0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
[0., 1., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0.],
[1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 1., 0.]])
```