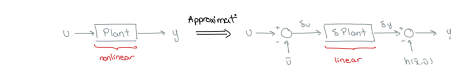


Modeling CS u : control input, y : plant output
State variable CS is in state variable form if
 $\dot{x}_1 = f_1(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, u), \dots, \dot{x}_n = f_n(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, u)$
 $y = h(t, x_1, \dots, x_n, u)$ is a collection of n 1st order ODEs.
Time-Invariant (TI) CS is TI if $f_i(\cdot)$ does not depend on t .
State space (SS) TI CS is in SS form if $\dot{x} = f(x, u), y = h(x, u)$ where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is called the state.
Single-input-single-output (SISO) CS is SISO if $u(t), y(t) \in \mathbb{R}$.
LTI CS in SS form is LTI if $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu, y = Cx + Du$
 $A \in \mathbb{R}^n \times n, B \in \mathbb{R}^n \times m, C \in \mathbb{R}^p \times n, D \in \mathbb{R}^p \times m$
where $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, u(t) \in \mathbb{R}^m, y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p$.
Input-Output (IO) LTI CS is in IO form if
 $\frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = b_m \frac{d^m u}{dt^m} + \dots + b_1 \frac{du}{dt} + b_0 u$
where $m \leq n$ (causality)

IO to SS Model 1. Define x s.t. highest order derivative in \dot{x}
2. Write $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu = f(x, u)$ by isolating for components of \dot{x}
3. Write $y = Cx + Du = h(x, u)$ by setting measurement output y to component of x
Equilibria y_d (steady state) b/c if $y(0) = y_d$ at $t = 0$, then $y(t) = y_d \forall t \geq 0$.

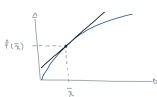
Equilibrium pair Consider the system $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$. The pair (\bar{x}, \bar{u}) is an equilibrium pair if $f(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) = 0$.
Equilibrium point \bar{x} is an equilibrium point w/ control $u = \bar{u}$.
*If $u = \bar{u}$ and $x(0) = \bar{x}$ then $x(t) = \bar{x} \forall t \geq 0$ (i.e. a system that starts at equilibrium remains at equilibrium).
Find Equilibrium Pair/Point 1. Set $f(x, u) = 0$
2. Solve $f(x, u) = 0$ to find $(x, u) = (\bar{x}, \bar{u})$.
3. If specific $u = \bar{u}$, then find $x = \bar{x}$ by solving $f(x, \bar{u}) = 0$.

Linearization of Nonlinear System Consider system $\dot{x} = f(x, u)$ w/ equ. pair (\bar{x}, \bar{u}) , then error coordinates around equ. pair $\delta x = x - \bar{x}, \delta u = u - \bar{u}, \delta y = y - h(\bar{x}, \bar{u}), \delta \dot{x} = \dot{x} - f(\bar{x}, \bar{u})$ w/
 $\delta \dot{x} = A\delta x + B\delta u, A = \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, \bar{u})}{\partial x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n1} \times n1, B = \frac{\partial f(\bar{x}, \bar{u})}{\partial u} \in \mathbb{R}^{n1},$
 $\delta y = C\delta x + D\delta u, C = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(\bar{x}, \bar{u}) \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n1}, D = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \in \mathbb{R}$
*Only valid at equ. pairs.



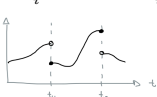
Linear Approx. Given a diff. fcn. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, its linear approx. at \bar{x} is $f_{lin} = f(\bar{x}) + f'(\bar{x})(\bar{x} - \bar{x})$.

*Remainder Thm: $f(x) = f_{lin} + r(x)$ where $\lim_{x \rightarrow \bar{x}} \frac{r(x)}{x - \bar{x}} = 0$.

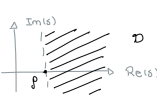


*Note: Can provide a good approx. near \bar{x} but not globally.
*Gen. $f: \mathbb{R}^{n1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n2}, f(x) = f(\bar{x}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x})(x - \bar{x}) + R(x)$
*Jacobian: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\bar{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(\bar{x}) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_{n1}}(\bar{x}) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n2 \times n1}$
Linearization Steps 1. Find equ. pair (\bar{x}, \bar{u})
2. Derive A, B, C, D and then evaluate at (\bar{x}, \bar{u})
3. Write $\delta \dot{x} = A\delta x + B\delta u$ and $\delta y = C\delta x + D\delta u$

Laplace Transform Given a fcn $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, its Laplace transform is $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} := \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st} dt, s \in \mathbb{C}$.
* $\mathcal{L}: f(t) \mapsto F(s), t \in \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ (time dom.)} \& s \in \mathbb{C} \text{ (Laplace dom.)}$.
P.W. CTS: A fcn $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is p.w. cts if on every finite interval of \mathbb{R} , $f(t)$ has at most a finite # of discontinuity points (t_i) and the limits $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^+} f(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow t_i^-} f(t)$ are finite.



Exp. Order A function $f: \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is of exp. order if \exists constants $K, \rho, T > 0$ s.t. $\|f(t)\| \leq K e^{\rho t}, \forall t \geq T$.
Existence of LT Thm If $f(t)$ is p.w. cts and of exp. order w/ constants $K, \rho, T > 0$, then $\mathcal{L}\{f\}$ exists and is defined $\forall s \in D := \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(s) > \rho\}$ and $F(\cdot)$ is analytic on D .
*Analytic fcn iff differentiable fcn.
* D : Region of convergence (ROC), open half plane.



Unit Step $1(t) := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } t \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Table of Common Laplace Transforms: $f(t) \mapsto F(s)$
 $1(t) \mapsto \frac{1}{s}, t^k 1(t) \mapsto \frac{k!}{s^{k+1}}, e^{at} 1(t) \mapsto \frac{1}{s-a}, t^n e^{at} 1(t) \mapsto \frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}, \sin(at) 1(t) \mapsto \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}, \cos(at) 1(t) \mapsto \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}, \frac{1}{2\omega^3} [\sin(\omega t) - \omega t \cos(\omega t)] 1(t) \mapsto \frac{1}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$

Prop. of Laplace Transform Linearity: $\mathcal{L}\{cf(t) + g(t)\} = c\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} + \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}, c \sim \text{constant}$.
Differentiation: If the Laplace transform of $f'(t)$ exists, then $\mathcal{L}\{f'(t)\} = s\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} - f(0^-)$.
If the Laplace transform of $f^{(n)}(t) := \frac{d^n f}{dt^n}(t)$ exists, then $\mathcal{L}\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = s^n \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} - \sum_{i=1}^n s^{n-i} f^{(i-1)}(0^-)$.
Integration: $\mathcal{L}\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\} = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$.
Convolution: Let $(f * g)(t) := \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau$, then $\mathcal{L}\{(f * g)(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$.
Time Delay: $\mathcal{L}\{f(t-T)1(t-T)\} = e^{-Ts}\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}, T \geq 0$.
Multiplication by t: $\mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} = -\frac{d}{ds}[\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}]$.
Shift in s: $\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}|_{s \rightarrow s-a} = F(s-a)$, where $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \& a$ const.

Trig. Id. $2 \sin(2t) = 2 \sin(t) \cos(t), \sin(a-b) = \sin(a) \cos(b) - \cos(a) \sin(b), \cos(a-b) = \cos(a) \cos(b) + \sin(a) \sin(b)$
Complete the Square: $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$
LT Steps: 1. Write f as the sum and use linearity
*Trig. id. may be useful.
2. Use prop. of LT and common LT to find $F(s)$
Transient Performance Sat.: Given performance spec. $T_r \leq T_r^d, T_s \leq T_s^d, OS \leq OS^d$, find loc. of poles of $G(s)$.
*Admissible region for the poles of $G(s)$ s.t. the step response

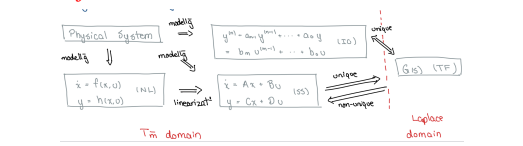
Inverse Laplace Transform Given $F(s)$, its inverse LT is $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} := \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} F(s)e^{st} ds$
 $= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{c-jw}^{c+jw} F(s)e^{st} ds, c \in \mathbb{C}$ is selected s.t. the line $L := \{s \in \mathbb{C} : s = c + j\omega, \omega \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is inside the ROC of $F(s)$.
Zero: $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is a zero of $F(s)$ if $F(z) = 0$.
Pole: $p \in \mathbb{C}$ is a pole of $F(s)$ if $\frac{1}{F(p)} = 0$.
Cauchy's Residue THM If $F(s)$ is analytic (complex diff.) everywhere except at isolated poles $\{p_1, \dots, p_N\}$, then $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, s = p_i] 1(t)$,
*Res $[F(s)e^{st}, s = p_i]$: Residue of $F(s)e^{st}$ at $s = p_i$.
Residue Computation Let $G(s)$ be a complex analytic fcn w/ a pole at $s = p, r$ be the multiplicity of the pole p . Then $\text{Res}[G(s), s = p] = \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow p} \frac{d^{r-1}}{ds^{r-1}} [G(s)(s-p)^r]$.

Inv. LT Partial Frac.: 1. Factorize $F(s)$ into partial fractions.
2. Find coefficients and use LT table to find inverse LT.
*Complete the square.
Inv. LT Residue: 1. Find poles of $F(s)$ and their residues.
2. Use Cauchy's Residue THM to find inverse LT.
*Note: Complex Conjugate (CC) poles \rightarrow CC residues (use Euler).
Transfer Function: Consider a CS in IO form. Assume zero initial conds. $y(0) = \dots = \frac{d^{(n-1)}y}{dt^{(n-1)}}(0) = 0$ and $u(0) = \dots = \frac{d^{(m-1)}u}{dt^{(m-1)}}(0) = 0$. Then the TF from u to y is $G(s) := \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$.
*0 Ini. Conds.: $y_0(s) = G(s)u(s)$.
* \emptyset Ini. Conds.: $y_0(s) = y_0(s) + \frac{\text{poly. based on initial conds.}}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0}$

TF Steps (IO to TF): 1. Given IO form of CS , assume zero initial conds.
2. Find $G(s)$ by taking LT of IO form and forming $Y(s)/U(s)$.
*Careful: $Y(s)/U(s) = G(s)$ not $U(s)/Y(s) = G(s)$.
Impulse Response: Given CS modeled by TF $G(s)$, its IR is $g(t) := \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\}$.
* $\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = 1$, then if $u(t) = \delta(t)$, then $Y(s) = U(s)G(s) = G(s)$.
SS to TF: $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$ s.t. $y(s) = G(s)u(s)$.
*Assume $x(0) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (zero initial conds.).
***LT:** $G(s)$ of an LTI system is always a rational fcn.
***Not Invertible:** Values of s s.t. $sI - A$ not invertible can correspond to poles of $G(s)$.

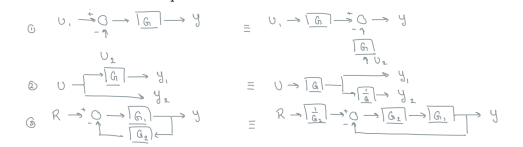
Inverse: 1. For $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, find $[\text{cof}(A)]_{(i,j)} = (-1)^{i+j} \det(A_{(i,j)})$.
* $A_{(i,j)}$: A w/ row i and col. j removed.
2. Assemble $\text{cof}(A)$ and find $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} [\text{cof}(A)]_{(i,j)}$ w/ fixed i or $\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} [\text{cof}(A)]_{(i,j)}$ w/ fixed j .
3. Find $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} [\text{cof}(A)]^T$.
* $2 \times 2: A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$
TF (SS to TF): 1. Given SS form, assume zero initial conds.
2. Solve $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$.
*If $C = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$ & $B = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$, then only need 1th row

& j th col. of $\text{adj}(sI - A)$ s.t. $G(s) = \frac{[\text{adj}(sI - A)]_{(i,j)}}{\det(sI - A)} + D$.
*Multiple i, j non-zero entries: Work it out using MM.
TF to SS: Consider $G(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$, where $m < n$ (i.e. $G(s)$ is strictly proper). Then the SS form is
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & \dots & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = [b_0 \quad \dots \quad b_m \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad 0], D = 0$.
*Unique: State space of a TF is not unique.



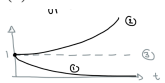
Block Diagram Types of Blocks:
Cascade: $y_2 = (G_1(s)G_2(s))U \stackrel{\text{SISO}}{=} y_2 = (G_2(s)G_1(s))U$
 $U \mapsto \boxed{G_1} \xrightarrow{y_1} \boxed{G_2} \rightarrow y_2 \equiv U \mapsto \boxed{G_1 G_2} \rightarrow y_2$
Parallel $y = (G_1(s) + G_2(s))U$
 $U \mapsto \boxed{G_1} \xrightarrow{y_1} \boxed{G_2} \rightarrow y_2 \equiv U \mapsto \boxed{G_1 + G_2} \rightarrow y$
Feedback $y = \left(\frac{G_1(s)}{1 + G_1(s)G_2(s)} \right) R$
 $R \xrightarrow{u} \boxed{G_1} \xrightarrow{y_1} \boxed{G_2} \rightarrow y \equiv R \xrightarrow{u} \boxed{\frac{G_1}{1 + G_1 G_2}} \rightarrow y$

*SC: Unity Feedback Loop (UFL) if $G_2(s) = 1$.
Manipulations: 1. $y = G(U_1 - U_2) = GU_1 + GU_2$
2. $y_1 = GU, y_2 = U \mid y_1 = GU, y_2 = G \frac{1}{G} U$
3. From feedback loop to UFL.

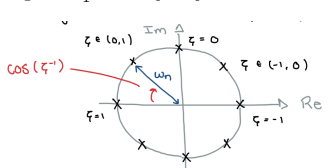


Find TF from Block Diagram: 1. Start from in \rightarrow out, making simplifications using block diagram rules.
2. Simplify until you get the form $U(s) \rightarrow \boxed{G(s)} \rightarrow Y(s)$.
Time Response of Elementary Terms: $1(t) \leftarrow$ pole @ 0
 $t^n 1(t) \leftarrow$ pole @ 0 w/ mult. $n \mid e^{at} 1(t) \leftarrow$ pole @ a
 $\sin(\omega t + \phi) 1(t) \leftarrow$ pole @ $\pm j\omega \mid \cos(\omega t + \phi) 1(t) \leftarrow$ pole @ $\pm j\omega$

Real Pole: $y(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$, real pole at $s = -a$, then $y(t) = e^{-at} 1(t)$
1. $a > 0 \implies \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0 \mid 2. a < 0 \implies \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \infty$
3. $a = 0 \implies y(t) = 1(t)$ is constant.



Time Constant: $\tau = \frac{1}{a}$ of the pole $s = -a$ for $a > 0$
Pair of Comp. Conj. Poles:
 $y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \sigma)^2 + \omega_d^2}, |\zeta| < 1$, then
 $y(t) = \frac{\omega_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\sigma t} \sin(\omega_d t) 1(t)$
*Poles: $s_{1,2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm j\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = -\sigma \pm j\omega_d$
* $\zeta = \frac{\sigma}{\omega_n}$: Damping ratio (or damping coefficient)
* $\sigma = \zeta\omega_n$: Decay/growth rate $\mid \omega_d$: Freq. of oscillation
* $\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + \omega_d^2} \left[\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{seconds}} \right]$: Undamped natural freq.
* $\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} \left[\frac{\text{radians}}{\text{seconds}} \right]$: Damped natural freq.
* $|s_{1,2}|^2 = \omega_n^2$: Mag. of poles is ω_n .
* $\cos^{-1}(\zeta)$: Angle of s_1 on complex plane CW from -ve Re axis.



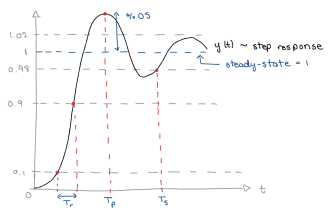
Damping Ratio Effect: $0 < \zeta_1 < \zeta_2 < 1$, then

 $-1 < \zeta_4 < \zeta_3 < 0$, then $\sigma = \zeta\omega_n < 0$, (exp. envelop \uparrow)

Class. of 2nd Order Sys.: $y(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$, w/ $|\zeta| < 1$

Loc. of Poles and Behavior:

Control Spec. of 2nd Order Sys.: Step Response: Given a TF $G(s)$, its SR is $y(t)$ resulting from applying the input $u(t) = 1(t)$, i.e. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\frac{1}{s}\}$.
Control Spec. A control spec. is a criterion specifying how we would like a CS to behave.
2nd Order Sys. Metrics: $G(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$ w/ $U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$
* $0 < \zeta < 1$ (i.e. 2 comp. conj. poles w/ Re(pole) < 0).

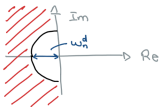


Rise Time (RT): T_r is the time it takes $y(t)$ to go from 10% to 90% of its steady-state value.
RT: 1. Find $t_1 > 0$ s.t. $y(t_1) = 0.1, t_2 > 0$ s.t. $y(t_2) = 0.9$.
3. Compute $T_r = t_2 - t_1$.
Settling Time (ST): T_s is the time required to reach and stay w/in 2% of the steady-state value.
ST: 1. Find when it's first that $|y(t) - 1| \leq 0.02$.
Peak Time: T_p is time req'd to reach the max (peak) value.
Peak Time: 1. Find the first time when $\dot{y}(t) = 0$.

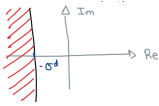
* $T_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_d} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$
% Overshoot: %OS = $\frac{[\text{peak value}] - [\text{steady-state value}]}{[\text{steady-state value}]} \times 100\%$
*% OS = OS $\times 100\%$.
* $\exp\left(-\frac{\pi\zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \iff \zeta = \frac{-\ln(OS)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + (\ln(OS))^2}}$

meets all three spec. is the intersection of the above three regions.

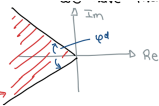
Rise Time: $T_r \approx \frac{1.8}{\zeta \omega_n} \leq T_r^d \xrightarrow{\text{app.}} \omega_n \geq \frac{1.8}{T_r^d} \equiv \omega_n^d$



Settling Time: $T_s \approx \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = \frac{4}{\sigma} \leq T_s^d \xrightarrow{\text{app.}} \sigma \geq \frac{4}{T_s^d} \equiv \sigma^d$

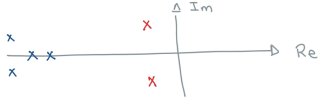


OS: $\exp\left(\frac{-\pi \zeta}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}\right) \leq \text{OS}^d \xrightarrow{\text{app.}} \zeta \geq \frac{-\ln(\text{OS}^d)}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + (\ln(\text{OS}^d))^2}} \equiv \zeta^d$



Add. Poles & Zeros: The analysis remains approx. correct under the following assumptions:

- Any add. poles of $G(s)$ have much more -ve real part (5-10 times) than the real part of the dom. comp. conjugate poles.



*dominant poles, additional poles.

- Real part of zeros are -ve & very diff. from the real part of the two dom. poles.

Internal Stability: $\dot{x} = Ax$ is

- Stable** if $\forall x(0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the soln. $x(t)$ is bdd; that is, $\exists M > 0$ s.t. $\|x(t)\| \leq M \forall t \geq 0$.
- Asymp. Stable** if it's stable & $\forall x(0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the soln. $x(t)$ converges to the origin; that is, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = 0$.
- Unstable** if it's not stable; that is, $\exists x(0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $x(t)$ is not bdd.

Asymptotic Stability Thm. $\dot{x} = Ax$ is A.S. iff $\text{eig}(A) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^- \equiv \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}(s) < 0\}$, i.e. open left half plane (OLHP).

Instability Thm. If \exists an eigenvalue λ of A w/ $\text{Re}(\lambda) > 0$, then $\dot{x} = Ax$ is unstable.

Fact: Zeros of $s^2 + a_1s + a_0$ are in \mathbb{C}^- iff $a_1, a_0 > 0$.

Internal Stability 1. Linearize around (\bar{x}, \bar{u}) w/ $\bar{u} = 0$.

2. Find A and determine $\text{eig}(A) = \lambda$ s.t. $\det(sI - A) = 0$.

3. Check if $\text{eig}(A) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^- \mid \text{Re}(\text{eig}(A)) > 0$.

BIBO Stability: An LTI system w/ 0 i.c. is Bounded Input Bounded Output (BIBO) stable if for any bdd input $u(t)$, the output $y(t)$ is also bdd.

BIBO Unstable: An LTI system w/ 0 i.c. is BIBO unstable if it's not BIBO stable; that is, \exists a bdd $u(t)$ s.t. $y(t)$ is not bdd.

BIBO Stable Thm. A system $y(s) = G(s)U(s)$ is BIBO stable iff $\text{poles}(G(s)) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^-$.

Lemma: If p is a pole of $G(s)$, then p is an eig(A). I.e. $\text{poles}(G(s)) := \{p \in \mathbb{C} \mid p \text{ is a pole of } G(s)\} \subseteq \text{eig}(A)$.

***Pole-0 Cancellation:** $\text{eig}(A)$ need not be a pole of $G(s)$.

Thm. If $\text{eig}(A) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^-$, then $\forall B, C, D$ the TF $G(s)$ is BIBO stable. That is, internal asymptotic stability \Rightarrow BIBO stability.

BIBO Stability 1. Find $G(s)$ from SS form and determine poles.

2. Check if $\text{poles}(G(s)) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^-$.

Routh-Hurwitz: Consider $a(s) = s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$.

$*s^n$		1	a_{n-2}	a_{n-4}	a_{n-6}	\dots	0
$*s^{n-1}$		a_{n-1}	a_{n-3}	a_{n-5}	a_{n-7}	\dots	0
$*s^{n-2}$		b_1	b_2	b_3	\dots		
$*s^{n-3}$		c_1	c_2	\dots			

.							
.							
$*s$		*	0				
$*1$		*	0				

$$b_1 = -\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{n-2} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \end{bmatrix} \quad b_2 = -\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{n-4} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-5} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$b_3 = -\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{n-6} \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-7} \end{bmatrix} \quad c_1 = -\frac{1}{b_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-3} \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{1}{b_1} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{n-1} & a_{n-5} \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Routh-Hurwitz Stability Criterion: The roots of $a(s)$ are in \mathbb{C}^- iff the 1st col of Routh array has no sign changes. The # of sign changes is equal to the # of roots of $a(s) \in \mathbb{C}^+ := \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(s) > 0\}$.

*If 1st element of a row is 0, Routh array cannot be completed.

FVT v1: Suppose $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}$ is a proper rational fcn. If $y(\infty) := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$ exists and is finite, then $y(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s)$

FVT v2: Suppose $Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}$ is a proper rational fcn. More-over, suppose either:

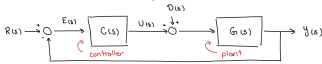
- $\text{poles}(Y(s)) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^-$
- $Y(s)$ has only one pole at $s = 0$ and all other poles are in \mathbb{C}^- . Then $y(\infty) := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$ exists and is finite and satisfies $y(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s)$.

FVT 1. Does $y(\infty)$ exist? Check if pole at $s = 0$, then compute Routh Array to see if poles are in \mathbb{C}^- .

2. Compute $\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s)$ if it exists.

MIDTERM CUTOFF

Standard Feedback Control Loop



$R(s)$: Ref., $E(s) = R(s) - y(s)$: Err., $C(s)$: Controller, $U(s)$: Control input, $D(s)$: Dist., $G(s)$: Plant, $y(s)$: Plant output.

***Assume:** $R(s)$ and $D(s)$ are strictly proper rational fcn's w/ a fixed set of poles but arbitrary zeros & gain.

* \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{D} : Classes of ref. and dist. satisfying the above assumption.

Basic Control Prob.: Design $C(s)$ s.t. 3 spec. are met:

- Stability:** \forall bdd $r(t), d(t)$, we have $u(t), e(t)$ bdd.
- Asymptotic Tracking:** When $d(t) = 0 \forall t \geq 0$, then $\forall r(t) \in \mathcal{R}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} r(t) - y(t) = 0$.
- Disturbance Rejection:** When $r(t) = 0 \forall t \geq 0$, then $\forall d(t) \in \mathcal{D}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$.

Open-Loop Control: 1. Design $u(t)$ s.t. $y(t)$ tracks ref. $y_r \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$.

2. Set $u(t) = \gamma y_r \mathbf{1}(t)$ w/ $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ (const. scaling factor)

3. Apply FVT to find γ s.t. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$. 4. Determine $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_r - y(t)$

Limitations: 1. Req. perfect knowledge of plant paramters.

2. Not robust against parameter var./(unknown) dist.

3. Does not allow us to speed up convergence.

Feedback Control: 1. Design $u(t)$ s.t. $y(t)$ tracks ref. $y_r \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$.

2. Set $u(t) = Ke(t) = K(y_r - y(t))$ w/ $K > 0$ (const. gain).

3. Use block mani. to find $y(s)$ in terms of input and $G(s)$.

4. Apply FVT to find K s.t. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$.

5. Determine $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y_r - y(t)$

Advantages: 1. Doesn't req. perfect knowledge of plant param.

2. Robust against param. var./dist. by $\uparrow K$.

3. Allows us to speed up the rate of convergence by $\uparrow K$.

Disadvantages: 1. Feedback can introduce instability.

2. High-gain amplifies noise.

3. Asymptotic tracking doesn't occur.

Integral Control: 1. Design $u(t)$ s.t. $y(t)$ tracks ref. $y_r \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$.

2. Set $u(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{C(s)E(s)\} = Ke(t) + KT_I \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau$ (prop. int. (PI) controller) w/ $K, T_I > 0$ (const. gains).

$$*C(s) = K \left(1 + \frac{T_I}{s} \right)$$

3. Use block mani. to find $y(s)$ in terms of input and $G(s)$.

4. Apply FVT to find $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = y_r$ as desired.

BIBO Stability of Closed-Loop System: Gang of 4 TF:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E(s) \\ U(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -G(s) \\ \frac{1}{1+C(s)G(s)} & \frac{-C(s)G(s)}{1+C(s)G(s)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R(s) \\ D(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

BIBO Stable of CLS: The std. feedback control loop (CLS) is BIBO stable if all the Gang of 4 TFs are BIBO stable.

Thm: The CLS is BIBO stable iff 1. Poles of $\frac{1}{1+C(s)G(s)} \in \mathbb{C}^-$

2. $C(s)G(s)$ has no pole-zero cancel. in $\mathbb{C}^+ = \{s \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(s) \geq 0\}$.

Practical Considerations:

1. Don't cancel an unstable 0 of $G(s)$ w/ an unstable pole in $C(s)$.

2. Don't cancel an unstable pole of $G(s)$ w/ an unstable 0 in $C(s)$.