

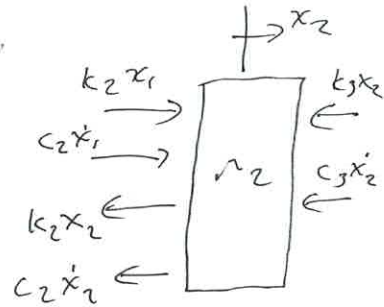
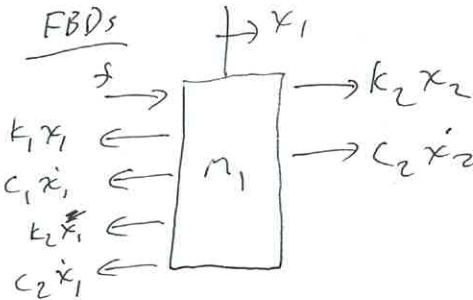
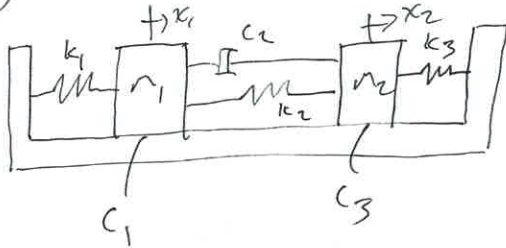
State-space representation includes state variables and input

• Write a first-order diff. eq. for each state variable in terms of state variables + input

Representation also includes output in terms of state variables and input

• Considering only SISO w/ no feedforward

eg) Revisit early system to find SS rep w/ x_2 as output



EOM

$$f - (k_1 + k_2)x_1 - (c_1 + c_2)\dot{x}_1 + k_2x_2 + c_2\dot{x}_2 = m_1\ddot{x}_1$$

$$k_2x_1 + c_2\dot{x}_1 - (k_2 + k_3)x_2 - (c_2 + c_3)\dot{x}_2 = m_2\ddot{x}_2$$

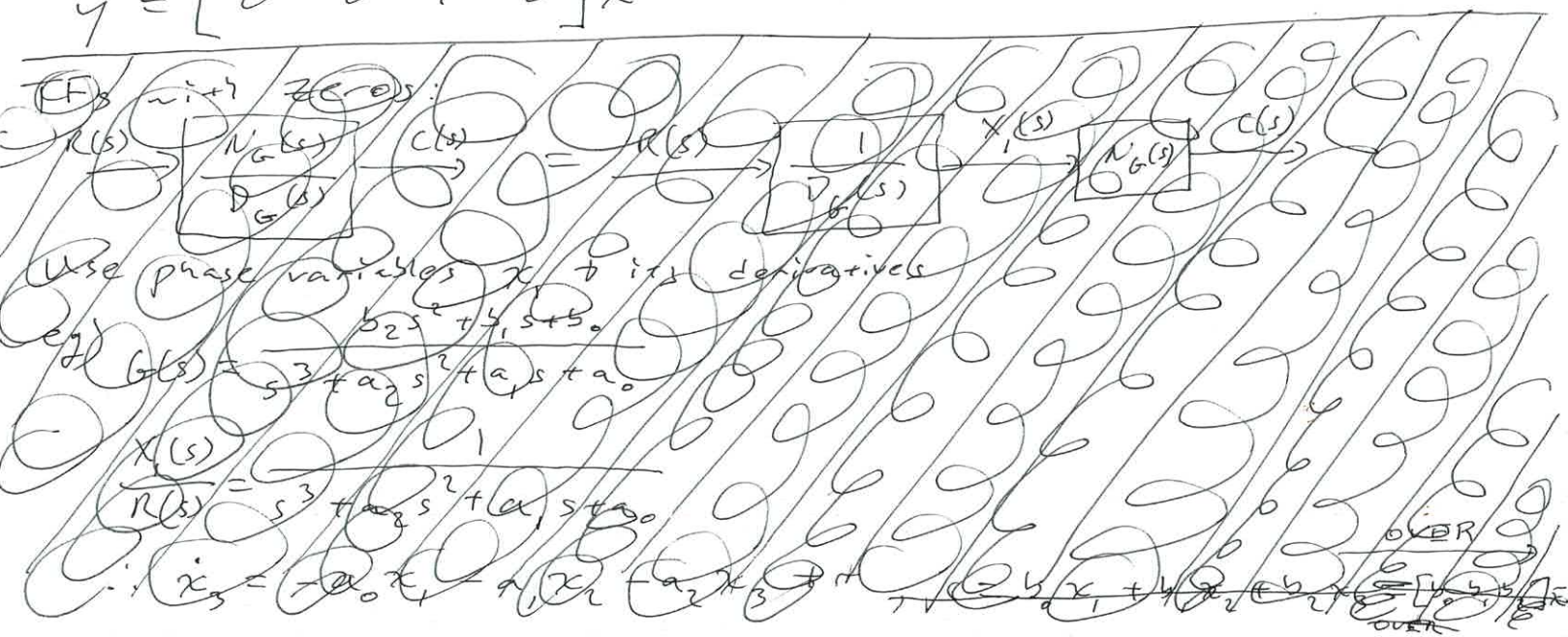
SS rep

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = A\bar{x} + Bu, \quad \bar{x} = [x_1, v_1, x_2, v_2]^T, \quad u = f$$

$$y = C\bar{x}, \quad y = x_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{v}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{v}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{k_1+k_2}{m_1} & -\frac{c_1+c_2}{m_1} & \frac{k_2}{m_1} & \frac{c_2}{m_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{k_2}{m_2} & \frac{c_2}{m_2} & -\frac{k_2+k_3}{m_2} & -\frac{c_2+c_3}{m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ v_1 \\ x_2 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} f$$

$$y = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \bar{x}$$



Numerous valid SS reps exist for a given system

Can convert TF to SS using phase variables

- $G(s)$ with no zeros: use phase variables of y to its derivatives
- For n^{th} order TF w/output y , have n state variables being $x_1 = y$ & its $n-1$ derivatives.

$$x_2 = \frac{dy}{dt}, x_3 = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}, \dots$$

- Converting from TF to SS based on eqn

$$\frac{d^ny}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = b_n u$$

which yields state eqns

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3$$

⋮

$$\dot{x}_n = -a_0 x_1 - a_1 x_2 - \dots - a_{n-1} x_n + b_n u$$

eg) Given $G(s) = \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{27}{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 13}$, Find SS rep using phase variables

Cross multiply then take inverse Laplace

$$s^3 C + 3s^2 C + s C + 13C = 27R \rightarrow \ddot{c} + 3\dot{c} + c + 13c = 27r$$

$n=3 \rightarrow 3$ state variables: $x_1 = c$, $x_2 = \dot{c}$, $x_3 = \ddot{c}$

rearrange to get

$$\ddot{c} = -13c - \dot{c} - 3\ddot{c} + 27r$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -13x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 27r$$

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -13 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 27 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bar{x}$$

- $G(s)$ with zeros:



use phase variables x_1 & its derivatives

eg) $G(s) = \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0}$

$$\frac{X(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} \quad \therefore \dot{\bar{x}} = -a_0 x_1 - a_1 x_2 - a_2 x_3 + r$$

$$b_2 x_3 + b_1 x_2 + b_0 x_1 = C$$

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

$$C = [b_0 \quad b_1 \quad b_2] \bar{x}$$

6.5

In terms of

Given a SS representation, what's criterion for stability?
 Solutions to $\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$ have negative real parts.

eg) Is the following system stable?

$$\dot{\bar{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -75 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 70 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0] \bar{x}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 75 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 75 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{3}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{9 - 300}$$

$$= -1.5 \pm 8.53i$$

stable