Homework 5 - EE 547 (PMP) - Winter 2015

Table of Contents

Initialization	1
Problem 1 (Controllability and Observability)	1
Problem 2 (Lyapunov Controllability Test)	

prepared by Paul Adams

Initialization

```
function hw5()

close all
digits(3);
format shortG
set(0, 'defaultTextInterpreter', 'latex');
numerical_precision = 1e-9;
syms s xdot x x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5 u_1 u_2 u_3 u_4 u_5 u t t_0
```

Problem 1 (Controllability and Observability)

System is asymptotically stable if $\Re\{\lambda_i\} < 0$ for all eigenvalues

```
if all(real(eig(A)) < 0)</pre>
       disp('System is Asymptotically stable')
else
       disp('System is Not Asymptotically stable')
end
System is Asymptotically stable
cm = ctrb(A, B);
om = obsv(A, C);
render_latex(['\mathcal{C}] = 'latex(sym(cm))], 12, 1.3)
render_latex(['\mathcal{0}] = ' latex(sym(om))], 12, 1.3)
                                           C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -9 & 50 & -222 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
                              \mathcal{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 95 & 92 & -3 & 60 \\ -763 & -2948 & -4785 & -3872 \\ 3919 & 18868 & 35041 & 29380 \\ -16403 & -86448 & -170489 & -147604 \\ 61179 & 338004 & 688949 & 699999 \end{bmatrix}
                                                                                         -1140
                                                                                         9156
                                                                                        -47028
                                                                                        196836
```

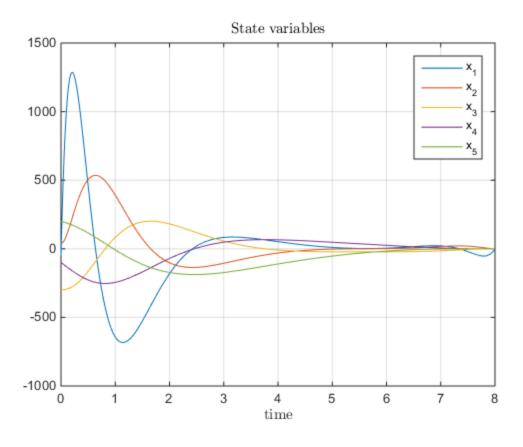
The system is controllable and observable if the rank (linearly independant columns) of the controllability and observability matrices are at least equal to n, respectively.

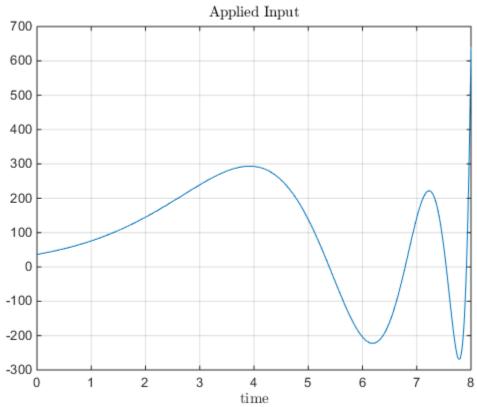
```
n = size(A, 1);
if rank(cm) >= n
    disp('System is controllable')
else
    disp('System is not controllable')
end
if rank(om) >= n
    disp('System is observable')
else
    disp('System is not observable')
end
System is controllable
System is observable
Utilize the Matlab function gram
sys = ss(A, B, C, D);
Wc = gram(sys, 'c')
Wo = gram(sys, 'o')
```

```
WC =
    0.072894 -2.9387e-18 -0.0032176 1.4403e-18
                                                    0.0006713
  -2.9387e-18
              0.0032176 -8.4337e-19
                                       -0.0006713 1.2181e-18
   -0.0032176 -8.4337e-19
                           0.0006713
                                       2.8571e-20 -0.00043981
  1.4403e-18 -0.0006713 2.8571e-20 0.00043981 1.1539e-18
   0.0006713 1.2181e-18 -0.00043981 1.1539e-18 0.0013657
W0 =
      678.82
                   1596.8
                                            683.3
                               1227.7
                                                          216
      1596.8
                   25447
                                45270
                                            27386
                                                        16930
      1227.7
                   45270
                                92387
                                            62607
                                                        32482
       683.3
                   27386
                                62607
                                            51653
                                                        25532
         216
                   16930
                                32482
                                            25532
                                                        21160
```

Implement the minimum energy control input, given by

```
u(t) = \mathbf{B}^T \exp{(\mathbf{A}^T(t_1 - t))}W_c^{-1} \left[\exp{(\mathbf{A}t_1)}x_0 - x_1\right]
x0 = [-50; 40; -300; -100; 200];
x1 = zeros(5, 1);
t1 = 8;
syms t
u = vpa(-B'*expm(A'*(t1-t))*inv(Wc)*(expm(A*t1)*x0 - x1), 4);
render_latex(['u = ' latex(u)], 11, 0.5)
    u = (1.34 \cdot 10^6) e^{2.0 t - 16.0} + (1.03 \cdot 10^5) e^{3.0 t - 24.0} + (1.08 \cdot 10^5) e^{t - 8.0} - (1.68 \cdot 10^5) t e^{2.0 t - 16.0} - (2.61 \cdot 10^4) t e^{t - 8.0}
tspan = 0:0.01:t1;
u = eval(subs(u, t, tspan));
[y, t, x] = lsim(ss(sys), u, tspan, x0);
figure,
plot(t, x)
grid on
title('State variables')
xlabel('time')
legend('x_1', 'x_2', 'x_3', 'x_4', 'x_5')
figure
grid on
plot(t, u)
title('Applied Input')
xlabel('time')
```





Problem 2 (Lyapunov Controllability Test)

```
 \begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= [\mathbf{x}\_1; \ \mathbf{x}\_2; \ \mathbf{x}\_3]; \\ \mathbf{u} &= [\mathbf{u}\_1; \ \mathbf{u}\_2; \ \mathbf{u}\_3]; \\ \mathbf{A} &= [-9 \ 9 \ -5; \\ &7 \ -9 \ 7; \\ &2 \ 2 \ -6]; \\ \mathbf{B} &= \operatorname{eye}(3); \\ \mathbf{C} &= \operatorname{eye}(3); \\ \mathbf{D} &= \operatorname{zeros}(3); \\ \operatorname{render\_latex}([\ '\ \mathsf{dot}\{\mathbf{x}\} \ = \ '\ \operatorname{latex}(\operatorname{sym}(\mathbf{A})) \ '\ \mathsf{mathbf}\{\mathbf{x}\} \ + \ '\ \operatorname{latex}(\operatorname{sym}(\mathbf{B})) \ '\mathbf{u}'\ ], \ 12, \ 0 \\ \operatorname{render\_latex}([\ '\mathbf{y} \ = \ '\ \operatorname{latex}(\operatorname{sym}(\mathbf{B})) \ '\ \mathsf{mathbf}\{\mathbf{x}\} \ + \ '\ \operatorname{latex}(\operatorname{sym}(\mathbf{D})) \ '\mathbf{u}'\ ], \ 12, \ 0.8) \\ \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 9 & -5 \\ 7 & -9 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} u \end{aligned}
```

System is asymptotically stable if $\Re\{\lambda_i\} < 0$ for all eigenvalues

```
if all(real(eig(A)) < 0)
    disp('System is Asymptotically stable')
else
    disp('System is Not Asymptotically stable')
end

System is Asymptotically stable</pre>
```

System is controllable if there does not exist a positive definite solution to the Lyapnuov equation, given by

$$AW_c + W_cA^T = -BB^T$$

end

```
try
    R = lyapchol(A, B);
    Wc = R*R';
    if all(eig(Wc)) > 0
        disp('There does exist a solution to the Lyapunov equation. The system is else
        disp('There does not exist a solution to the Lyapunov equation. The system end
catch err
    disp('There does not exist a solution to the Lyapunov equation. The system is
```

There does exist a solution to the Lyapunov equation. The system is controllable.

The controllability matrix is defined as

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{AB}, \mathbf{A}^2 \mathbf{B}, \cdots, \mathbf{A}^{n-1} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}_{\text{The obsevability matrix is defined as}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{CA}, \mathbf{CA}^2, \cdots, \mathbf{CA}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\mathbf{cm} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \text{for } \mathbf{n} = 1 : \text{size}(\mathbf{A}, 1) \\ \mathbf{cm} = [\mathbf{cm}, \mathbf{A}^*(\mathbf{n} - 1)^* \mathbf{B}] ;$$

$$\mathbf{end}$$

$$\mathbf{om} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \text{for } \mathbf{n} = 1 : \text{size}(\mathbf{A}, 1) \\ \mathbf{om} = [\mathbf{om}; \mathbf{C}^* \mathbf{A}^*(\mathbf{n} - 1)] ;$$

$$\mathbf{end}$$

$$\mathbf{render_latex}(['\setminus \mathbf{mathcal}\{C\} = ' | latex(sym(cm))], 12, 1)$$

$$\mathbf{render_latex}(['\setminus \mathbf{mathcal}\{O\} = ' | latex(sym(om))], 12, 2)$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 9 & -5 & 134 & -172 & 138 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 & -9 & 7 & -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -6 & -16 & -12 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 9 & -5 & 7 & -9 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & -6 & -6 & 134 & -172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 12 & 158 & -140 \\ 12 & 158 & -140 \\ 12 & 158 & -140 \\ 13 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -112 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 158 & -140 \\ 14 & 172 & 138 \\ -12 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 172 & 182 \\ -12 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 172 & 182 \\ -12 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 182 & 182 \\ 14 & 182 & 182 \\ 14$$

The system is controllable and observable if the rank (linearly independant columns) of the controllability and observability matrices are at least equal to n, respectively.

```
n = size(A, 1);
if rank(cm) >= n
    disp('System is controllable')
else
    disp('System is not controllable')
end

if rank(om) >= n
    disp('System is observable')
else
    disp('System is not observable')
end

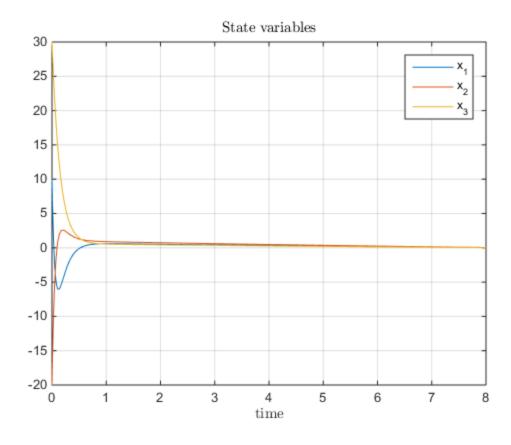
System is controllable
System is observable
```

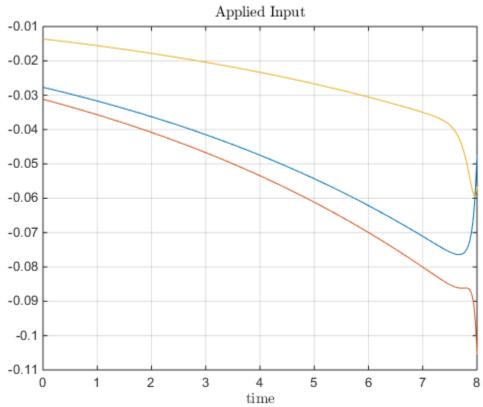
Utilize the Matlab function gram

```
sys = ss(A, B, C, D);
Wc = gram(sys, 'c')
Wo = gram(sys, 'o')
Wc =
                                 0.80529
       1.0582
                      1.45
                     2.119
                                   1.203
         1.45
      0.80529
                     1.203
                                 0.75275
W0 =
       1.5385
                    1.6978
                                 0.73077
       1.6978
                   1.9396
                                 0.83791
      0.73077
                   0.83791
                                 0.45192
```

Implement the minimum energy control input, given by

```
u(t) = \mathbf{B}^T \exp(\mathbf{A}^T(t_1 - t))W_c^{-1} \left[\exp(\mathbf{A}t_1)x_0 - x_1\right]
x0 = [10; -20; 30];
x1 = zeros(3, 1);
t1 = 8;
syms tau
% Wc = int(expm(A*(t1-tau))*(B*B')*expm(A'*(t1-tau)), tau, 0, t1);
t = 0:0.01:t1;
u = zeros(length(t), n);
for i = 1:length(t)
    u(i, :) = -B'*expm(A'*(t1-t(i)))*inv(Wc)*(expm(A*t1)*x0 - x1);
end
[y, tout, x] = lsim(ss(sys), u, t, x0);
% lsim(ss(sys), u, t, x0);
figure,
plot(tout, x)
grid on
title('State variables')
xlabel('time')
legend('x_1', 'x_2', 'x_3')
figure
grid on
plot(tout, u)
title('Applied Input')
xlabel('time')
```





close all

Published with MATLAB® R2014b