

EE547 - HW3 - Problems 1 - 3

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```
In [1]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
from sympy import *
init_printing()
from IPython.display import Image
```

Problem 1.a

```
In [2]: Image(filename='/home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_003.png')
```

Out[2]: **Problem 1 (State Transition Matrix of an LTV Systems)** Consider the following system:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & t \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

a) Show the fundamental matrix of system is

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(0) & x_2(0)[e^{2t}(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{4}] \\ 0 & x_2(0)e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}\tag{2}$$

Show that this can be further simplified as

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & e^{2t}(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}\tag{3}$$

```
In [29]: # create symbols
t, x, xdot, x1, x2, u, y = symbols("t, x, \dot{x}, x_1, x_2, u, y")
X, Phi = symbols("X, Phi")
fm1, fm2, t0 = symbols("fm1, fm2, t0")
x0, x0_1, x0_2 = symbols("x0, x0_1, x0_2")
```

```
In [30]: # create and display state matrices
A = Matrix([[0, t], [0, 2]])
B = Matrix([[0], [t]])
C = Matrix([0, 1]).transpose()
D = Matrix([0])
A, B, C, D
```

Out[30]: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & t \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
In [31]: # Compute and display (1)
x1 = Function('x1')(t)
x2 = Function('x2')(t)
xdot = Function('\dot{x}')(t)
x = Matrix([x1, x2])
Eq(xdot, MatAdd(A*x, B*u))
```

Out[31]:

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} tx_2(t) \\ 2x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ tu \end{bmatrix}$$

```
In [32]: # For the ZIR, u(t) = 0
Eq(xdot, MatAdd(A*x, B*u).subs(u, 0))
```

Out[32]:

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} tx_2(t) \\ 2x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
In [33]: #Solve the system of ODEs, solve for x2 first
dx2 = diff(x2)
eq2 = Eq(dx2, 2*x2)
dsolve(eq2)
```

Out[33]:

$$x_2(t) = C_1 e^{2t}$$

```
In [34]: # Subsitute in the solution for x2 and solve x1
c1, c2, tau = symbols("c1, c2, tau")
x2 = c1*exp(2*t)
Eq(x1, c2 + integrate(tau*x2.subs(t, tau), (tau, 0, t)))
```

Out[34]:

$$x_1(t) = \frac{c_1}{4} + c_2 + \frac{e^{2t}}{4} (2c_1 t - c_1)$$

```
In [35]: # Put x together
x1 = c2 + c1/4 + exp(2*t)*(2*c1*t - c1)/4
Eq(x, Matrix([x1, x2]))
```

Out[35]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{c_1}{4} + c_2 + \frac{e^{2t}}{4} (2c_1 t - c_1) \\ c_1 e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution 1.a

```
In [36]: # look at initial conditions [0, 1] and [1, 0]
X = Function('X')(t)
fm1 = Matrix([x1, x2]).subs(c1, 1).subs(c2, 0)
fm2 = Matrix([x1, x2]).subs(c1, 0).subs(c2, 1)
X = fm2.row_join(fm1)
X
```

Out[36]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{e^{2t}}{4} (2t - 1) + \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 1.b

In [37]: `Image(filename=' /home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_004.png')`

Out[37]: b) Show the state transition matrix of system (1) as

$$\varphi(t, t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{e^{-2t_0}}{4} [e^{-2t_0}(2t_0 - 1) + 1] + e^{-2t_0} \left[e^{2t} \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right] \\ 0 & e^{2(t-t_0)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

(Hint: choose two linearly independent vectors of initial conditions, for examples, $x_{0,1} = [x_1(0) \ 0]$ and $x_{0,2} = [0 \ x_2(0)]$)

Solution 1.b

In [38]:

```
# Find STM (State Transition Matrix) by multiplying FM with it's inverse
X = fml.row_join(fm2)
Phi = simplify(X*X.inv().subs(t, t0))
Phi
```

Out[38]:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{4} ((2t-1)e^{2t} + (-2t_0+1)e^{2t_0})e^{-2t_0} \\ 0 & e^{2t-2t_0} \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 1.c

In [39]: `Image(filename=' /home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_005.png')`

Out[39]: c) Given an input $u(t) = \sin(t)$ and an arbitrary condition $x_0 = [x_1(0), x_2(0)]$, using the following expression

$$y(t) = C(t)\Phi(t, t_0)x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t C(t)\Phi(t, \tau)B(\tau)u(\tau)d\tau + D(t)u(t)$$

to show the output is

In [40]: `Image(filename=' /home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_006.png')`

Out[40]:
$$y = x_2(0)e^{2(t-t_0)} + \frac{1}{25}e^{2(t-t_0)}\{4\cos t_0 + 3\sin t_0 + 5t_0\cos t_0 + 10t_0\sin t_0\} - \frac{3}{25}\sin t - \frac{4}{25}\cos t - \frac{1}{5}t\cos t - \frac{2}{5}t\sin t \quad (5)$$

Solution 1.c

In [55]:

```
# Compute the terms of expression y
x0 = Matrix([x0_1, x0_2])
u = sin(t)
C*Phi*x0
```

Out[55]: $[x_{02}e^{2t-2t_0}]$

In [56]:

```
# the integrand
integrate(C*Phi.subs(t0, tau)*B*u, (tau, t0, t))
```

Out[56]: $[\frac{t}{2}e^{2t-2t_0}\sin(t) - \frac{t}{2}\sin(t)]$

In [57]:

```
D*u
```

Out[57]: $[0]$

In [58]:

```
# Put it all together
Eq(y, (C*Phi*x0 + integrate(C*Phi.subs(t0, tau)*B*u, (tau, t0, t)) +
D*u)[0])
```

Out[58]: $y = \frac{t}{2}e^{2t-2t_0}\sin(t) - \frac{t}{2}\sin(t) + x_{02}e^{2t-2t_0}$

Problem 2

In [59]:

```
Image(filename=' /home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_007.png')
```

Out[59]: **Problem 2 (Characteristic Polynomial)** Derive by hand the characteristic polynomial of a matrix A as (6).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 6 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

In [60]:

```
s = symbols("s")
A = Matrix([[1, 0, 5], [6, 2, 7], [4, 8, 3]])
det(s*eye(3) - A)
```

Out[60]: $s^3 - 6s^2 - 65s - 150$

Problem 3

In [61]:

```
Image(filename=' /home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_008.png')
```

Out[61]:

Problem 3 (Matrix Exponential of an LTI System) Consider a system as (7) with initial condition

$x_1(0) = 1$ and $x_2(0) = 0.5$.

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

a) Show the state transition matrix by Inverse Laplace Transform is

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t}(\cos 2t + \sin 2t) & e^{-2t} \sin 2t \\ -2e^{-2t} \sin 2t & e^{-2t}(\cos 2t + \sin 2t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

b) Derive the system output to the step input $u(t) = 1, \forall t \geq 0$. You can verify with MATLAB or other software.

```
In [78]: # initialize
Phi = Function("Phi")(t)
A, B, C, D = symbols("A, B, C, D")
A = Matrix([[0, 2], [-4, -4]])
B = Matrix([1, -2])
C = Matrix([1, 2]).T
x0 = Matrix([1, 0.5])
u = 1
A, B, C
```

```
Out[78]: ([ 0  2], [ 1], [1  2])
          [-4 -4] [-2]
```

Solution 3.a

The state transition matrix is $L^{-1}[(sI_n - A)^{-1}]$

```
In [80]: sI_A = s*eye(2) - A
inverse_laplace_transform(sI_A.inv(), s, t)
```

```
Out[80]: [(sin(2t)+cos(2t))e^{-2t} \theta(t)      e^{-2t} sin(2t)\theta(t)
          [-2e^{-2t} sin(2t)\theta(t)      (-sin(2t)+cos(2t))e^{-2t} \theta(t)]
```

Solution 3.b

```
In [81]: Phi = Matrix([[ (sin(2*t)+cos(2*t))*exp(-2*t), sin(2*t)*exp(-2*t)],
                        [-2*exp(-2*t)*sin(2*t), sin(2*t)+cos(2*t)*exp(-2*t)]]
Phi
```

```
Out[81]: [(sin(2t)+cos(2t))e^{-2t}      e^{-2t} sin(2t)
          [-2e^{-2t} sin(2t)      sin(2t)+e^{-2t} cos(2t)]
```

```
In [25]: # term 1
simplify(C*Phi*x0)
```

```
Out[25]: [(-1.0e2t sin(2t) - 2.5 sin(2t) + 2.0 cos(2t))e-2t ]
```

```
In [26]: # term 2
C*integrate(Phi.subs(t, tau)*B*u, (tau, 0, t))
```

```
Out[26]: [-2 cos(2t) +  $\frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} \sin(2t) + 2e^{-2t} \cos(2t)$  ]
```

```
In [83]: Eq(y, simplify(C*Phi*x0 + C*integrate(Phi.subs(t, tau)*B*u, (tau, 0,
t)))[0])
```

```
Out[83]: y = ((1.0 sin(2t) + 2 cos(2t) - 4)e2t - 2.0 sin(2t) + 4.0 cos(2t))e-2t
```

```
In [85]: Image(filename= '/home/adamspr/Pictures/ee547/wk3/Selection_009.png')
```

```
Out[85]: Problem 4 (Impulse Response of an LTI System) Consider a system as (9) with initial condition
 $x_1(0) = 1$  and  $x_2(0) = 2$ .
```

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -12 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y = [-4 \quad -10] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + u(t) \quad (9)$$

- Derive the state transition matrix by MATLAB.
- If an impulse input applies over the system, use the MATLAB **impulse** function and the method we learned to plot system's output.

Please see attached Matlab html for solution to Problem 4