# EE324 CONTROL SYSTEMS LAB

### PROBLEM SHEET 10

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### 1 Q1

**a**)

The following state space realisation was used

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 8 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = 6$$

Now, similarity transformation was applied with

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{so} \quad A' = T^{-1}AT, \quad B' = T^{-1}B, \quad C' = CT, \quad D' = D$$

In both cases, the transfer function is the same

$$G(s) = \frac{354 - 332s + 17s^2 + 6s^3}{24 + 47s - 15s^2 + s^3}$$

```
s = %s;
n = 3;
intMin = 0;
intMax = 10;
T = grand(n,n,"uin",intMin,intMax);
         9. 0.
--> 6.
               6.
          4.
              5.
         7.
A = grand(n,n,"uin",intMin,intMax);
         3. 5.
   2.
        8.
              2.
        0.
B = grand(n,1,"uin",intMin,intMax);
--> 2.
   7.
C = grand(1,n,"uin",intMin,intMax);
```

#### **b**)

Eigenvalues of A are -0.4454348, 10.122807, 5.3226279 which is same as the poles of G(s)

#### **c**)

I took 2 transfer functions as

$$G_1(s) = \frac{(s+4)\cdot(s+7)}{(s+5)\cdot(s+3)} \quad \to \quad \text{Proper}$$
 (1.1)

$$G_2(s) = \frac{(s+7)}{(s+5)\cdot(s+3)} \rightarrow \text{Strictly Proper}$$
 (1.2)

The corresponding state space realisations are

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.5559105 & 0.1022364 \\ 7.8522364 & -4.4440895 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.7131204 \\ 2.9392138 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.1057379 & -2.220D - 16 \end{bmatrix} \quad D_{1} = 1$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.8615385 & -0.4923077 \\ 7.2576923 & -6.1384615 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.4032928 \\ 2.4557625 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7126096 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D_{2} = 0$$

Hence, D is non zero for when degree of numerator and denominator are same and, D = 0 for strictly proper transfer functions (As  $\lim_{s \to \infty} G(s) = D$  (= 0))

```
s = %s;
G1 = (s+4)*(s+7)/((s+5)*(s+3));
G2 = (s+7)/((s+5)*(s+3));
SS1 = tf2ss(G1);
SS2 = tf2ss(G2);
disp(SS1("D"), SS2("D"))
--> 1, 0
```

$$G_1(s) = \frac{(s+3)}{(s^2+5s+4)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{(s+1)}{(s^2 + 5s + 4)}$$

The corresponding state space realisations are

$$A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.5384615 & 0.3076923 \\ 4.3076923 & -3.4615385 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.1094004 \\ 1.6641006 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.9013878 & 5.551D - 17 \end{bmatrix} \quad D_{1} = 0$$

$$A_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.2649111 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7905694 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D_{2} = 0$$

In  $G_2(s)$  there is pole zero cancellation. Hence, I was getting a  $1 \times 1$  state space realisation.

To convert it into  $2 \times 2$  state space realisation, I made a similarity transformation with  $T = I_2$  and appended 0 to both B and C for preserving dimensions.

Also I turned off scilab simplication to get better results using simp\_mode(%F).

```
s = %s;
n = 2;
G1 = (s+3)/(s^2+5*s+4);
SSc1 = tf2des(G1);
simp_mode(%F);
G2 = (s+1)/(s^2+5*s+4);
SSc2 = tf2des(G2);
T = eye(2,2);
A = SSc2("A"); B = SSc2("B"); C = SSc2("C"); D = SSc2("D");
Anew = inv(T)*A*T
--> -4. O.
    0. -4.
Bnew = inv(T)*[SSc2("B");0]
--> -1.2649111
    0.
Cnew = [SSc2("C"), 0]*T
--> -0.7905694 0
Dnew = D
--> 0
simp_mode(%T);
G3 = Dnew + Cnew*inv(s*eye(n,n) - Anew)*Bnew;
--> 1
   4 +s
```

### 3 Q3

Case 
$$A$$
  $B$   $C$   $D$  Eigenvalues of  $A$  Poles of  $G(s)$ 

i)  $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 

We can see the effect of pole zero cancellation from the above table. When a entry of B is zero, we lose a pole with corresponding entry of A.

When  $B_2$  was made zero, we lost pole  $A_{22} = 1$ . When  $C_1$  was made zero, we lost pole  $A_{11} = 7$ .

```
s = %s;
n = 3;
A = [[grand("uin",intMin,intMax) 0 0]; [0 grand("uin",intMin,intMax) 0];
   [0 0 grand("uin",intMin,intMax)]];
--> 7.
        0. 0.
   0.
            0.
        1.
   0.
        0.
             4.
B = grand(n,1,"uin",intMin+1,intMax);
--> 9.
   4.
C = grand(1,n,"uin",intMin+1,intMax);
--> 10. 5. 8.
D = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
--> 4.
G1 = D + C*inv(s*eye(n,n) - A)*B;
--> 1032 -770s +94s^2 +4s^3
    -28 +39s -12s^2 +s^3
disp(spec(A));
[z, p, k] = tf2zp(G1);
disp(p);
Bnew = B;
Bnew(2) = 0;
G2 = D + C*inv(s*eye(n,n) - A)*Bnew;
--> -472 +78s +4s^2
   _____
    28 - 11s + s^2
[z, p, k] = tf2zp(G2);
disp(p);
Cnew = C;
Cnew(1) = 0;
G3 = D + Cnew*inv(s*eye(n,n) - A)*B;
--> -96 +32s +4s^2
   -----
     4 - 5s + s^2
[z, p, k] = tf2zp(G3);
disp(p);
```

## 4 Q4

Case 
$$A$$
  $B$   $C$   $D$  Eigenvalues of  $A$  Poles of  $G(s)$ 
i)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$   $4$   $1,2,2$   $1,2,2$ 
ii)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$   $4$   $1,2,2$   $1,2$ 

As we can see, there can be pole zero cancellation even when all elements in B and C are nonzero.

```
s = %s;
n = 3;
a11 = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
a12 = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
a22 = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
a23 = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
a33 = a22;
A = [[a11 \ a12 \ 0] ; [0 \ a22 \ a23] ; [0 \ 0 \ a33]];
--> 1. 8. O.
  0.
       2. 5.
   0.
        0. 2.
B = grand(n,1,"uin",intMin+1,intMax);
--> 1.
   7.
   3.
C = grand(1,n,"uin",intMin+1,intMax);
--> 5. 7. 10.
D = grand("uin",intMin,intMax);
--> 5.
G1 = D + C*inv(s*eye(n,n) - A)*B;
--> 93 + 168s + 59s^2 + 5s^3
  _____
    -4 +8s -5s^2 +s^3
disp(spec(A));
[z, p, k] = tf2zp(G1);
disp(p);
A(1,2) = C(2) * (A(1,1) - A(2,2)) / C(1);
--> 1.   -1.4   0.
  0. 2.
             5.
  0. 0.
G2 = D + C*inv(s*eye(n,n) - A)*B;
--> -23 +69s +5s^2
   _____
     2 - 3s + s^2
disp(spec(A));
[z, p, k] = tf2zp(G2);
disp(p);
```