

Practice4 Report

Name: Xu Ziyang 22320607

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摘要

This Practice work is mainly about how to transform a linear system between state-space form and differential equation form. I used subsystem to show all models. The transfer function is used to check if I was right. Here is the overview of systems:

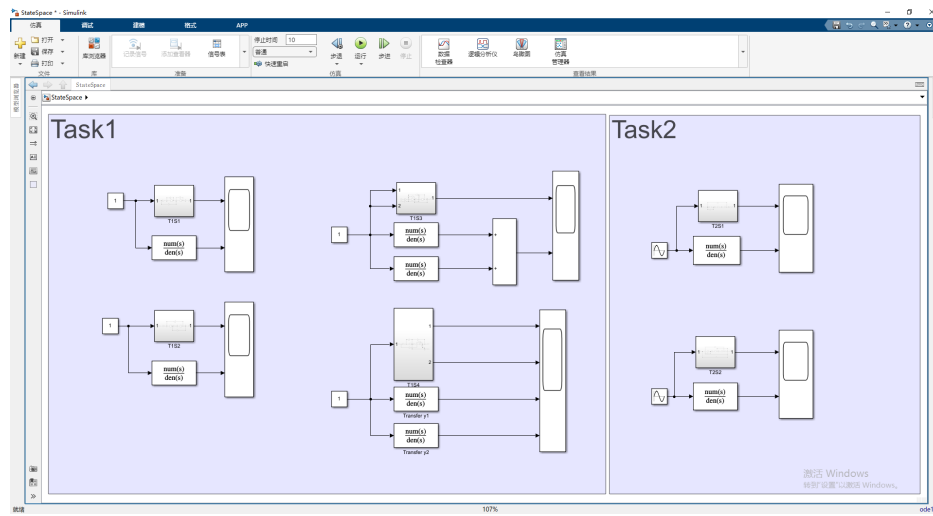


图 1: Overview of systems

1 Constructing Systems

Here shows the Detail of subsystem:

1.1 Task1

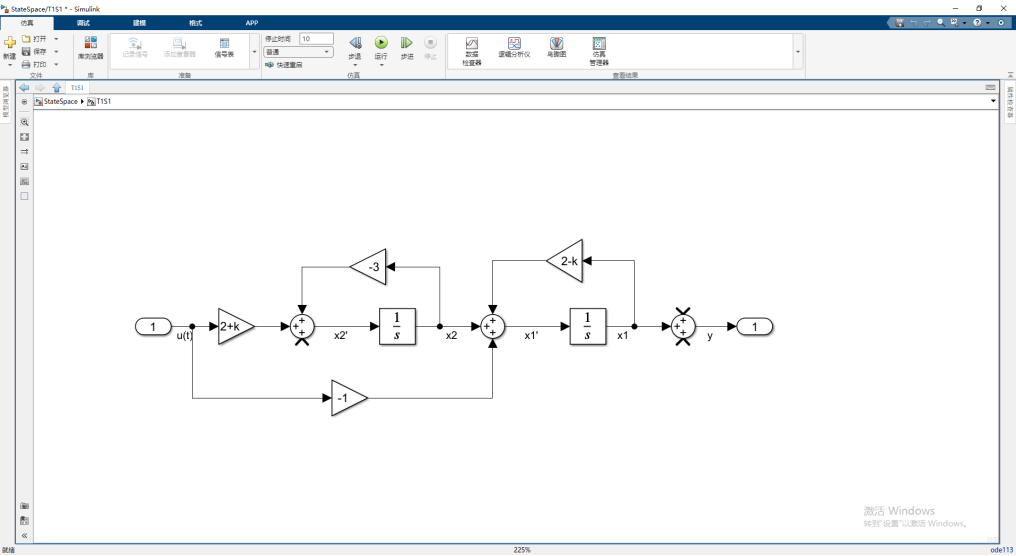


图 2: System1

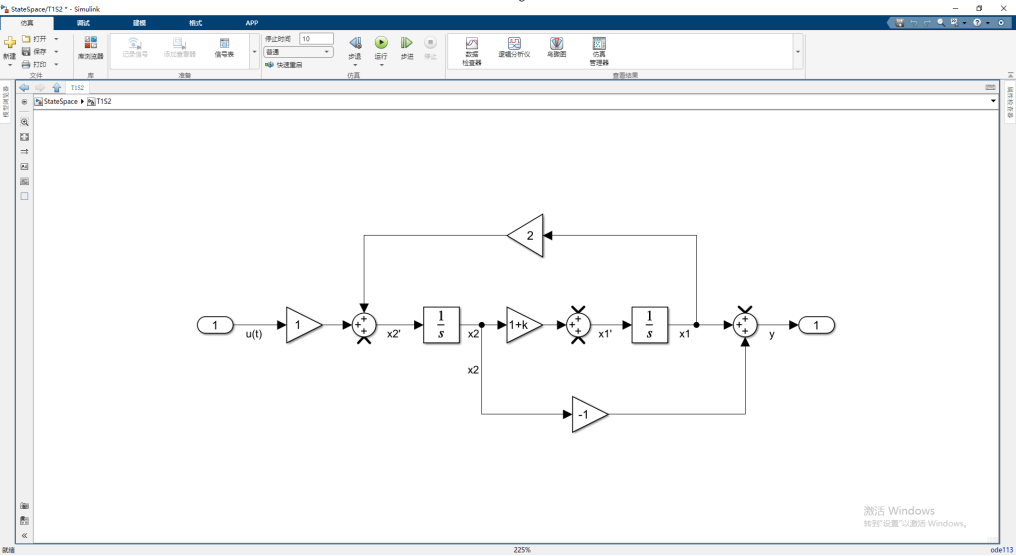


图 3: System2

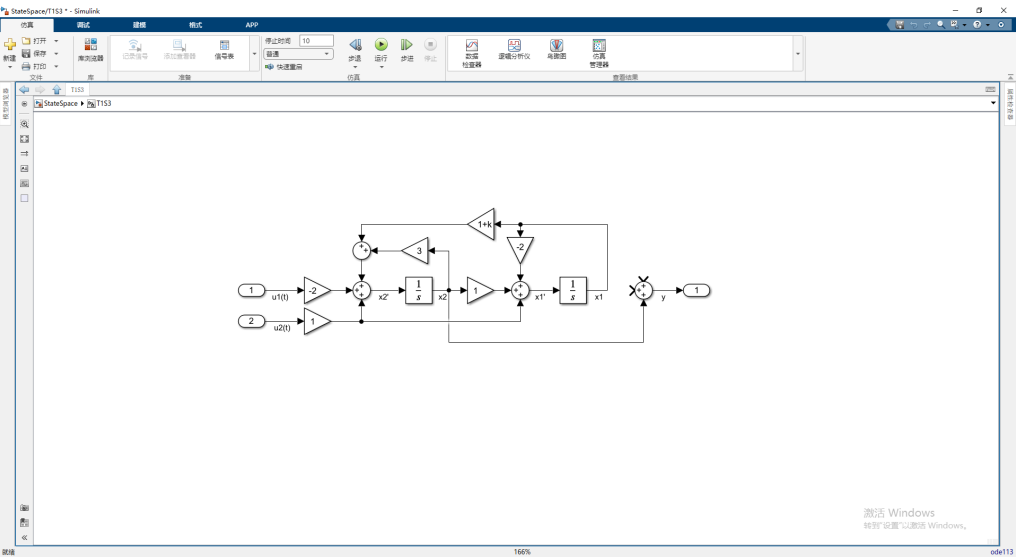


图 4: System3

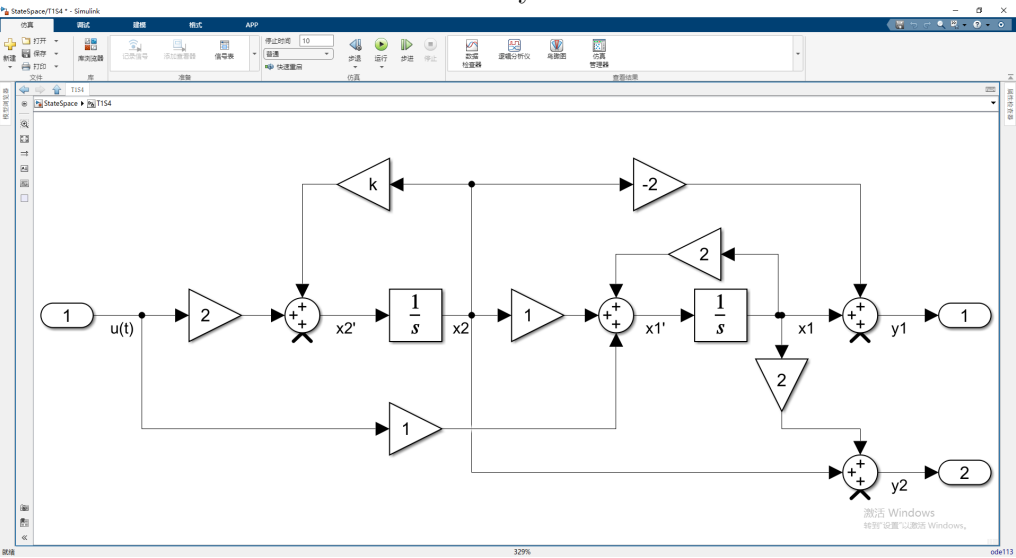


图 5: System4

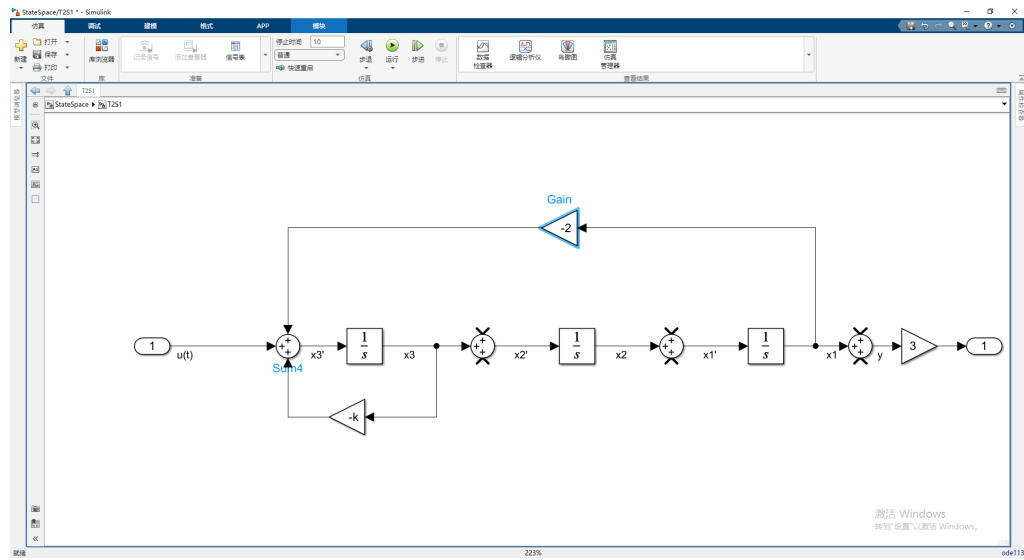


图 6: System1

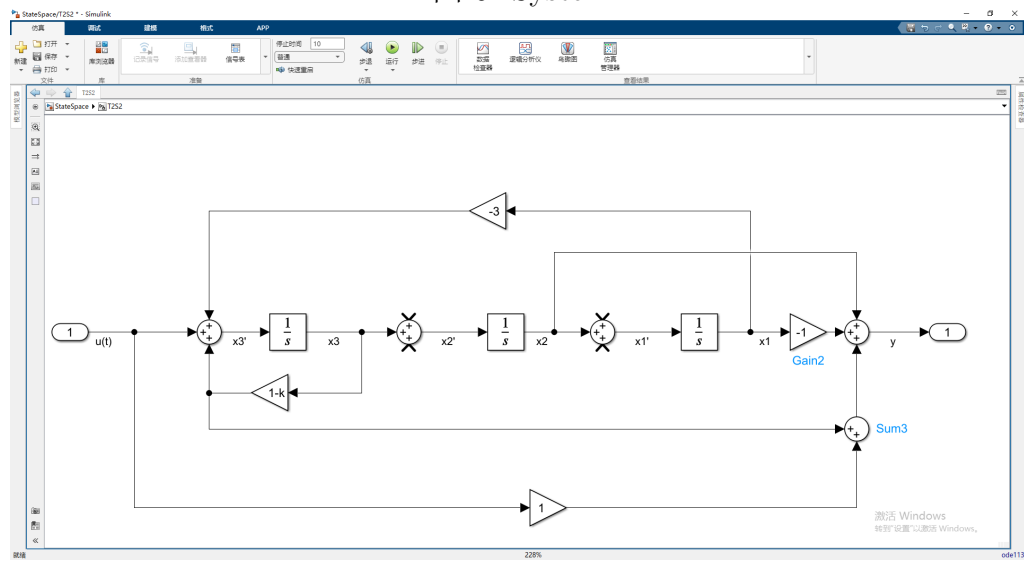


图 7: System2

1.2 Task2

2 Task1

2.1 Construct the system in MATLAB/Simulink

See above section.

2.2 Represent the system in the Input-Output form

Transfer function model Details:

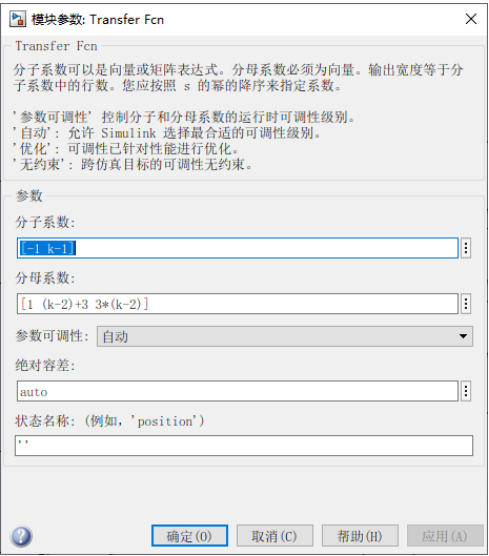


图 8: System1

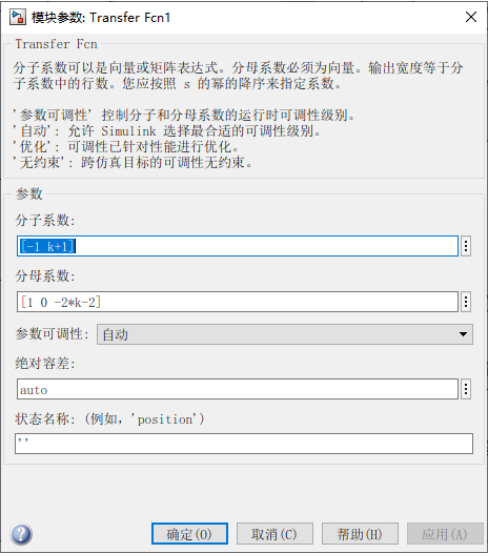


图 9: System2

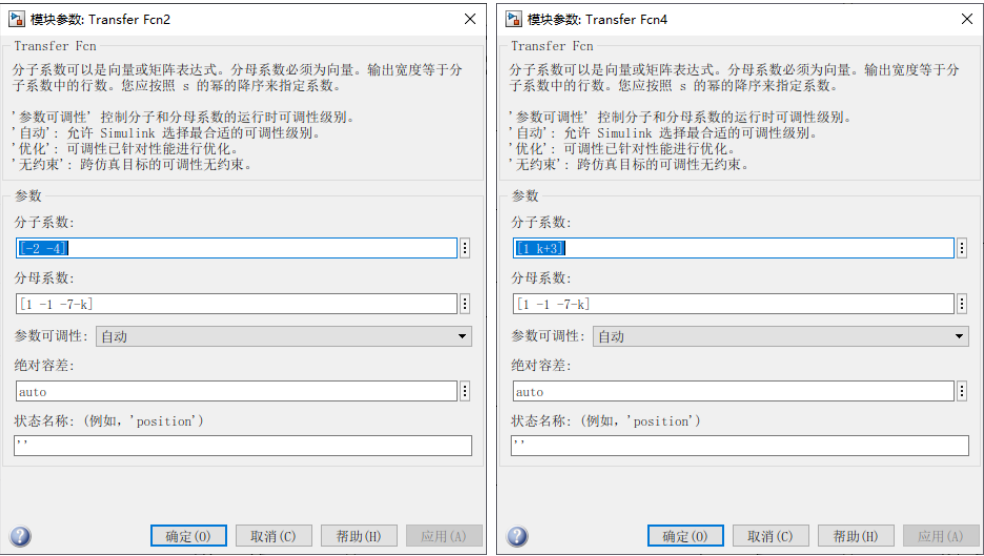


图 10: System3

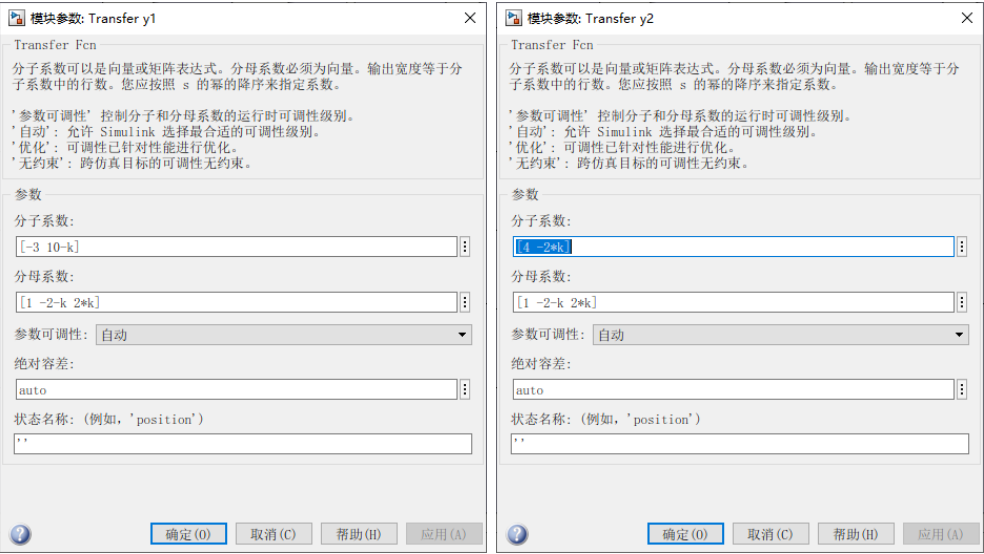


图 11: System4

Calculation by Wolfram Engine:


```

A = {{2-k,1},{0,-3}}
B = {{-1},{2+k}}
CI = {1,0}
DI = 0
TraditionalForm[Together[W = CI.Inverse[({{s,0},{0,s}}-A)].B+DI]]

```

$\begin{pmatrix} 2-k & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2+k \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 0
 $\left\{ \frac{k-s-1}{(s+3)(k+s-2)} \right\}$

图 12: System1

```

A = {{0,1+k},{2,0}}
B = {{0},{1}}
CI = {1,-1}
DI = 0
TraditionalForm[Together[W = CI.Inverse[({{s,0},{0,s}}-A)].B+DI]]

```

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+k \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
 0
 $\left\{ \frac{-k+s-1}{2k-s^2+2} \right\}$

图 13: System2

```

A = {{-2,1},{1+k,3}}
B = {{0,1},{-2,1}}
CI = {0,1}
DI = 0
TraditionalForm[Together[W = CI.Inverse[({{s,0},{0,s}}-A)].B+DI]]

```

$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1+k & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 0
 $\left\{ \frac{2(s+2)}{-k+s^2-s-7}, \frac{-k-s-3}{k-s^2+s+7} \right\}$

图 14: System3

```

A = {{2,1},{0,k}}
B = {{1},{2}}
CI = {{1,-2},{2,1}}
DI = 0
TraditionalForm[Together[W = CI.Inverse[({{s,0},{0,s}}-A)].B+DI]]

```

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & k \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 0
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{k+3s-10}{(s-2)(k-s)} \\ \frac{2(k-2s)}{(s-2)(k-s)} \end{array} \right)$

图 15: System4

2.3 Stability

$$k = 7$$

For System1:

$$\det(A - \lambda * I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - k - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 2 - k$$

Getting $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -5$ For me. So System1 is asymptotically stable in my case, performing **Node Behavior**.

For System2:

$$\det(A - \lambda * I) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 - \lambda & 1 + k \\ 2 & 0 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Getting $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = -4$ For me. So System2 is not stable in my case, performing **Saddle Behavior**.

For System3:

$$\det(A - \lambda * I) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 1 + k & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Getting $\lambda_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{57}}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{57}}{2}$ For me. So System3 is not stable in my case, performing **Saddle Behavior**.

For System4:

$$\det(A - \lambda * I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & k - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Getting $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 7$ For me. So System4 is not stable in my case, performing **Node Behavior**.

3 Task2

3.1 Represent the system in the canonical State-Space forms

System1:

Controlable

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Observable

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -k & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

System2:

Controllable

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & k+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2-3 & 1-0 & -k+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \textcolor{red}{b}_n = 1 (\text{not } b_0)$$

Observable

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -k+1 \\ 1-0 \\ 2-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \textcolor{red}{b}_n = 1 (\text{not } b_0)$$

3.2 Is system stable for $u(t) = 0$?

```

> k=7
sol1 = ToRadicals[Solve[(s^3+4*s^2+2==0),s]]
sol2 = ToRadicals[Solve[(s^3+s*(k-1)*s^2+3==0),s]]
{Re[s/.sol1[[1]]]<0,Re[s/.sol1[[2]]]<0,Re[s/.sol1[[3]]]<0}
{Re[s/.sol2[[1]]]<0,Re[s/.sol2[[2]]]<0,Re[s/.sol2[[3]]]<0}
... ✓ 0.6s
... 7
... {5+1/3 (-7 - 49/(370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3) - (370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3)), {5+1/3 + 49/(370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3) + 1/6 (1+sqrt(3)) (370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3)}, {5+1/3 + 49/(370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3) + 1/6 (1-1*sqrt(3)) (370-3*sqrt(2139))^(1/3)}}
... {5+2-4 (2/(19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3) - (1/2 (19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3)}, {5+2+2 (1-1*sqrt(3)) (2/(19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3) + 1/2 (1+1*sqrt(3)) (2/(19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3)}, {5+2+2 (1+1*sqrt(3)) (2/(19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3) + 1/2 (1-1*sqrt(3)) (2/(19-sqrt(105)))^(1/3)}}
... {True,False,False}
... {True,False,False}

```

(Very Complex solve?) Not for all $Re(s) < 0$, Leading not stable.

3.3 Construct the system in MATLAB/Simulink

See section **Constructing Systems**.

4 Figures

4.1 Task1

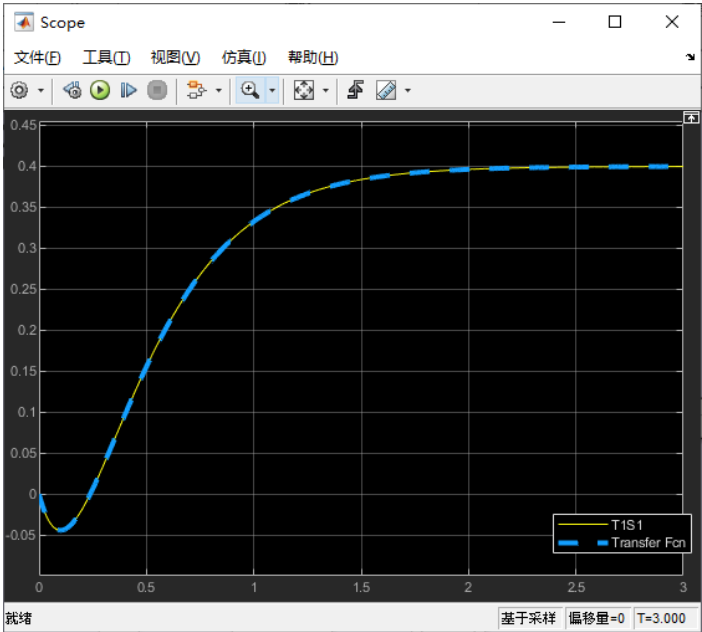


图 16: System1

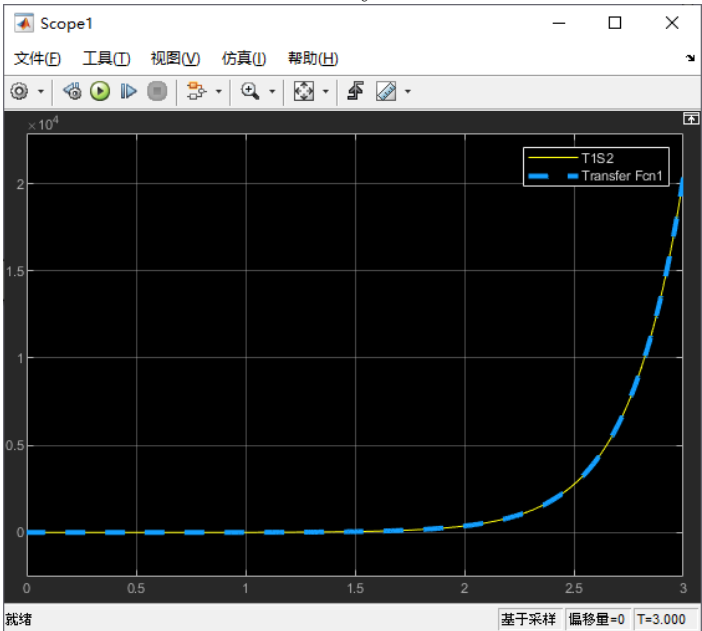


图 17: System2

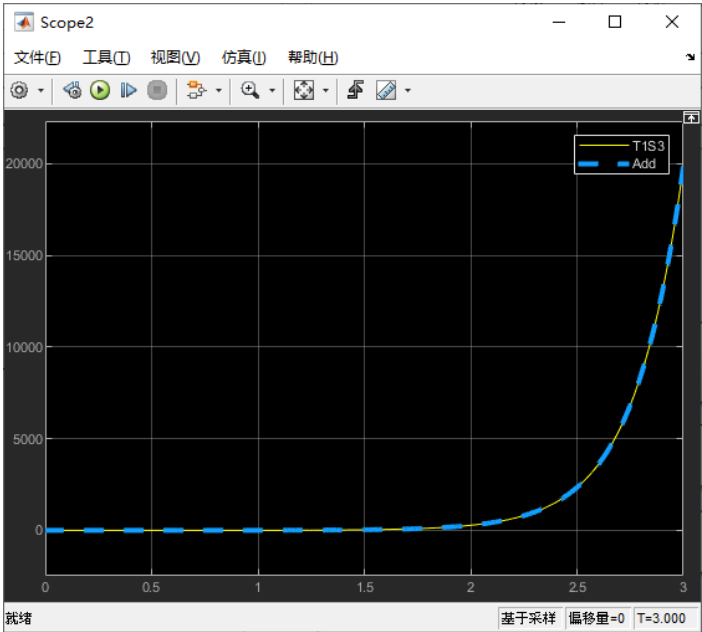


图 18: System3

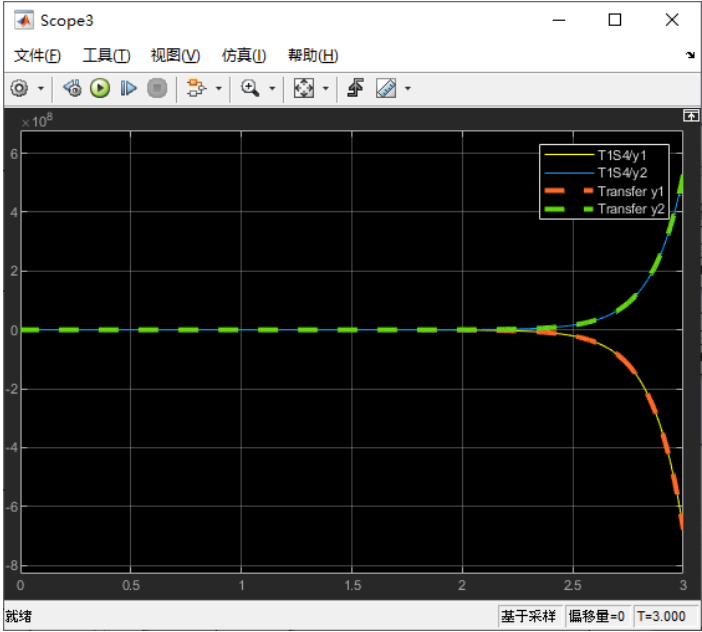


图 19: System4

4.2 Task2

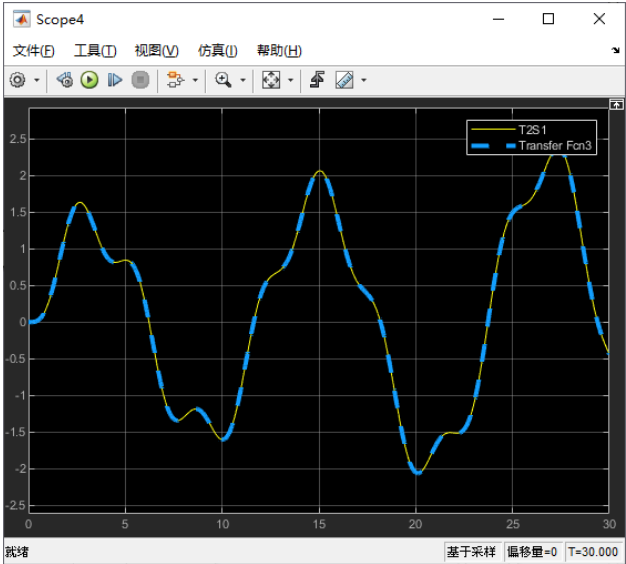


图 20: System1

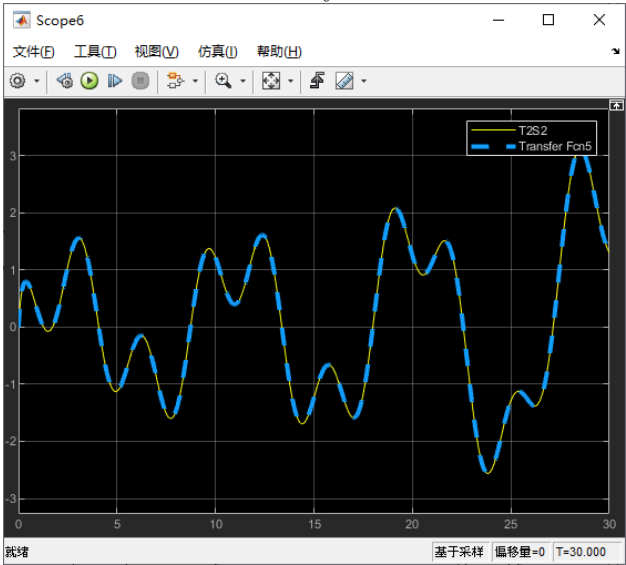


图 21: System2