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1. (10 points) Consider the system represented in state variable form

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x}$$

where $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{C} = [1 \quad -4]$

Verify that the system is observable. Then, design a full-state observer by placing the observer poles at $s_{1,2} = -1$. Plot the response of the estimation error $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}$ with an initial estimation error of $\mathbf{e}(0) = [1 \quad 1]^T$.

2. (15 points) Design a compensator (i.e. full state feedback law + observer) for a spring, mass, damper system where $m = 5$ kg, $k = 2$ N/m, and $b = 2$ N-s/m. We have a laser range finder that provides feedback about the position of the mass. The system is deterministic (i.e. no white process or measurement noise). The control input is a force applied to the mass. The system has initial conditions $[1; 1]$ (i.e. at $t = 0$ the mass is located at 1 m and moving at 1 m/sec), and we want to drive it back to the origin $[0; 0]$. The full-state feedback controller should have 4% overshoot and a 2 sec settling time. Turn in a well-documented program with the following three figures:

- A figure that compares the system response using state feedback and output feedback (i.e. an observer with a state estimate) where the system's initial state estimate error is $[0.5; -0.5]$.
- A figure that shows convergence of the state estimate error to zero.
- A figure that shows the actuation expenditure using the state estimate.