goal: characterize controllability of stable LTI-DE using a Lyapunov test

ref: Hespanha Ch 12.3

o consider (LTI-DE) 
$$\hat{x}/x^{+}=Ax+Bu$$
,  $x\in\mathbb{R}^{n}$ ,  $u\in\mathbb{R}^{k}$   
 $t\underline{b}m:$  if (LTI-DE) is stable, then:  
(LTI-DE) is controllable (=> there is a unique solution  $W=W^{T}>0$  to Lyapunov equation: (CT)  $AW+WA^{T}=-BB^{T}$   
(DT)  $AWA^{T}-W=-BB^{T}$   
in this case, (CT)  $W=\int_{0}^{\infty}A^{T}BB^{T}A^{T}^{T}d\tau$  =  $\lim_{t\to\infty}W(0,t)$ 

pf: (sketch)

( $\Leftarrow$ ) assume  $\exists ! W = WT > 0$  solution to Lyapunov equation and let  $v \neq 0$  satisfy  $A^Tv = \lambda v \Rightarrow v^*A = \lambda^*v^*$ . Then  $v^*(AW + WAT)v = -v^*BB^Tv = -\|B^Tv\|^2$ 

• but  $v^*(AW+WA^T)v = v^*AWv + v^*WA^Tv$   $= x^*v^*Wv + x^*Wv$   $= x^*v^*Wv + x^*w^*v$   $= x^*v^*wv + x^*wv + x$ 

ocanclude 13TV 70, i.e. there is no eigenvector of AT in the null space of BT, so (LTI-DE) is controllable

(=>) assuming (LTI-DE) controllable (and stable) we know  $\exists! W=wT>0$  to Lyapuna equation with Q=BBT>0 — some subtlety involved in hardling positive semi-definite Q, but it can be hardled