

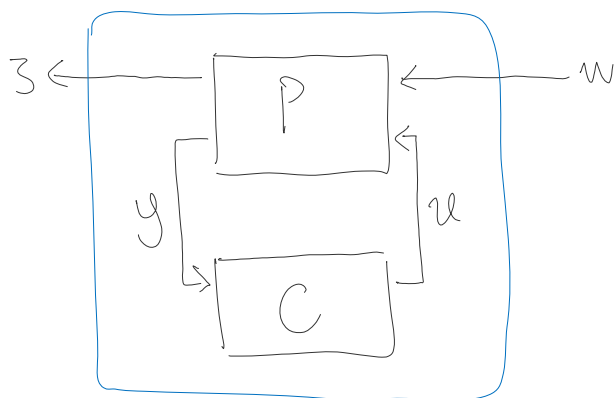
goal: computation of H_2 and H_∞ system norms

refs: Doyle, Glover, Khargonekar, Francis 1989

State-Space Solutions to Standard \mathcal{H}_2 and \mathcal{H}_∞ Control Problems

JOHN C. DOYLE, KEITH GLOVER, MEMBER, IEEE, PRAMOD P. KHARGONEKAR, MEMBER, IEEE, AND
BRUCE A. FRANCIS, FELLOW, IEEE

• consider the following feedback block diagram between process P and controller C :



- w contains disturbances (i.e. both input & output disturbances)
- z contains "errors" to be minimized (i.e. tracking error, control effort)

$$T_{zw} = P_{zw} + P_{zu}(I - C P_{yu})^{-1} C P_{yw} \rightarrow \text{verify this formula}$$

* our goal as control engineers is to minimize $\|T_{zw}\|$

$\| \cdot \|$ will refer to H_2 and H_∞ norms

... gain is constant, signals ... γ ... $\|y\|$

→ we'll focus on H_2 and H_∞ norms

• assume given causal LTI stable transformation $z = Tw$
and let (A, B, C, D) be minimal realization:

$$\hat{T}(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D \quad \text{and} \quad (A, B) \text{ controllable,} \\ (A, C) \text{ observable}$$

$\boxed{H_2}$ let L_c, L_o denote controllability & observability Gramians
i.e. $AL_c + L_cA^T + BB^T = 0, \quad A^TL_o + L_oA + C^TC = 0$

$$\text{then: } \|T\|_2^2 = \text{tr}(CL_cC^T) = \text{tr}(B^TL_oB)$$

— importantly, L_c & L_o can be obtained by solving linear equations

$\boxed{H_\infty}$ assuming A stable, $\gamma > 0$, define $H_\gamma = \begin{bmatrix} A & \frac{1}{\gamma^2}BB^T \\ -CC^T & -A^T \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{then: } \|T\|_\infty < \gamma \Leftrightarrow j\mathbb{R} \cap \text{spec } H_\gamma = \emptyset \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{"Hamiltonian matrix"}}$$

(i.e. H_γ has no eigenvalues on imaginary axis)

— so we need to do a line search to find smallest γ