

Øving 5  
Sjunde

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oppdrag

1a)  $|I\lambda - A| = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -0,1075 & \lambda - 1,78 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2(\lambda - 1,78) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1,78$$

$\Rightarrow$  Unstable system

16)

$u_t$  is a scalar

$$x_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_{t0} \\ x_{t1} \\ x_{t2} \end{bmatrix} : 3 \times 1 \text{ vector}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \left\{ x_{t+1}^2 + r u_t^2 \right\}, \quad r > 0$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \left( C x_{t+1} \right)^2 + r u_t^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^{N-1} \left( x_{t+1}^T \underbrace{(2C^T C)}_Q x_{t+1} + u_t^T \underbrace{(2r)}_R u_t \right)$$

$$Q = 2C^T C = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = 2r = 2$$

1c) The convexity of the QP depends on ~~whether~~ if  $Q$  and  $R$  are positive (semi) definite.  $R$  ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> positive definite and  $Q$  is positive semidefinite.  
 $\Rightarrow$  Convex QP

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1d)

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} Q & Qa \\ & R \\ & & R \\ & & & R \end{bmatrix}$$

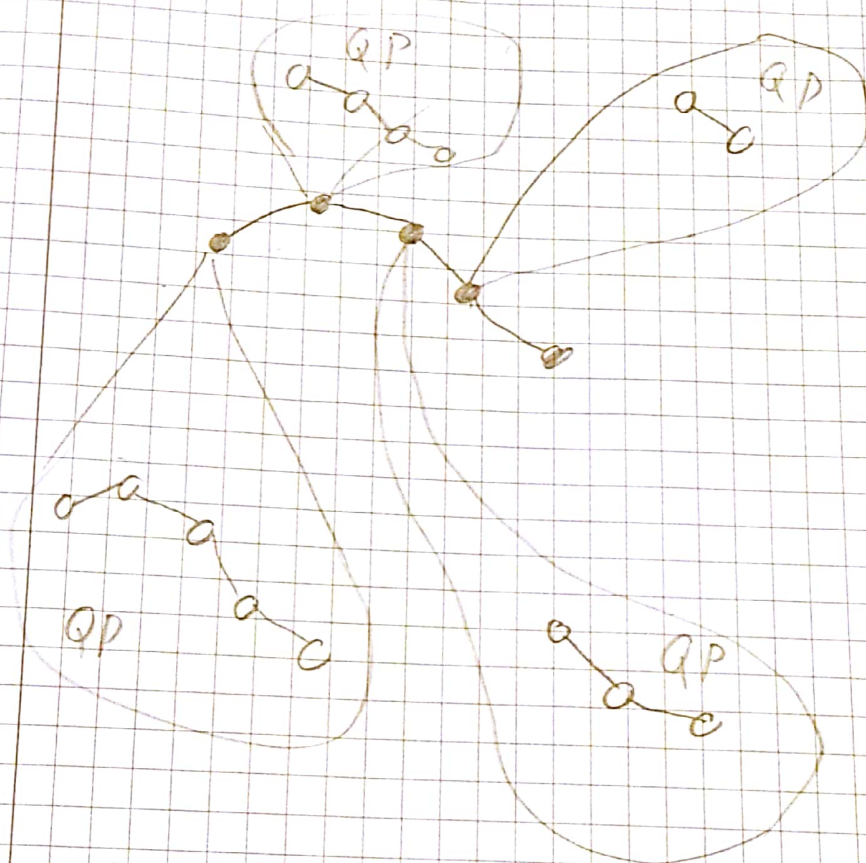
$$(16.4) \begin{bmatrix} G & -A^T \\ A & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^* \\ \lambda^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -c \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

2a)

~~MPC~~

~~400~~

On each timestep  
MPC solves an QP and  
finds the perfect path,  
but only uses this ~~next~~  
~~50~~ steps input signal.



This way it will always  
choose an optimal input, even  
if the journey doesn't go  
as planned all the way.



2b)

The MPC gives exactly the same result as the QP when we use an correct model.

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2c)

We see that the MPC uses more input  $u$  and gets a more oscillatory  $y$  when the ~~stat~~ system are inaccurately modelled. Nevertheless it manages to regulate to the value of  $y$  we want.

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Figurer er i  
rekkefølgen:

1d,1e,1f,2b,2c,2c

