AAE 564 Fall 2020

Homework Seven

Due: Friday, November 16

Exercise 1 Consider the differential equation

$$\dot{x} = Ax \tag{1}$$

where A is a square matrix. Show that if A has $j2\pi$ as an eigenvalue, then there is an nonzero initial state x_0 such that (1) has a solution x which satisfies $x(1) = x(0) = x_0$.

Exercise 2 Compute e^{At} at $t = \ln(2)$ for

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1\\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

using all four methods mentioned in the notes.

Exercise 3 Compute e^{At} for the matrix

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -5 \\ -5 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

by:

- (a) using the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A;
- (b) using the Laplace transform.

Exercise 4 Compute e^{At} at $t = \ln(2)$ for

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

Exercise 5 Obtain (by hand) the state response $x(\cdot)$ of each of the following systems due to a unit impulse input and the zero initial conditions. For each case, determine whether the response contains all the system modes.

a)

$$\dot{x}_1 = -5x_1 + 2x_2 + u
\dot{x}_2 = -12x_1 + 5x_2 + u$$

b)

$$\dot{x}_1 = -5x_1 + 2x_2 + u
\dot{x}_2 = -12x_1 + 5x_2 + 2u$$

c)

$$\dot{x}_1 = -5x_1 + 2x_2 + u
\dot{x}_2 = -12x_1 + 5x_2 + 3u$$

Exercise 6 Consider the system with input u output y and state variables x_1, \dots, x_4 described by

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \dot{x}_1 & = & -x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 & = & x_1 - 2x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 & = & x_1 - 3x_3 + u \\ \dot{x}_4 & = & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ y & = & x_3 \end{array}$$

Obtain (by hand) an expression for the impulse response of this system. Does it contain all the state space modes?

Exercise 7 Consider an LTI system described by

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \dot{x}_1 & = & x_2 \\
 \dot{x}_2 & = & -2x_1 - 3x_2 + u \\
 y & = & 3x_1 - x_2
 \end{array}$$

Is their a persistent input (does not go to zero) u for which the corresponding output always going to zero regardless of initial conditions? If answer is yes provide an example.

Exercise 8 Consider an LTI system described by

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \dot{x}_1 & = & x_2 \\
 \dot{x}_2 & = & -2x_1 - 3x_2 + u \\
 y & = & -x_1 - 3x_2 + u
 \end{array}$$

Is their a persistent input (does not go to zero) u for which the corresponding output always goes to zero regardless of initial conditions? If answer is yes provide an example.

Exercise 9 Disturbing the cart. Consider the pendulum cart system with parameter set P4. We will subject it to passive stabilization and a disturbance input w, that is, we let

$$u = -ky - c\dot{y} + w$$

where k > 0 and c > 0. Regard the resulting system as an input-output system with input w and output y and answer the following questions.

- (a) Using MATLAB, obtain the poles and zeros of the system linearized about E1.
- (b) Consider a sinusoidal disturbance input of the form

$$w(t) = a\sin(\omega t)$$

Choose ω so that the steady state response of the linearized system to this disturbance is zero. Simulate both the nonlinear system and the linearized system with zero initial conditions and this disturbance.