Task 6

A)

Checking the stability of system below.

```
Ag=[0 0 0 1 0 0;0 0 0 0 1 0;0 0 0 0 0 1;...
    7.3809 0 0 0 2 0;0 -2.1904 0 -2 0 0;0 0 -3.1904 0 0 0]
Ag = 6 \times 6
                               1.0000
                 0
                          0
                                             0
                                                      0
        0
                 0
                          0
                                   0
                                        1.0000
                                                      0
                                                 1.0000
        0
                 0
                          0
                                   0
                                        0
   7.3809
                0
                          0
                                   0
                                        2.0000
                                                      0
        0
            -2.1904
                         0
                             -2.0000
                                            0
                                                      0
                 0
                    -3.1904
Bg=[[0 0 0 1 0 0]' [0 0 0 0 1 0]' [0 0 0 0 0 1]']
Bg = 6 \times 3
```

```
0
           0
0
0
     0
           0
0
     0
          0
1
     0
          0
0
     1
           0
     0
           1
```

```
e=eig(Ag)
```

```
e = 6 \times 1 complex
 -2.1587 + 0.0000i
   2.1587 + 0.0000i
   0.0000 + 1.8626i
   0.0000 - 1.8626i
   0.0000 + 1.7862i
   0.0000 - 1.7862i
```

The equilibrium point in not a stable position because one pole is on the right side of the complex plane.

B-C)

Controllability:

```
system_order = length(Ag)
system\_order = 6
M = ctrb(Ag, Bg(:,1));
rank_of_M = rank(M)
rank_of_M = 4
M = ctrb(Ag, Bg(:,2));
rank_of_M = rank(M)
rank_of_M = 4
```

```
M = ctrb(Ag, Bg(:,3));
rank_of_M = rank(M)
```

```
rank of M = 2
```

From the fact that the controllability matrix for u1 u2 and u3 is of lower rank than the order of the system we conclude the system is not controllable from any input u.

D)

Determining the transfer function for y=[0 1 0 0 0 0]x

```
Cg=[0 1 0 0 0 0];
Dg=0;
[NUM, DEN] = ss2tf(Ag, Bg(:,2), Cg, Dg)
\mathsf{NUM} \ = \ 1 \times 7
                         1.0000
                                    0.0000
                                             -4.1905
                                                         0.0000
                                                                -23.5480
DEN = 1 \times 7
    1.0000
              0.0000
                         1.9999
                                    0.0000 -19.9653
                                                         0.0000 -51.5796
sys=tf(NUM,DEN)
sys =
              s^4 + 4.441e-16 s^3 - 4.191 s^2 + 1.776e-15 s - 23.55
  s^6 + 1.943e-16 s^5 + 2 s^4 + 3.325e-15 s^3 - 19.97 s^2 + 8.629e-15 s - 51.58
Continuous-time transfer function.
```

E)

Controlability for y=[0 1 0 0 0 0]x

```
zeros=zero(sys)
zeros = 4 \times 1 complex
 -2.7168 + 0.0000i
   2.7168 + 0.0000i
   0.0000 + 1.7862i
   0.0000 - 1.7862i
poles=pole(sys)
poles = 6 \times 1 complex
  -2.1587 + 0.0000i
   2.1587 + 0.0000i
   0.0000 + 1.8626i
   0.0000 - 1.8626i
  -0.0000 + 1.7862i
  -0.0000 - 1.7862i
K=1;
zeros=[zeros(1:2)]
```

```
2.7168
poles=[poles(1:4)]
poles = 4 \times 1 complex
  -2.1587 + 0.0000i
   2.1587 + 0.0000i
   0.0000 + 1.8626i
   0.0000 - 1.8626i
sys=zpk(zeros,poles,K)
sys =
        (s+2.717) (s-2.717)
  (s+2.159) (s-2.159) (s^2 + 3.469)
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
NUM=conv([1 2.717],[1 -2.717])
NUM = 1 \times 3
    1.0000
                   0 -7.3821
DEN=conv([1 2.159],[1 -2.159]);
DEN=conv(DEN,[1 0 3.469])
DEN = 1 \times 5
                                       0 -16.1700
    1.0000
                   0 -1.1923
[A,B,C,D] = tf2ss(NUM,DEN)
A = 4 \times 4
        0
             1.1923
                            0
                                16.1700
    1.0000
                             0
                                       0
                  0
        0
             1.0000
                             0
                                       0
                       1.0000
         0
                  0
                                       0
B = 4 \times 1
     1
     0
     0
     0
C = 1 \times 4
             1.0000
                             0 -7.3821
D = 0
system_order = length(A)
system\_order = 4
M = ctrb(A,B);
rank_of_M = rank(M)
rank_of_M = 4
N = obsv(Ag, Cg);
```

 $zeros = 2 \times 1$ -2.7168

```
rank_of_N = rank(N)
```

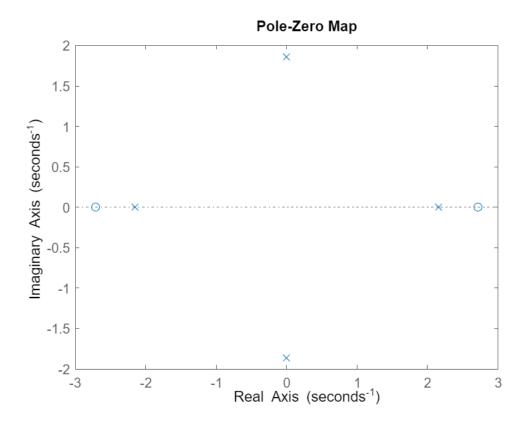
```
rank_of_N = 4
```

The system is now controllable given the uniformity of the rank of controllability matx with system order.

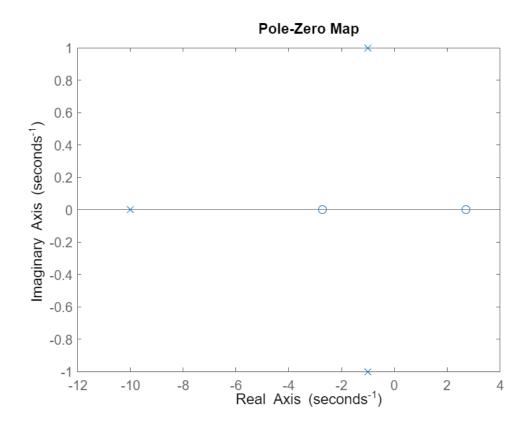
F)

Designing a controller for system stabilisation.

```
desiredpoles = [-1+1i;-1-1i;-10;-10]
desiredpoles = 4 \times 1 complex
 -1.0000 + 1.0000i
 -1.0000 - 1.0000i
 -10.0000 + 0.0000i
 -10.0000 + 0.0000i
K = acker(A,B,desiredpoles)
K = 1 \times 4
  22.0000 143.1923 240.0000 216.1700
[num2,den2] = ss2tf(A - B * K,B,C,D);
G = tf(num2, den2)
G =
             s^2 - 7.382
 s^4 + 22 s^3 + 142 s^2 + 240 s + 200
Continuous-time transfer function.
pzmap(sys)
```







roots(den2)

```
ans = 4×1 complex
-10.0000 + 0.0000i
-10.0000 - 0.0000i
-1.0000 + 1.0000i
-1.0000 - 1.0000i
```

No positve real parts of poles imply stabilized system.