

# Data Driven Modeling and Control

MAE 298

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## Homework 2

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### Problem 1 (20 points):

Use the Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) to find the least-squares solution to  $Ax = b$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3536 & 0 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0 & -1.4142 & -1 & -1 \\ 0.6124 & 0 & 0.433 & -0.433 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the following steps:

- Find an orthonormal basis  $V_1$  for  $\mathcal{R}(A^*) = \mathcal{R}(A^*A)$
- Find  $V_2$  to span the  $\mathcal{N}(A)$  and complete the orthonormal basis.
- Find the singular values of  $A$  = the square roots of the eigenvalues of  $A^*A$ . Double-check that

$$A^*A = [V_1 \quad V_2] \begin{bmatrix} S^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1^* \\ V_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

- Compute  $U_1 = AV_1S^{-1}$  and verify that it is orthonormal.
- Choose  $U_2$  to complete the orthonormal basis  $U$

You may use MATLAB for computation if you wish. Find  $x$  for  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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### Problem 2 (10 points):

Choose a picture of your choice and convert it to grey scale using MATLAB. Compress the picture using Eckart-Young theorem, with

- $r = 5$
- $r = 30$
- The smallest rank that the difference between the original picture and the compressed picture are negligible.
- Compare the storage required to store pictures in a, b, and c versus the original picture.

Submit your code and plot the pictures next to each other for comparison.

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### Problem 3 (20 points):

Open the HW2\_p3 folder. There is a file named “CylinderFlow.mat”, which contains flow field over a cylinder, sampled in time domain with fixed  $\Delta t$  and reshaped into column vectors.

- Visualize the flow field for  $t = 1, 10, 20, 50, 100$  and provide the flow field plots. You can use the files “DMD\_Cylinder.m” and “plotCylinder.m” that are provided in the same folder.
- Complete the file “DMD.m”, which implements the DMD algorithm.
- Compute the values of  $\lambda$ ,  $\Phi$  and  $b$  for  $r = 5, 20$  and compare the values of  $\lambda$  and  $b$ .

- d. Compute  $x(10)$ ,  $x(20)$ ,  $x(50)$  and  $x(100)$  using the dominant eigen values and eigen vectors found above, once with  $r = 5$  and once with  $r = 20$ . Compare the predicted values of  $x$  (from DMD) and the actual values (from data) through plots and computing the RMSE of the error. Explain the observation and the trends that you see.
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**Problem 4 (20 points):**

Read an article titled “Physics-informed dynamic mode decomposition” and write a 1-page report that includes the motivation for the methodology, formulation, and an example. You’ll receive 20 points extra if you provide the code and data for your example.

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**Problem 5 (20 points):**

The folder “HW2-P5” contains the MATLAB files for Sparse Identification of Dynamical System (SYNDy). The data file “SYS1.mat” and “SYS2.mat” are sampled states of two different 3<sup>rd</sup> order dynamical systems, both sampled at 100 Hz rate. The “SYNDy\_HW.m” is your main file to work with.

- Load “SYS1.mat” and assume that somehow and **magically** (☺) you have access to the true system dynamics to compute  $\dot{x}$  (see Lorenz.m, the code for differentiation is provided) and identify the nonlinear system dynamics. Adjust the sparsification knob ( $\lambda$ ) and report 3 identified systems with different  $\lambda$ s and explain your observation.
  - Repeat part a but for “SYS2.mat”. The system dynamics for this data is given in “dynamic\_p5.m” file.
  - Now instead of assuming that you know the system dynamics in advance, use data to compute  $\dot{x}$  and repeat part a and part b. Explain your observation.
  - Now let’s add some small noise to the data and use the numerical differentiation method. Repeat part a and b and explain your observation. The amount of noise to be added to each dataset is given in the MATLAB file.
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**Problem 6 (10 points):**

Visit “pysindy package” here <https://pysindy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api/pysindy.html>,

Make yourself familiar with the package and read different examples. See the example “[Part 2a: Differentiate the data with method other than finite differences!](#)”. Explain the method that is used to deal with noisy data and provide a short code for the method (either in Python or MATLAB).

10 extra points for applying the method to problem 5 part d and providing results and code.