

Homework 8: Advanced Linear Systems (ECEN 5448)

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Problem 1

Given the A matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

find all vectors $b = (b_1 \ b_2)^T$ such that $\dot{x} = Ax + bu$ is controllable (the pair (A, b) is controllable). The controllability rank test shown in class state that if:

$$(b \ Ab) = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_1 + 2b_2 \\ b_2 & -5b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is full rank then the system is controllable. Saying the square matrix is full rank is equivalent to saying it's determinant is non-zero. Thus:

$$-5b_1^2 - b_1b_2 - 2b_2^2 \neq 0$$

To find the b matrices that work for this system, we need to find the b_1, b_2 that make this system fail. Thus, we solve:

$$b_1^2 + \frac{1}{5}b_1b_2 + \frac{2}{5}b_2^2 = 0$$

That means our solution will come in the form of two intersecting lines that meet at the point $b_1 = b_2 = 0$.

$$b_1 = \frac{\frac{-1}{5}b_2 \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{25}b_2^2 - \frac{40}{25}b_2^2}}{2} = -\frac{1}{10}(b_2 \pm j\sqrt{39}b_2)$$

Any b_1, b_2 that do not fall on these two imaginary lines will give a controllable system. b_1 and b_2 that exist on these lines will give uncontrollable systems.

Problem 2

Consider the system $\dot{x} = Ax + bu$ with:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Show that (A, b) is uncontrollable. Find an initial condition $x(0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ such that there doesn't exist a control input that drives the system to the origin.

Again, we want to show that:

$$(b \ Ab \ A^2b)$$

is full rank. First, let's get A^2

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, the matrix we want is:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

It can quickly be discovered that this matrix is not full rank by subtracting the first row from the third row to get:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, the system is not controllable. The solution for x can be written:

$$x(t) = x_h + x_p = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}bu(\tau)d\tau$$

Note that what comes out of the integral will have the form:

$$x_p = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

because of the structure of b . Therefore, the homogeneous part of the solution just needs an exponentially increasing part that isn't in the second column. Using octave, I found that A has 2 positive eigenvalues. Therefore, an $x(0)$ could be:

$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem 3

Remember that the rank of an $n \times m$ matrix A is the number of independent columns of A and A is full-rank if $\text{rank}(A) = n$. Show that $\text{rank}(A) < n$ if and only if there exists a non-zero vector $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $x^T A = 0$.

If A is not full rank, that means it can be spanned by r vectors, where $r < n$. It also means that it has a non-empty left null space. Then a matrix A_s could be made with elementary vectors that spans A with r linearly independent vectors and has the same null space as A :

$$A_s = \left(e_1 \middle| e_2 \middle| \dots \middle| e_r \middle| 0 \middle| \dots \middle| 0 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, to make a x_s that makes $x_s^T A_s = 0$ all you need is for the $(r+1)$ th row of x to be 1. Since the vectors of A_s span A , the linear transformations that turn A_s into A will also turn x_s into x , such that $x^T A = 0$.

Now, we need to show that if an x exists that fulfills $x^T A = 0$ then A is not full rank. By definition, x must belong to the left null space of A . The fundamental theorem of linear algebra states that the rank of the left null space plus the rank of the column space must be equal to n . Since, the left null space of A has at least 1 element, the system cannot be full rank.