

EE640 Multivariable Control, Quiz 2, 26th Oct 2016.

Weightage 25 %.

Note (a) Marks breakup at the end. Total marks 70.

(b) Some questions do not have sought answer. Give reason why for such a case.

Q-1: Consider $\dot{x} = x + u$ ($x(t) \in \mathbb{R}$) in which the cost $J(x_0, u) := \int_0^\infty (3x^2 + u^2) dt$ is to be minimized over u .

- Use ARE to find optimal input u (and optimal feedback law $u = Fx$). (Show ARE, obtain soln P & use P to get feedback law.)
- Assume $u = Fx$ is a law and minimize $J(x_0, u)$ over F to get best F . Check that your F minimizes.

Q-2: A certain system of order 1, 2 or 3 or 4 has Markov parameters $h_1=1, h_2=2, h_3=3, h_4=5, h_5=8, h_6=13, h_7=21, h_8=34, h_9=55$. Find (A, B, C, D) as needed below.

- Use Hankel matrix to obtain a state space realization. (Find A using Hankel matrix. B, C by any method.)
- Use Toeplitz matrix to find A, B, C, D .

Q-3: Consider $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s+4}$ and feedback



- Find a K s.t. interconnection is not well-posed.
- Find a strictly proper K s.t. interconnection is not well-posed.
- Define when an interconnection is called well-posed.

Q-4: Consider $\dot{x} = Ax, y = x_1$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

- Design a reduced order observer with one pole at -3 .
- Design a full order observer with poles at $-2, -3$.

Q-5: For each case below, construct an example

of A, B, P, Q as required.

(Separate examples. No need for them to be the same.)
Sometimes example not possible. Then say why.

Q-5 (Contd.)

(a) A not cyclic, $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$, (A, B) controllable.

(b) A is not cyclic, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, (A, B) controllable

$\exists b \in \text{col } B$ s.t. (A, b) controllable.

(c) A is cyclic, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $\exists b \in \text{col } B$ s.t. (A, b) controllable

but b is not any single column of B .

(d) A is Hurwitz, $P > 0$ but

$(A^T P + P A)$ has one +ve eigenvalue.

(e) $Q > 0$, $P > 0$, A -anti-Hurwitz s.t. $A^T P + P A = -Q$

(f) $Q > 0$, $P > 0$, A -Hurwitz s.t. $A^T P + P A = -Q$.

(g) (A, B) s.t. the controllability indices $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m)$ (perhaps unsorted)

is $(3, 3, 0)$ (A, B) has to be controllable.

(h) Same as (g) but $(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m) = (2, 1, 1)$

(A, B) has to be controllable.

(i) An example of Hankel matrix H

when 1st principal minor is rank 0,

2nd principal minor is rank 0,

but system $G(s)$ is order 3.

Give $\frac{n(s)}{d(s)}$ with strictly proper (& no pole/zero cancellation)

Marks: 10 marks each for Q-1 to 5

2 marks for Q-6 Totally 70 marks.