

## Exercises

**Exercise 22.1** Suppose you are given the single-input,  $n$ th-order system  $x(k+1) = Ax(k) + bu(k)$ , and assume the control  $u$  at every time step is confined to lie in the interval  $[0, 1]$ . Assume also that an eigenvalue of  $A$ , say  $\lambda_1$ , is real and nonnegative. Show that the set of states reachable from the origin is confined to one side of a hyperplane through the origin in  $\mathcal{R}^n$ . (Hint: An eigenvector associated with  $\lambda_1$  will help you make the argument.)

[A hyperplane through the origin is an  $(n-1)$ -dimensional subspace defined as the set of vectors  $x$  in  $\mathcal{R}^n$  for which  $a'x = 0$ , where  $a$  is some fixed nonzero vector in  $\mathcal{R}^n$ . Evidently  $a$  is normal to the hyperplane. The two “sides” of the hyperplane, or the two “half-spaces” defined by it, are the sets of  $x$  for which  $a'x \leq 0$  and  $a'x \geq 0$ .]

**Exercise 22.3 (a)** Given  $m$ -input system  $x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$ , where  $A$  is the Jordan-form matrix

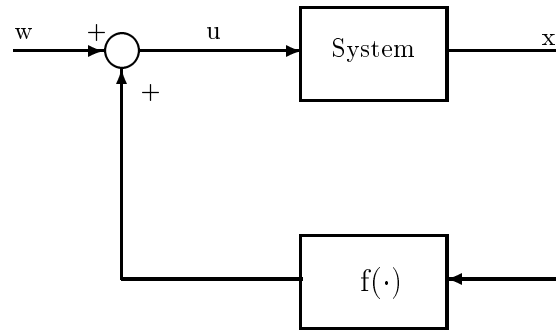
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

obtain conditions that are necessary and sufficient for the system to be reachable. (Hint: Your conditions should involve the rows  $b_i$  of  $B$ . Some form of the modal reachability test will — not surprisingly! — lead to the simplest solution.)

- (b) Generalize this reachability result to the case where  $A$  is a general  $n \times n$  Jordan-form matrix.
- (c) Given the *single-input, reachable* system  $x(k+1) = Ax(k) + bu(k)$ , show that there can be only *one* Jordan block associated with each distinct eigenvalue of  $A$ .

**Exercise 22.4** Given the  $n$ -dimensional reachable system  $x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$ , suppose that  $u(k)$  is generated according to the nonlinear feedback scheme shown in the figure, where  $u(k) = w(k) + f(x(k))$ , with  $f(\cdot)$  being an arbitrary but known function, and  $w(k)$  being the new control input for the closed-loop system.

Show that  $w(k)$  can always be chosen to take the system state from the origin to any specified target state in no more than  $n$  steps. You will thereby have proved that *reachability is preserved under (even nonlinear) state feedback*.



$$x_{k+1} = Ax_k + B(w_k + f(x_k))$$

**Exercise 23.1** Consider the single-input LTI system  $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + bu(t)$  with

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

We want to reach the target state  $x_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  from the origin in 1 second.

- (a) Find  $e^{At}b$ .
- (b) Find the reachability Gramian  $G$  over an interval of length 1. Show that  $x_f \in \mathcal{Ra}(G)$ , i.e. that  $x_f = G\alpha$  for some  $\alpha$ , and find  $\alpha$ .
- (c) Use your results from (a) and (b) to help you find an input  $u(t)$  such that

$$\int_0^1 e^{A(1-t)}bu(t) dt = x_f$$

(i.e. an input that will take you from the origin at time 0 to the target state at time 1). Express the “energy” of this input, namely

$$\int_0^1 u^2(t) dt$$

in terms of  $G$  and  $\alpha$ , and evaluate the result. How does this input compare with the minimum-energy input required to reach  $x_f$  from the origin in 1 second?

- (d) If we choose a different target state, the energy of the input constructed by the above procedure will in general be different. Find a (possibly different) target state  $x_f$  with  $\|x_f\|_2 = 1$  such that the energy of the input constructed by the above procedure is the *maximum* possible.

**Exercise 23.4** Consider the perturbed Single-Input dynamic system:

$$\dot{x} = Ax + (b + \delta)u,$$

where  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a perturbation vector. Assume that the nominal system  $(A, b)$  is reachable.

- (a) Find the smallest  $\|\delta\|_2$  so that the system is not reachable. This gives a robustness measure to the reachability of a system.
- (b) To improve the robustness of reachability, an engineer suggested to apply a control input that consists of a feedback component; i.e.,

$$u = f^T x + v,$$

where  $f \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $v$  is the external signal. She/He argued that for a special choice of  $f$  you need a larger  $\delta$  (than part 1) to make the system not reachable. Do you agree with her/him? Prove or disprove this claim. (If you think it is true, it suffices to find one  $f$  that does the job. If you think it is not true, prove your claim).