

## SCE1106 Control Theory

### Exercise 1

#### Exercise 1

Given a process described by the following state space model

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -k_1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ k_4 \end{bmatrix} u \quad (1)$$

where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -k_1 & k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ k_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

Consider given the parameters  $k_1 = 1$ ,  $k_2 = 2$ ,  $k_3 = 4$  og  $k_4 = 2$

1. Sketch a block diagram of the process model
2. Find the eigenvalues of the system matrix,  $A$ , and write down an eigenvalue matrix,  $\Lambda$ , for the system.
3. Find the eigenvectors ( $m_i \forall i = 1, 2, 3$ ) corresponding to the eigenvalues in step 2. above.
4. Write down the eigenvector matrix

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

and compute the matrix inverse  $M^{-1}$ .

5. Check the answer by computing the matrix product

$$M^{-1}AM = \Lambda \quad (4)$$

## Exercise 2

Assume a process described by the following state space model

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

1. Sketch a block diagram of the system.
2. Find the transfer function from the inputs to the output of the system. I.e., find the transfer functions  $h_1(s)$  and  $h_2(s)$  so that

$$y_1(s) = h_1(s)u_1(s)$$

$$y_2(s) = h_2(s)u_2(s)$$

and

$$y(s) = y_1(s) + y_2(s) = h_1(s)u_1(s) + h_2(s)u_2(s). \quad (7)$$

Check the answer by using the MATLAB functions `ss2tf` and `tf2ss` which are parts of the Control toolbox.

3. Find the eigenvalues of the system.
4. Find the steady state gain and the time constants of the system.

## Exercise 3

A common process disturbance may be a pure sinusoid disturbance, e.g. waves and similar disturbances. Modelling of a sinusoid disturbance may be of interest in some circumstances. Assume that the output of a system is given by

$$y = d \sin(\omega t + \phi) \quad (8)$$

where  $d$ ,  $\omega$  and  $\phi$  are scalar parameters.

1. Transform the model in (8) to the Laplace plane (s-plane).
2. Find the state space model of a system which have the same output as in (8) by taking the Laplace model as the starting point. The model should be of the following type.

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (9)$$

$$y = Dx + Eu \quad (10)$$

The solution of this model should be given by (8).