Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science 6.245: MULTIVARIABLE CONTROL SYSTEMS

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Problem Set 4 (due March 3, 2004) 1

Problem 4.1

For the SISO feedback design from Figure 4.1, where it is known that P(2) = 0 and $1 \pm 2j$ are poles of P, find a lower bound (as good as you can) on the H-Infinity norm of the closed-loop complementary sensitivity transfer function T = T(s) (from r to v), assuming that C = C(s) is a stabilizing controller, $|T(j\omega) - 1| < 0.2$ for $|\omega| < 10$, and $|T(j\omega)| < 0.1$ for $|\omega| > 20$.

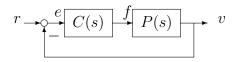


Figure 4.1: A SISO Feedback Setup

Problem 4.2

(a) Apply the formulae for H2 optimization to a standard setup with a Hurwitz matrix A and with $B_2 = 0$ to express the H2 norm of CT LTI MIMO state space model

$$y = Cx, \ \dot{x} = Ax + Bf$$

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in terms of matrices C and P, where P = P' is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$AP + PA' = -BB'.$$

(b) Use the result from (a) to obtain an explicit (with respect to a_0, a_1, a_2) formula for the H2 norm of system with transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0},$$

where a_0, a_1, a_2 are positive real numbers such that $a_1a_2 > a_0$.

(c) Use MATLAB to check numerically correctness of your analytical solution.

Problem 4.3

An undamped linear oscillator with 3 degrees of freedom is described as a SISO LTI system with control input v, "position" output q, and transfer function

$$P_0(s) = \frac{1}{(1+s^2)(4+s^2)(16+s^2)}$$

The position output q is measured with delay and noise, so that the sensor output g is defined as $g = 0.1f_1 + \hat{q}$, where \hat{q} is output of an LTI system with input q and transfer function

$$P_1(s) = \frac{1-s}{1+s}.$$

The task is to design an LTI controller which takes g and a scalar reference signal r as inputs, produces v as its output, and satisfies the following specifications, assuming r is the output of an LTI system with input f_2 and transfer function

$$P_2(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2a}}{s+a},$$

where a > 0 is a parameter, and $f = [f_1; f_2]$ is a normalized white noise:

- (a) the closed loop system is stable;
- (b) the closed loop dc gain from r to q equals 1;
- (c) the mean square value of control signal v is within 100;
- (d) the mean square value of tracking error e = q r is as small as possible (within 20 percent of its minimum subject to constraints (a)-(c)).

Use H2 optimization to solve the problem for a = 0.2 and a = 0.01.