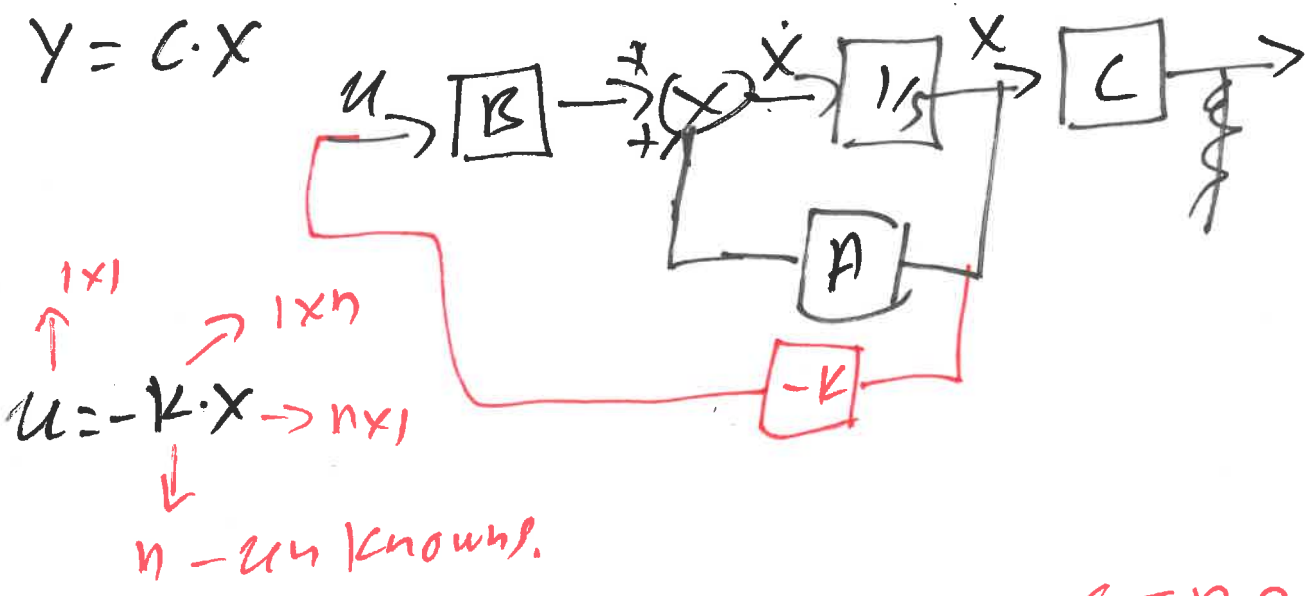


Revision

$$\dot{X} = Ax + Bu$$

$$Y = C \cdot X$$



$$\dot{X} = (A - B \cdot K) \cdot X$$

Check CTRB

$\downarrow$   
C.L.S.M.  
 $n \times n$

Target  $n$  poles eigs

place(A, B, P)

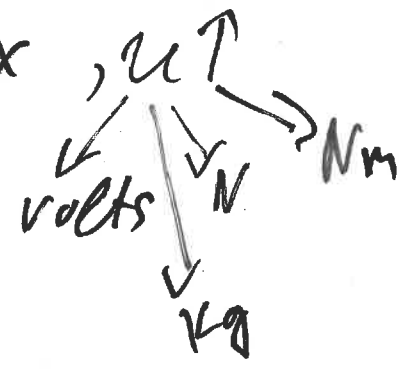
I use this  $n$ -times  
 $1 \times 1 - (A - BK) = 0$

$\Rightarrow n \times n$  L.S.

$\rightarrow$  pole placement

Further in  $-\infty$   
Faster sys

Increase  $|K| \rightarrow u = -K \cdot X$



I want  $x \rightarrow 0$  asap

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AND  $|u|$  as small as possible

$\rightarrow$  conflicting arguments

Quantity:

$J_x = \int x^T Q x dt$ ,  $J_x \rightarrow$  as small as possible

$J_u = \int u^T R u dt$   $J_u \rightarrow$

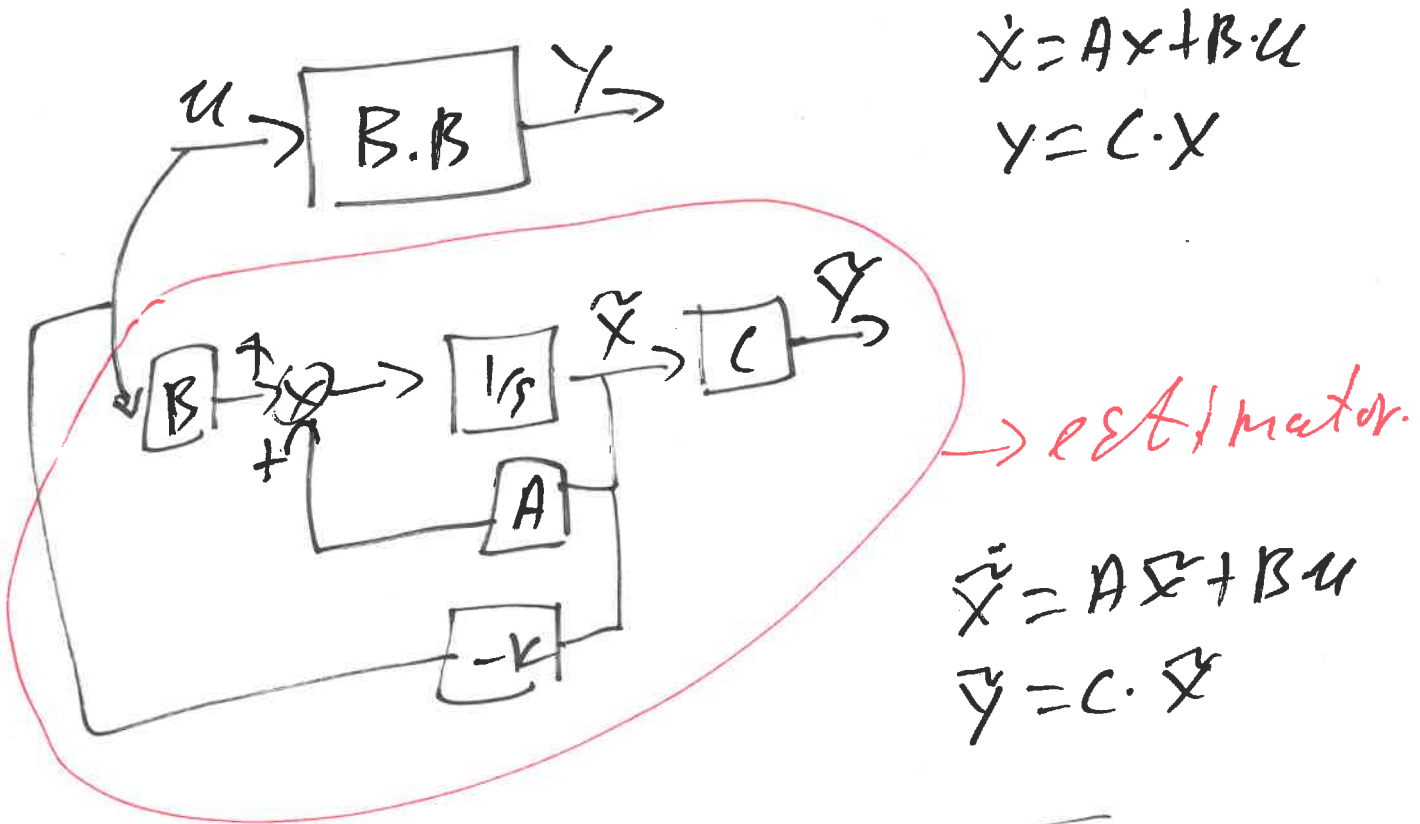
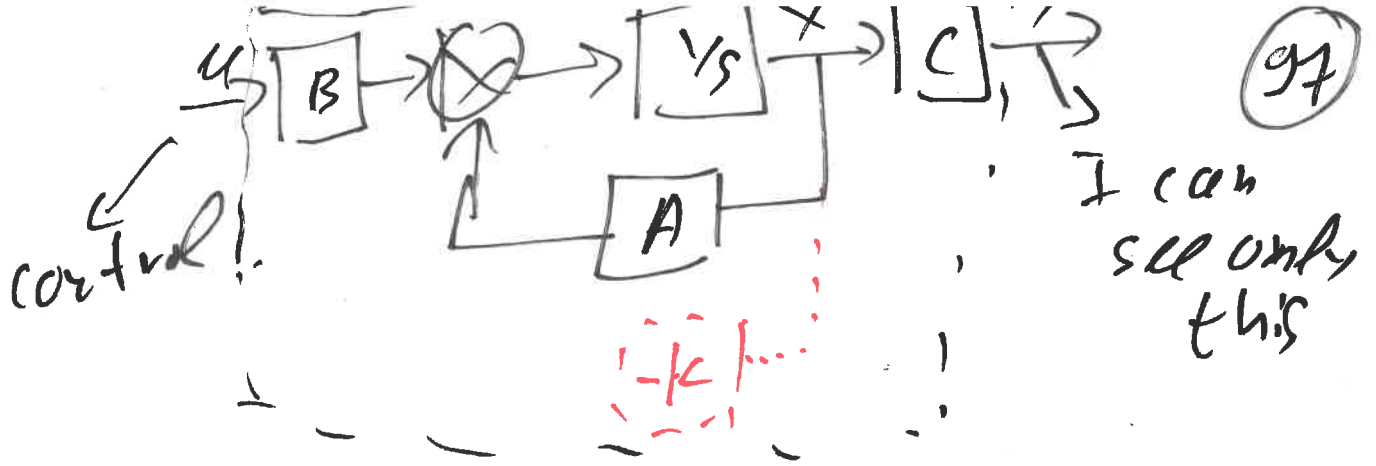
$$J = \int (x^T Q x + u^T R u) dt$$

Given  $Q, R$  find optimum  $u$ :  $J$

$$A^T P + P A - P B R^{-1} B^T P + Q = 0 \Rightarrow P = \dots$$

$$u = R^{-1} B^T P *$$

$Q \rightarrow$   $J_{up}$  of speed,  $Q \uparrow$  Faster sys  
 $R \rightarrow$   $J_{up}$  of energy,  $R \uparrow$  slower sys



$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \rightarrow$  real sys

$u = -k \cdot \tilde{x} \rightarrow$  control signal

$\dot{\tilde{x}} = A\tilde{x} + Bu \rightarrow$  est.

$\tilde{x} \rightarrow x$  then  $u = -k \cdot x$

will this work???

$$x \rightarrow \bar{x}$$

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$$e = x - \bar{x}, \quad e \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e = 0$$

$$\dot{e} = \dot{x} - \dot{\bar{x}}$$

$$\dot{e} = Ax + Bu - (A\bar{x} + B\bar{u})$$

$$\dot{e} = Ae \quad \boxed{\dot{x} = Ax}$$

$$\bullet e(0) = 0 \quad e \Rightarrow 0 \quad \forall t$$

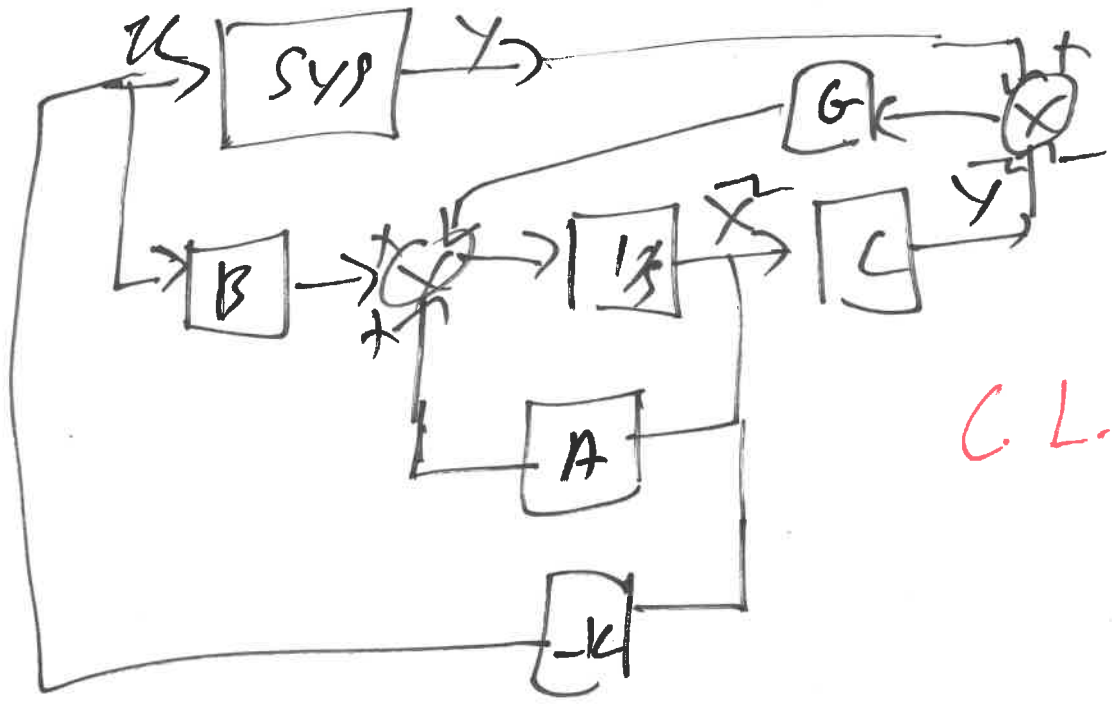
$$\bullet e(0) \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{eigs} < 0 \quad e \rightarrow 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{eigs} > 0 \quad e \rightarrow \pm \infty$$



I want to use  $u = -Kx$  when  $A$  is stable.

problem when O.L.S.M. is unstable



C.L. est.

$e \rightarrow 0$   
 if  $y - \tilde{y} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow e \rightarrow 0$  ONLY when OB SL

$$e = x - \tilde{x}$$

$$\dot{e} = \dot{x} - \dot{\tilde{x}} = Ax + Bu - (A\tilde{x} + B\tilde{u} + G(y - \tilde{y}))$$

$$= A \cdot e - G(y - \tilde{y})$$

$$= Ae - G \cdot (C \cdot x - C \cdot \tilde{x})$$

$$= Ae - G \cdot C \cdot e$$

$$\dot{e} = (A - G \cdot C) \cdot e$$

5-10 times faster Error dyn. than cont.

↓ target "proper" eig. put these eig. as ~~to~~ deep into  $-\infty$

$$\dot{X} = AX + BU \quad \xrightarrow{u = -KX} \quad \dot{X} = (A - BK) \cdot X$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{e} &= (A - GC) \cdot e \\ \dot{\tilde{X}} &= A\tilde{X} + B \cdot u \\ u &= -K\tilde{X} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{X} &= AX + B(-K\tilde{X}) \\ &= AX - BK\tilde{X} + (BKX - BKX) \\ &= \underbrace{AX - BKX} - BK\tilde{X} + BKX \\ &= A_{CL}X + BK(X - \tilde{X}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{CL} = A - BK$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{X} &= A_{CL} \cdot X + B \cdot K e \\ \dot{e} &= 0 \cdot X + (A - GC) \cdot e \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{X} \\ \dot{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & BK \\ 0 & A - GC \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X \\ e \end{bmatrix}$$

↓  
tri. matrix

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & BK \\ 0 & A - GC \end{bmatrix} - \lambda I \right| = 0$$

$$|A - BK - \lambda I| \cdot |A - GC - \lambda I| = 0$$

(10)

$\downarrow$   
Dyn. of sys

$\downarrow$   
Dyn. of est

$K = ?$   $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{P.P} \\ \rightarrow \text{LQR} \end{cases}$

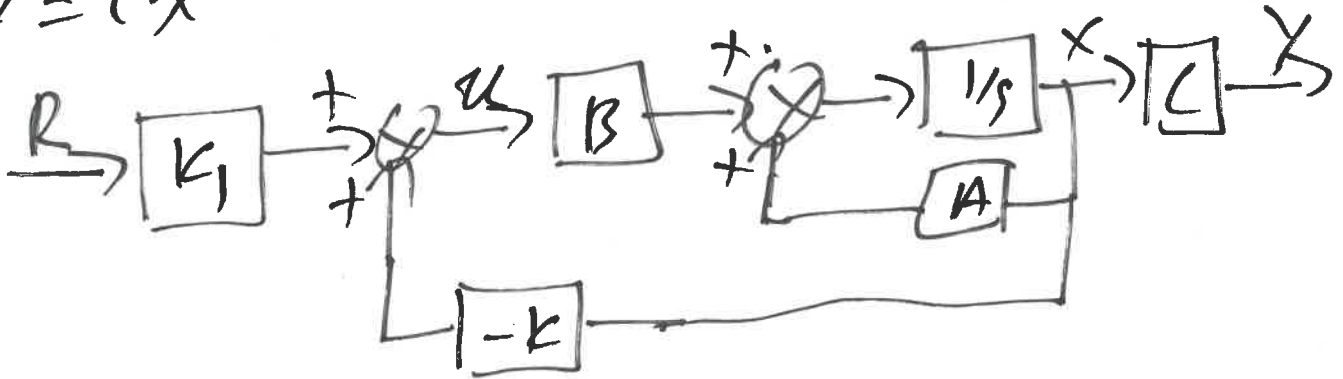
$G \rightarrow$  poles of est 5, 10 times deeper than  $\text{eig}(A - BK)$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$x \rightarrow \bar{x}$$

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$$y = C \cdot x$$



$$K_1 = ? \quad : \quad y \rightarrow R \rightarrow \text{known}$$

$$R = \text{const.}, \quad R, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

~~$x = x_{ss}$~~   $x = x_{ss} \rightarrow$  I don't know this value  
 $\dot{x}_{ss} = 0$

$$0 = Ax_{ss} + Bu_{ss}$$

$$y_{ss} = C \cdot x_{ss}$$

$x_{ss}, u_{ss}$  are NOT known  
but are fun. of  $R_{ss} = y_{ss}$

$$u_{ss} = N_u R_{ss}$$

$$x_{ss} = N_x R_{ss}$$



$$0 = A \cdot N_x \cdot R_{ss} + B \cdot N_u \cdot R_{ss} \Rightarrow$$

$$R_{ss} = C \cdot N_x \cdot R_{ss}$$

$$0 = A \cdot N_x + B \cdot N_u$$

$n+1$  unknowns  
 $n+1$  eqns.

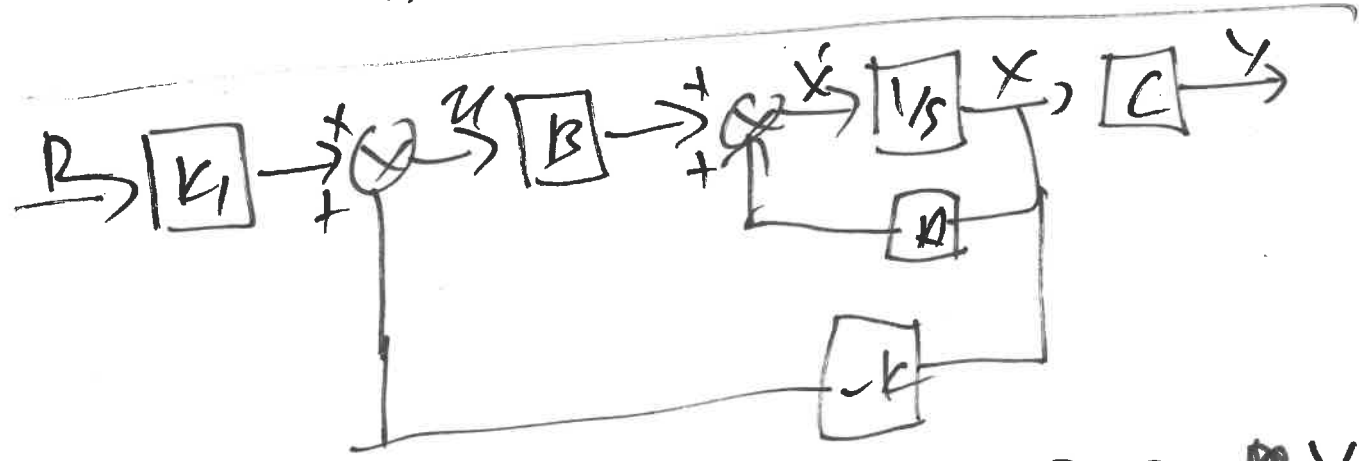
$$I = C \cdot N_x$$

I have  $n^{th}$   $X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$

$u \in \mathbb{R}$

~~states~~  $N_x = \dots$        $N_u = \dots$

$u_{ss}$        $x_{ss}$



$R = \text{dem. value.} = \text{const}$        $K_1 = ? \rightarrow y = R$   
Tracking.

$y \rightarrow R_{ss} \rightarrow$  Given.

$x \rightarrow X_{ss}$   
 $u \rightarrow U_{ss}$   $\rightarrow$  Not known

$k_1 \quad u \rightarrow U_{ss}$

$u = R \cdot k_1 - kx \rightarrow U_{ss}$

$U_{ss} = R k_1 - k X_{ss}$

$R_{ss} = \text{const.} \quad ; \quad X_{ss} = \text{const.}$

$\dot{X}_{ss} = 0$

$\dot{X} = AX + BU.$

$0 = AX_{ss} + B \cdot U_{ss}$

$R_{ss} = C \cdot X_{ss}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A N_x + B N_u \\ 1 = C N_x \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{matrix} (n \times 1) \\ \times (1 \times n) \end{matrix}$