

### CONTROL SYSTEMS - 25/10/2024

[time 3 hours; no textbooks or notes; no programmable calculators; all the mathematical passages must be motivated and clearly explained]

**Ex. # 1)** Given  $\mathbf{P}(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$  design a controller  $\mathbf{G}(s)$  with minimal dimension such that the feedback system  $W(s) = \frac{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}{1+\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}$

(i) is asymptotically stable (use the Nyquist criterion)

(ii) has zero steady-state error  $\mathbf{e}_{ss}(t)$  with constant inputs

and the open loop system  $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)$  has crossover frequency  $\omega_t^* = 10$  rad/sec and phase margin  $m_\phi^* \geq 30^\circ$ .

**Ex. # 2)** Given  $\mathbf{P}(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^2+1}$ , determine a one-dimensional controller  $G(s)$  such that the feedback system  $\mathbf{W}(s) = \frac{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}{1+\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}$  has the following properties:

i) it is asymptotically stable

ii) its steady state error  $\mathbf{e}_{ss}(t)$  to constant and sinusoidal (with frequency  $\omega = 1$  rad/sec) inputs is 0.

Draw the root locus of  $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)$ . Determine if a one-dimensional controller  $\mathbf{G}(s)$  can be designed in such a way that  $\mathbf{W}(s) = \frac{\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}{1+\mathbf{P}\mathbf{G}(s)}$ , besides satisfying (i) and (ii), has all the poles  $\mathbf{p}$  with  $\text{Re}(\mathbf{p}) < -\alpha$  for some  $\alpha > 0$ . Determine all the values of  $\alpha > 0$  for which this is possible.

**Ex. # 3)** Given

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} = (1 \quad 1) \mathbf{x},$$

(i) determine the indistinguishable pairs of states  $(\mathbf{x}_a, \mathbf{x}_b)$  from the output  $\mathbf{y}$  and the reachable states  $\mathbf{x}_f$  from the origin  $\mathbf{x}_0 = 0$  and from

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

(ii) decompose the system into observable and unobservable subsystems, and find, if possible,  $K$  such that  $A - KC$  has the spectrum  $\{-2, -3\}$ ,

(ii) decompose the system into controllable and uncontrollable subsystems, and find, if possible,  $F$  such that  $A + BF$  has the spectrum  $\{-2, -3\}$ .