## Week 11 Tutorial

Question 1. Consider the discrete-time system

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x_k + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u_k, \\ y_k &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x_k. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Show that the system is observable.
- (b) Design an asymptotic observer where both eigenvalues of A + LC are zero and with state  $\hat{x}_k$ , such that  $e_k = x_k - \hat{x}_k = 0$  for all  $k \ge N$ . Determine the smallest value of N for which the above condition can be satisfied.
- (c) Let  $u_k = K\hat{x}_k + v_k$  with K = [3/4, 3/4]. Write the equations of the closed-loop system, with state  $[x_k, \hat{x}_k]$ , input  $v_k$  and output  $y_k$ , and determine the eigenvalues of this system.

Question 2. Consider the continuous-time system

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

- (a) Design an asymptotic observer with a double pole at -6.
- (b) Suppose  $x_0$  is the observer state evaluated in part 1. Let  $u = Kx_0 + v$  with K = [-4, 2]. Compute the eigenvalues of the closed-loop system.

**Question 3.** Consider the continuous-time system  $\dot{x} = Ax$ , y = Cx. Let

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{array} \right], \qquad \qquad C = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \end{array} \right].$$

- (a) Show, using PBH test, that the system is observable.
- (b) Design an asymptotic observer for the system. Select the output injection gain L such that the matrix A + LC has two eigenvalues equal to -3.
- (c) Suppose that one can measure y(t) and a delayed copy of y(t) given by  $y(t \tau)$ , with  $\tau > 0$ .

For  $t \ge \tau$ , express the vector  $Y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} y(t) \\ y(t-\tau) \end{bmatrix}$  from x(0).

Show that the relation determined above can be used, for any  $\tau > 0$ , to compute x(0) as a function of Y(t), where  $t \ge \tau$ . Argue that the above result can be used to determine x(t) from Y(t), for  $t \ge \tau$ , exactly.