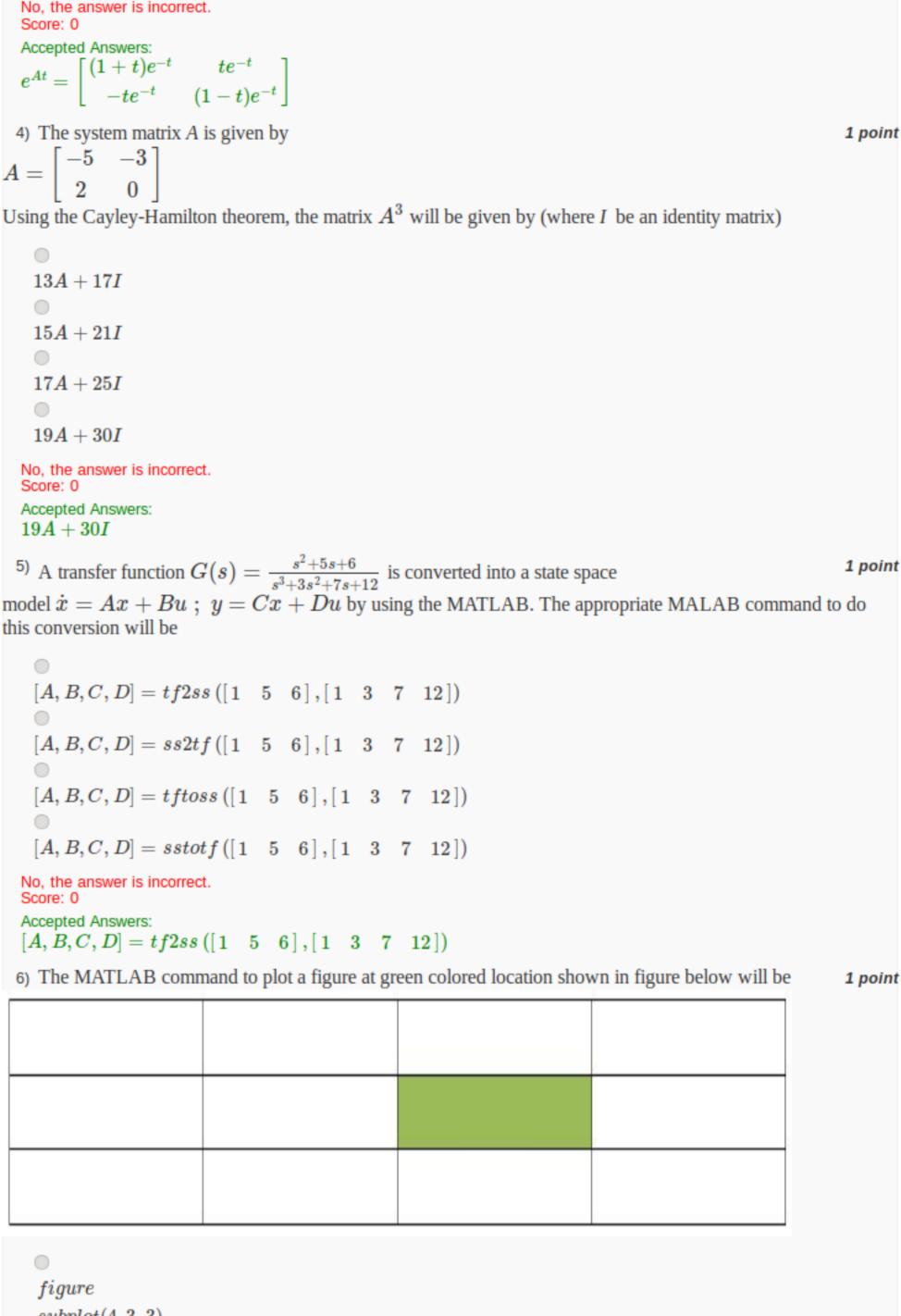
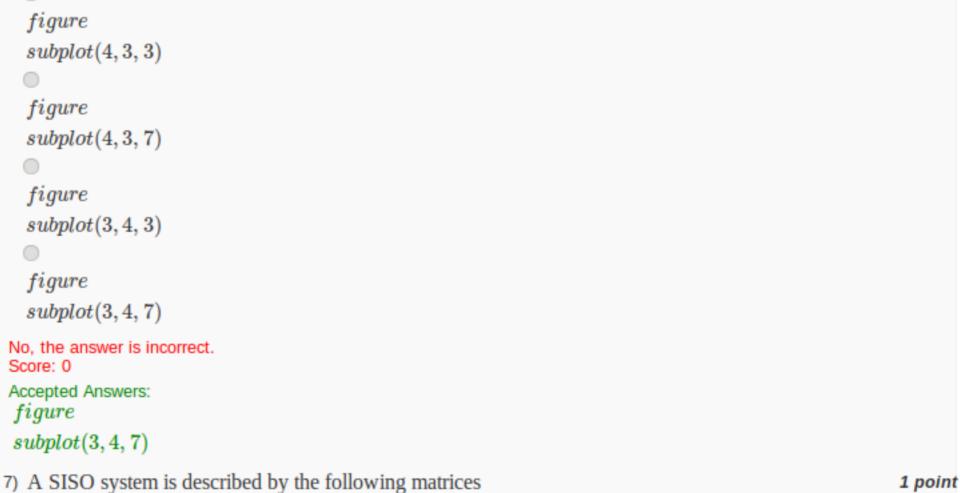
Mentor

Unit 8 - Week 6 Course outline Assignment 6 How to access the Due on 2019-09-11, 23:59 IST. The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. portal As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. MATLAB Onine 1) The state transition matrix (STM) of any matrix *A* using diagonalization (Canonical transformation) 1 point Access and method is given by Introduction where, M is the modal matrix of matrix A and \overline{A} is a diagonal matrix containing the distinct eigenvalues of Week 1 matrix A. Week 2 $e^{At} = M^{-1}e^{\tilde{A}t}M$ Week 3 $e^{At} = Me^{\tilde{A}t}M^{-1}$ Week 4 $e^{At} = e^{\tilde{A}t}MM^{-1}$ Week 5 Week 6 $e^{At} = MM^{-1}e^{\tilde{A}t}$ State Transition No, the answer is incorrect. Matrix (Part-II) Score: 0 Accepted Answers: State Transition $e^{At} = Me^{At}M^{-1}$ Matrix using Cayley-Hamilton Theorem 1 point Consider the following statements: (Part-III) 1. Kalman's test is used to determine the controllability of a system MATLAB 2. Gilbert's test is used to determine the controllability of a system Programming with 3. Stabilizability is a weaker notion of controllability State Space Choose the correct options: Controllability in State Space (Part-I) 1 and 2 only Controllability in 1 and 3 only State Space (Part-II) 2 and 3 only Quiz : Assignment 6 No, the answer is incorrect. Solution For Score: 0 Assignment 6 Accepted Answers: 1, 2, and 3 Week 7 For the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, the state transition matrix using the diagonalization method is 1 point Week 8 given by DOWNLOAD VIDEOS $e^{At}=egin{bmatrix} (1-t)e^{-t} & te^{-t} \ -te^{-t} & (1+t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ FEEDBACK LINK Simulink Tutorial $e^{At}=egin{bmatrix} (1+t)e^{-t} & te^{-t} \ -te^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ **Text Transcripts** $e^{At}=egin{bmatrix} -(1+t)e^{-t} & -te^{-t} \ te^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ $e^{At}=egin{bmatrix} -(1-t)e^{-t} & te^{-t} \ te^{-t} & -(1+t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: $e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} (1+t)e^{-t} & te^{-t} \\ -te^{-t} & (1-t)e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$ 4) The system matrix A is given by $A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Using the Cayley-Hamilton theorem, the matrix A^3 will be given by (where I be an identity matrix) 13A + 17I





 $A = egin{bmatrix} -5 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & -2 & 1 \ 20 & -10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \; ; \; B = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \; ; \; C = egin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \ \end{bmatrix}$ The system will be State controllable and output controllable State controllable but not output controllable Output controllable but not state controllable

 Neither state controllable nor output controllable No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

8) Which of the following statements is false regarding the Cayley-Hamilton theorem?

1 point

1 point

1 point

It is used to find the inverse of a matrix Every matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation

State controllable and output controllable

It is used to find the STM of a matrix

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers:

Every square matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation

A system is described by the state equation $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & p \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$, where p is an constant. This

Every matrix satisfies its own characteristic equation

system is Uncontrollable for p=0Uncontrollable for p=1

 Uncontrollable for all values of p No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

Controllable for all values of p

Accepted Answers: Controllable for all values of p 10)A system will be stabilizable if

 Uncontrollable modes are stable and unstable modes are controllable Uncontrollable modes are unstable and stable modes are controllable Stable and unstable both modes are controllable

Stable and unstable both modes are uncontrollable No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0 Accepted Answers: Uncontrollable modes are stable and unstable modes are controllable