Progress

Mentor

1 point

1 point

1 point

1 point

1 point

## Unit 10 - Week 8

## Course outline

How to access the portal

MATLAB Onine Access and

Introduction

Week 1

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Week 8

 Tracking Problem in State Feedback

Design (Part-I) Tracking Problem in

State Feedback Design (Part-II)

State Observer Design (Part-I)

Design (Part-II) State Observer

Design (Part-III)

State Observer

Quiz : Assignment 8

Solution For

DOWNLOAD VIDEOS

Assignment 8

Simulink Tutorial

FEEDBACK LINK

**Text Transcripts** 

## Assignment 8 The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-09-25, 23:59 IST.

1) For the system  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ ; y = Cx, the state feedback control input for tracking problem is

given by  $u=-Kx+ar{N}r$ , where r is the reference or command input and  $ar{N}$  is a constant. For step input, zero steady state tracking error will be achieved if

$$ar{N} = rac{-1}{C(A-BK)^{-1}B}$$
 $ar{N} = rac{1}{C(A-BK)^{-1}B}$ 

$$ar{N} = rac{C(A - BK)^{-1}B}{C(A - BK)^{-1}B}$$
 $ar{N} = rac{-1}{C(A - BK)B}$ 
 $ar{N}$ 

$$ar{N}=rac{1}{C(A-BK)B}$$

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

 $\bar{N} = \frac{-1}{C(A - BK)^{-1}B}$ 2) In designing minimum order observer, the state vector  $oldsymbol{x}$  can be partitioned into two

parts,  $x_a$  (measurable part) and  $x_b$  (un-measurable part). The partitioned state and output equations are given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_a \\ \dot{x}_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{aa} & A_{ab} \\ A_{ba} & A_{bb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_a \\ B_b \end{bmatrix} u$$
 
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_a \\ x_b \end{bmatrix}$$
 The estimated value of  $x_b$  is  $\tilde{x}_b$ , the estimation error is  $e = x_b - \tilde{x}_b$ , and  $K_e$  is the state observer gain matrix. The error equation for the minimum order observer is given by

$$\dot{e}=\left(A_{bb}-K_{e}A_{ba}
ight)e$$

$$egin{aligned} \dot{e} &= \left(A_{bb} - K_e A_{ba}
ight) e \ \dot{e} &= \left(A_{aa} - K_e A_{bb}
ight) e \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{e}=\left(A_{ab}-K_{e}A_{bb}
ight)e$$
 No, the answer is incorrect.

 $\dot{e} = (A_{bb} - K_e A_{ab}) e$ 

Score: 0 Accepted Answers:  $\dot{e} = (A_{bb} - K_e A_{ab}) e$ 

3) For a system with transfer function  $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$ , the state feedback control input for stabilization **1** *point* 

 $K=\begin{bmatrix}1&5\end{bmatrix},\quad \bar{N}=5$ 

Accepted Answers:

 $K = [5 \ 1], N = 5$ 

4) A system is represented by

and tracking is given by  $u=-Kx+ar{N}r$ . The closed loop poles are at  $s=-1\pm j2$ . The values of Kand N are calculated as

 $K=\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \bar{N}=1$ 

$$K=\begin{bmatrix}1&5\end{bmatrix},\quad ar{N}=1$$
 $K=\begin{bmatrix}5&1\end{bmatrix},\quad ar{N}=5$ 

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

This system is augmented by integral control law  $u=-Kx-K_ix_i$  , where  $x_i$  is defined by  $\dot{x}_i=r-Cx$  . What will be values of K and  $K_i$  so that the system closed loop poles to be at s=-5 and  $s=-1\pm j$ ?

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \; ; \; K_i = -10$$
 $K = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \; ; \; K_i = 10$ 

 $\dot{x} = \left[egin{array}{cc} 2 & 0 \ 1 & 0 \end{array}
ight] x + \left[egin{array}{cc} 1 \ 0 \end{array}
ight] u \; ; \; y = \left[egin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \end{array}
ight] x$ 

 $K = [9 \ 22] ; K_i = -10$ No, the answer is incorrect.

 $K = [22 \quad 9] \; ; \; K_i = 10$ 

5) The closed loop state model for the state feedback compensated system with integral control is given by 1 point

 $K = [9 \ 22] ; K_i = 10$ 

Accepted Answers:

Score: 0

 $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & -BK_i \\ -C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & BK_i \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & -BK_i \\ C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & -BK_i \\ -C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r$$
 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A - BK & -BK_i \\ -C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x_i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} r$$

6) The Ackermann's formula for controller gain matrix and observer gain matrix are respectively given by 1 point

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_o \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A^T), \qquad L^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_c \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A)$$
 
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_o \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A), \qquad L^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_c \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A^T)$$
 
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_c \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A^T), \qquad L^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_o \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A)$$
 No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: 
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_c \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A), \qquad L^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Q_o \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \phi(A^T)$$

observer gain matrix so that the observer poles are at s=-10 and s=-10 will be  $L = [20 \ 120.6]^T$ 

A linear system is described by the state model  $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 20.6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$ ,  $y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$ . The **point** 

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 20.6 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
 $L = \begin{bmatrix} 20.6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 
No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
 $L = \begin{bmatrix} 120.6 & 20 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 
8) If output of a system is noisy or system is having disturbance, then

Score: 0

 $L = \begin{bmatrix} 120.6 & 20 \end{bmatrix}^T$ 

 Observer and controller poles both must be on the real axis No, the answer is incorrect.

Observer and controller poles are overlapped

Accepted Answers: Observer poles are nearer to the imaginary axis as compared to controller poles

Controller poles are nearer to the imaginary axis as compared to observer poles

Observer poles are nearer to the imaginary axis as compared to controller poles

9) A system is represented by  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ ; y = Cx. For state feedback controller design, the required MATLAB command will be (where, dp is the desired closed loop pole locations.)

No, the answer is incorrect.

 $K = ac \ker(A, C, dp)$ 

 $K = ac \ker(A, B, dp)$ 

K = place(A, B, dp)

Both (b) and (c)

Accepted Answers: Both (b) and (c) 10) A system is represented by  $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ ; y = Cx. For full state observer design, the required

MATLAB command will be

 $K = ac \ker(A', C', L)'$ 

 $K = ac \ker(A, C, L)$ Both (a) and (b)

K = place(A', C', L)', provided that L does not have multiple poles

(where, L is the desired full state observer pole locations.)

No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0 Accepted Answers: Both (a) and (b)