

## Problem Set 10 Solutions

### Problem 1

Let  $K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$ . We need to show that the eigenvalues of  $A + BK$  can be assigned to be the eigenvalues of any real 2x2 matrix by a suitable choice of  $K$ . To do this, we simply need to show that with a suitable  $K$ , the characteristic polynomial of  $A + BK$  can be made into the characteristic polynomial of any real 2x2 matrix. The characteristic polynomial of a real 2x2 matrix will have the form  $x^2 + a_1x + a_0$  for real numbers  $a_0$  and  $a_1$ .

We have

$$A + BK = \begin{bmatrix} 3 + 3k_1 & 4 + 3k_2 \\ -2 + k_1 & 6 + k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The characteristic polynomial of  $A + BK$  is  $x^2 + (-9 - 3k_1 - k_2)x + (26 + 14k_1 + 9k_2)$ . Equating this polynomial to the general polynomial given above, we get a linear system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 3k_1 + k_2 &= -9 - a_1 \\ 14k_1 + 9k_2 &= -26 + a_0 \end{aligned}$$

which is solvable for any real  $a_0, a_1$  since the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 14 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

is invertible. Hence, the eigenvalues of  $A + BK$  can be arbitrarily assigned.

### Problem 2

Let  $K = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{bmatrix}$ . We have

$$A + BK = \begin{bmatrix} -2 + k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \\ 3 + 2k_1 & -5 + 2k_2 & 2k_3 \\ -9 + k_1 & k_2 & 7 + k_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The characteristic polynomial of  $A + BK$  is  $x^3 + (-k_1 - 2k_2 - k_3)x^2 + (-39 + 2k_1 + 7k_2 + 2k_3)x + (-70 + 35k_1 + 49k_2 + 35k_3)$ .

If we evaluate this polynomial at  $x = 7$  we get 0 for any  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , which implies that 7 is an eigenvalue of  $A + BK$  for any  $K$ . Hence, no linear state feedback can stabilize this system.

Another way to see why we cannot change the eigenvalue 7 is to change the state variable to  $z$  with  $z = T^{-1}x$  where

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We have the new system given by  $\dot{z}(t) = T^{-1}ATz(t) + T^{-1}Bu(t)$  where

$$T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad T^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

In this form, the dynamics on  $z_3$  are  $\dot{z}_3(t) = 7z_3(t)$ , which does not depend on the other states or the input. Hence, we cannot change the eigenvalue of the  $z_3$  subsystem, which is 7. Hence, we cannot change the eigenvalue 7 of the original system.