

University of Toronto
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
ECE557F Systems Control
Problem Set #7

1. Consider the linear system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x.\end{aligned}$$

- (a) Suppose the control objective is closed loop stability and that the output y asymptotically tracks a constant reference set point r . Design a full information output regulator which places the closed loop poles at $\{-1, -2\}$ and achieves asymptotic output tracking. Express your controller in terms of x and r .
- (b) Now verify that the augmented system formed by plant and exosystem is observable from the output $e = y - r$, and design an error feedback output regulator which ensures that the design objectives are satisfied. In doing so, place the observer poles at $\{-10, -20, -30\}$.
- (c) Determine the closed loop transfer function of the compensator and verify that the internal model principle is satisfied.
2. The Canadian Transportation Agency has contracted you to design a longitudinal controller for an automated snowplow. Let x_1 be position, x_2 velocity, u force input, m mass, and k viscous friction. A simplified model of the longitudinal dynamics of the snowplow is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \frac{1}{m}(-kx_2 + u).\end{aligned}$$

Suppose $m = k = 1$. The control objective is, starting from rest, bring the snowplow to a velocity of $20m/s$ by tracking a reference position of $p(t) = t^2$, $0 \leq t \leq 10$.

Design a tracking controller (exact matching and asymptotic parts) to track $p(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 10$, assuming full state information, so that the error between the plant state and exosystem state decays as e^{-t} and e^{-2t} .

3. Suppose that after the snowplow reaches a speed of $20m/s$ it must move at a constant speed thereafter. Design a tracking controller so that the snowplow tracks a constant reference speed of $20m/s$ starting from $t = 10$ sec, with exponential convergence of the tracking error of e^{-5t} .
4. Consider the problem of controlling a platoon of two automated cars moving in a straight line. The leader of the platoon moves at a constant speed and the second car is to follow the leader at a fixed distance d . You are to design a controller for the second car. Let $x \in \mathfrak{R}$ denote the position of the second car, and suppose that its control input is its velocity,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= u \\ y &= x.\end{aligned}$$

Let $r(t)$ be the position of the leader. The control objective is to achieve $y(t) - r(t) = d$ while the leader moves at a constant speed (i.e., $\ddot{r}(t) = 0$). Letting $e(t) = y(t) - r(t) - d$, we want $e(t) \rightarrow 0$.

- (a) Define an exosystem $\dot{w} = Sw$ generating the class of reference signals we want to track. Hint: the exosystem will have three states.
- (b) Find a full-information controller $u = K_1x + K_2w$ making the tracking error converge to zero at a rate $\exp(-5t)$.
- (c) Consider the augmented system with state (x, w) , and output e . Show that this system is unobservable and, in fact, undetectable. Note that the car model *is* observable.
- (d) Eliminating the redundancy in the exosystem, design an error feedback output regulator solving the problem. Place the poles of the observer at -10 .
- (e) Find the transfer function of the controller, from e to u .

5. Consider the control system

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

with state $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$. The control objective is to make x approach a circle in the plane parametrized as $(\cos t, \sin t)$. In other words, we want

$$(x_1(t), x_2(t)) \rightarrow (\cos t, -\sin t).$$

- (a) Is the problem solvable? If so, find a full information output regulator solving it.
- (b) Now assume that the system is affected by a constant disturbance d as follows

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} d.$$

Is the problem solvable?