## Problem 1.

/21

When there are multiple choices in the following, select all statements that are true.

- 1. Consider the SISO system  $x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$ ,  $x_k \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If all modes of the system go to zero as  $k \to +\infty$ , then the system is stable but not asymptotically stable.
  - O Assume that  $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\hat{u} = 1$  is an unstable equilibrium. Then, also  $\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\bar{u} = 0$  is unstable.
  - ( ) If all free states are bounded, then the system is asymptotically stable.
- 2. Consider the SISO system  $x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$ ,  $x_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  For every constant input  $u_k = \bar{u} \in \mathbb{R}$  there is an equilibrium state.
  - O If  $x(k) = \phi(k, 0, x_0, 0)$  and  $\tilde{x}(k) = \phi(k, 0, 3x_0, u)$ , then  $\phi(k, 0, 2x_0, u) = \tilde{x}(k) x(k)$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If A = 0 the system is controllable.
- 3. Let  $\Sigma_1$  and  $\Sigma_2$  be two equivalent LTI systems.
  - $\bigcirc$  If  $\Sigma_1$  is stable, then also  $\Sigma_2$  is stable.
  - $\bigcirc$  If  $\Sigma_1$  is asymptotically stable, then  $\Sigma_2$  is exponentially stable.
  - $\bigcirc$  If  $\Sigma_1$  is reachable, then  $\Sigma_2$  is controllable.
- 4. Consider the system  $x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$ ,  $y_k = Cx_k$ ,  $x_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $u_k \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $y_k \in \mathbb{R}^p$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  A state  $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is unobservable if there is an input such that  $\phi(k, 0, \bar{x}, u) = 0$ ,  $\forall k \geq 0$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If the states  $\bar{x}$  and  $\tilde{x}$  are unobservable, then also  $\bar{x} + \tilde{x}$  is unobservable.
  - O Assume that the observability matrix has full rank and  $u_k = 0$ ,  $\forall k \geq 0$ . Then  $y_k = 0, k = 0, 1, \ldots, n$  implies that x(0) = 0.

- 5. Consider the continuous-time system  $\dot{x} = Ax$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If  $\lambda < 0$  is an eigenvalue of A, then, for any sampling period T > 0, the discrete-time system obtained through exact discretization has an eigenvalue  $\tilde{\lambda} < 0$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If all eigenvalues of A are distinct, then also the eigenvalues of  $\hat{A}=e^{AT}$  have the same property,  $\forall T>0$ .
  - $\bigcirc$  If all eigenvalues of A have real part strictly less than -2, there is T>0 such that the discrete-time system obtained through forward Euler discretization is asymptotically stable.
- 6. Let  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\right)$  and  $y = x_1 1$ . Provide the probability density of  $z = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ .

7. Consider the first-order system  $x_{k+1} = x_k + 2u_k$  and the cost  $J = x_2^2 + \sum_{k=0}^1 x_k^2 + 2u_k^2$ . Compute the gain  $K_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  defining the optimal control  $u_1 = -K_1x_1$ .

## Problem 2.

/24

Consider the system  $x_{k+1} = Ax_k + Bu_k$  where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - a & 0 & 0 \\ c & 1 - b & b \\ a & c & a + c \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) For a=0, b=0, and c=1 study the stability of the system.

ii) For a=0, c=0 and  $b\in\mathbb{R}$  the system has an eigenvalue  $\lambda=1$ . Find the values of b such that  $\lambda$  is reachable.

iii) For a=0, b=0, and c=0 compute a change of state coordinates  $T^{-1}\hat{x}=x$  such that the system  $\hat{x}_{k+1}=\hat{A}\hat{x}_k+\hat{B}\hat{u}_k$  is in reachability form. Give the block structure of  $\hat{A}$  and  $\hat{B}$ , and specify the dimension of the zero blocks (do not compute the entries of other blocks).

## Problem 3.

/20

Consider the system

$$x_1^+ = 0.5x_1 + x_2 + u$$
  
 $x_2^+ = x_2$   
 $y = x_1 + x_2$ 

Design a reduced-order observer with zero eigenvalues.

Problem 4.

/20

Consider the system

$$x_1^+ = -x_2$$
  
 $x_2^+ = -x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + u + d$   
 $y = x_1$ 

where  $d(k) \in \mathbb{R}$  is a constant but unknown disturbance. Assume that both states are measured. After verifying the necessary assumptions, design a controller for tracking perfectly a constant reference  $y^o(k) \in \mathbb{R}$  after a finite number of steps. For simplicity, do not solve any subproblem requiring eigenvalue assignment: just state the subproblem and discuss if it can be solved.

Problem 5.

/15

Consider the first-order system

$$x_{k+1} = 2x_k - u_k + w_k \qquad w \sim WGN(0, 1)$$
  

$$y_k = x_k + v_k \qquad v \sim WGN(0, 2)$$
  

$$x_0 \sim N(2, 0.1)$$

1. Assuming that the noise terms are zero, compute the LQ regulator minimizing the cost

$$J = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} Q x_k^2 + R u_k^2, \quad Q = 2, \ R = 1.$$

and the corresponding closed-loop eigenvalue.

2. Compute the steady-state Kalman predictor.

3. Compute the overall output feedback LQG control law minimizing the cost

$$J = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \mathbb{E} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} Q x_k^2 + R u_k^2 \right], \quad Q = 2, \ R = 1.$$

and provide the eigenvalues of the closed-loop system.

4. Assume, as in point 1, that the noise terms are zero. Explain how to modify the optimal control problem in point 1 for guaranteeing that the closed-loop eigenvalue  $\lambda$  verifies  $|\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{4}$ .

5. Assume that  $y_0 = 2$ ,  $y_1 = 3$ , and  $u_0 = u_1 = 0$ . Compute  $E[x_2|y_0, y_1]$ .