



Washington University in St. Louis

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCE

ESE 441 - Control Systems

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Linear change of coordinates

Eigenvalues are invariant

Asymptotic stability is invariant

DC Gain is invariant

Frequency response is invariant

Transformation to simpler form for system equations

Eigenvalue Assignment

Controllability is invariant

Ackermann's Formula

Eigenvalue assignment and Ackermann's Formula for reachable systems

$$\dot{x} = Ax + bu$$

$$\det(sI - A) = s^n + d_1s^{n-1} + \dots + d_n$$

Does there exist a change of coordinates $z = Tx$ such that the control system takes the form

$$\dot{z} = \tilde{A}z + \tilde{b}u$$

where

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -d_n & -d_{n-1} & -d_{n-2} & \dots & -d_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

If so,

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}} = (\tilde{b} \tilde{A}\tilde{b} \dots \tilde{A}^{n-1}\tilde{b}) = T(b \ Ab \dots A^{n-1}b) = TC$$

and

$$T = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}\mathcal{C}^{-1}$$

Suppose $a(s) = s^n + a_1s^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$

is a desired closed-loop characteristic polynomial for $u = -Kx + v$

where $K = (k_n \ k_{n-1} \ \dots \ k_1)$ is to be found.

For \tilde{A}, \tilde{b} this is easy:

$$\tilde{K} = (\tilde{k}_n \ \tilde{k}_{n-1} \ \dots \ \tilde{k}_1) = (a_n - d_n \ a_{n-1} - d_{n-1} \ \dots \ a_1 - d_1)$$

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and therefore

$$Kx = \tilde{K}Tx = \tilde{K}\tilde{C}\tilde{C}^{-1}x$$

leading to Ackermann's formula

$$K = \tilde{K}\tilde{C}\tilde{C}^{-1}$$

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e^{At}

Jordan normal form