

EECS 16B Designing Information Devices and Systems II

Spring 2021 Discussion Worksheet

Discussion 8A

For this discussion, [Note 8](#) is helpful.

1. Proctoring Practice

To prepare for the midterm coming up on **March 15, 2021**, let's take a minute to ensure that the proctoring system will work.

Find the email we sent you with a Zoom link (it should have subject line "[EECS 16B] Personal Zoom Proctoring Link for Exams"), join this meeting, and record yourself for five minutes.

In case something went wrong with your Zoom room, fill out [this form](#) to tell us what went wrong so we can fix it for you.

2. BIBO Stability

Consider a continuous-time scalar real differential equation with known solution

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = ax(t) + bu(t) \quad x(t) = \underbrace{e^{at}x(0)} + \underbrace{\int_0^t e^{a(t-\tau)}bu(\tau) d\tau}$$

Show that if the system has $\text{Re}\{a\} > 0$, then a bounded input can result in an unbounded output (i.e., the system is unstable) for every initial condition $x(0)$.

$$|u(t)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall t$$

$$\text{let } u(t) = \epsilon$$

$$\int_0^t e^{a(t-\tau)} b u(\tau) d\tau = b e^{at} \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} \cdot \epsilon d\tau = b \epsilon e^{at} \cdot \left. \frac{-1}{a} e^{a\tau} \right|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \epsilon e^{at} (1 - e^{-at}) = \frac{b}{a} \epsilon (e^{at} - 1)$$

$$a = \text{Re}\{a\} + j \text{Im}\{a\}$$

$$= \frac{b}{a} \epsilon \left(\underbrace{e^{\text{Re}\{a\} \cdot t}}_{\rightarrow \infty} e^{j \text{Im}\{a\} t} - 1 \right)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{e^{at}}_{\rightarrow \infty} x(0) + \frac{b}{a} \epsilon \left(\underbrace{e^{at}}_{\rightarrow \infty} - 1 \right)$$

$\therefore x(t)$ is unbounded

3. Changing behavior through feedback

In this question, we discuss how feedback control can be used to change the effective behavior of a system.

(a) Consider the scalar system:

$$x[t+1] = 0.9x[t] + u[t] + w[t] \quad (1)$$

where $u[t]$ is the control input we get to apply based on the current state and $w[t]$ is the external disturbance, each at time t .

Is the system stable? If $|w[t]| \leq \epsilon$, what can you say about $|x[t]|$ at all times t if you further assume that $u[t] = 0$ and the initial condition $x[0] = 0$? How big can $|x[t]|$ get?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |0.9| < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Stable} \\
 x[t] &= \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} 0.9^{t-k-1} w[k] \\
 |x[t]| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} 0.9^{t-k-1} w[k] \right| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} 0.9^{t-k-1} |w[k]| \leq \epsilon \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} 0.9^{t-k-1} \\
 &= \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{1-0.9} = 10\epsilon \quad \text{in limit, } |x[t]| \leq 10\epsilon
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Suppose that we decide to choose a control law $u[t] = kx[t]$ to apply in feedback. For what values of λ can you get the system to behave like:

$$x[t+1] = \lambda x[t] + w[t] \quad (2)$$

How would you pick k ?

(Note: In this case, $w[t]$ can be thought of like another input to the system, except we can't control it.)

(Note: In lecture we call this term f – for feedback – instead of k , but we use k here since it's a more traditional notation for feedback, and also lowercase f is confused with functions.)

$$x[t+1] = 0.9x[t] + kx[t] + w[t] = (0.9 + k)x[t] + w[t]$$

$$\lambda = 0.9 + k$$

$$k = \lambda - 0.9$$

(c) For the previous part, which k would you choose to minimize how big $|x[t]|$ can get?

$$|w[t]| \leq \epsilon \quad x[t+1] = \lambda x[t] + w[t]$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$k = -0.9$$

(d) What if instead of a 0.9, we had a 3 in the original eq. (1). What, if anything, would change?

$$x[t+1] = 3x[t] + u[t] + w[t]$$

$$|3| > 1 \Rightarrow \text{unstable}$$

$$K = \lambda - 3$$

(e) Now suppose that we have a vector-valued system with a vector-valued control:

$$\vec{x}[t+1] = A\vec{x}[t] + B\vec{u}[t] + \vec{w}[t] \quad (3)$$

where we further assume that B is an invertible square matrix.

Suppose we decide to apply linear feedback control using a square matrix F so we choose $\vec{u}[t] = F\vec{x}[t]$.

For what values of matrix G can you get the system to behave like:

$$\vec{x}[t+1] = G\vec{x}[t] + \vec{w}[t]? \quad (4)$$

How would you pick F given knowledge of A, B and the desired goal dynamics G ?

$$x[t+1] = Ax[t] + BFx[t] + w[t]$$

$$= (A + BF)x[t] + w[t]$$

$$A + BF = G$$

$$F = B^{-1}(G - A)$$

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