## **Predictive Control - Homework 1**

## Department of Automatic Control, LTH

In this homework exercise we recapitulate theory for discrete time signals and systems in assignments 1-2. Recursive Least square estimation (RLS) is treated in assignment 3. The exercise also gives the opportunity to practice Julia/Matlab/Simulink. E-mail your solutions in pdf-format to marcus.greiff@control.lth.se. Attach any code you might have used. Include figures in the pdf report, and verify that any included code is formatted such that copy-paste works (not always the case when using mcode.sty).

1. Provide a discrete-time state space representation of the system

$$G(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2}.$$
(1)

- **a.** Do the calculations by hand, with a parametric sample period h.
- **b.** Do the calculations using Julia/Matlab, with sample period h = 0.1.
- **c.** How does the sampling period affect the result, and what would be a reasonable sampling time to choose in this case?
- 2. This problem concerns the notion of stability for discrete-time systems.
  - **a.** Give the transfer function H(z) from r to y of the positive feedback interconnection in Figure 1, where  $H_1(z) = z+2$ ,  $H_2(z) = (z^2+2z+1)^{-1}$  and  $H_3(z) = 3z(z+2)^{-1}$ .
  - **b.** Where are the poles of the closed loop pulse transfer function H(z) located? Given the location of the poles, would you say that the system is unstable, marginally stable or asymptotically stable? Plot the response y when r is a step function to support your stability claim.



Figure 1 Interconnection in assignment 2.

- 3. In this problem we will implement and investigate an RLS scheme.
  - **a.** Use Julia/Matlab/Simulink to demonstrate RLS identification of  $\Theta = [a \ b]^T$  for  $y_k = ay_{k-1} + bu_{k-1} + w_k$ , where  $w_k$  is a Gaussian white noise.
  - **b.** Comment on the choice of input signal and how it affects the result.
  - **c.** Give an interpretation of what the covariance matrix  $\mathbf{P}_k$  in the RLS scheme is. How does the initial value of  $\mathbf{P}_0$  affect the estimate of  $\Theta$ ?
  - **d.** Assume *a* is time varying, how can the method be modified to identify *a*? How do you use information about variations in *a* to tune our algorithm?