

Fall 2007

線性系統 Linear Systems

Chapter 01 Information & Introduction

Feng-Li Lian

NTU-EE

Sep07 – Jan08

Materials used in these lecture notes are adopted from
“Linear System Theory & Design,” 3rd. Ed., by C.-T. Chen (1999)

Syllabus

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NTUEE-LS1-Intro-2

▪ Lecture Information:

- Time: 9:10am-12noon, Tuesdays
- Room: EE-MD231
- Webpage: <http://cc.ee.ntu.edu.tw/~fengli/Teaching/LinearSystems/>

▪ Instructor:

- 連豐力 (Feng-Li Lian),
- Office: EE-MD717
- E-mail: fengli@ntu.edu.tw, Phone: 02-3366-3606

▪ Teaching Assistant:

- To be determined

▪ Grading:

- Homework (30%) due in class, no late homework is accepted
- Midterm exam (20+20%) on 10/23 and 11/27
- Final exam (30%) on 1/15

▪ Textbook:

- Linear System Theory & Design, 3rd. Ed., by C.-T. Chen (1999)

■ Homework Rules:

- No late homework will be graded!!!
- 請註明：作業次別，姓名，學號，系級，日期
- Problems
 - End-of-Chapter Problems
 - Special Problems

■ Exam Rules:

- 1-hour (midterm) & 2-hour (final) exam
- Closed books and notes
- No calculators are required
- Coverage
 - Lecture notes: 1/3
 - End of Chapter Problems: 1/3
 - Special Problems: 1/3

What is Linear Systems about? – 1

■ In Algebra:

$$a x = b$$

■ In Linear Algebra:

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{B}$$

- In Differential Equation:

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \dot{x}(t) = a x(t)$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) =$$

- In Differential Equations:

$$\dot{x}(t) = a x(t) + b u(t)$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) =$$

- In Linear Systems:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u}(t)$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t_0) = \mathbf{x}_0$$

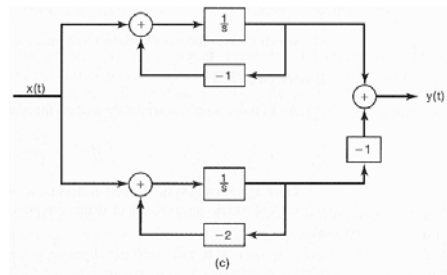
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}(t) =$$

Key Ingredients in Linear Systems

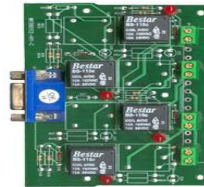
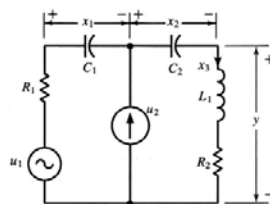
- Linear Algebra:

- Differential Equations

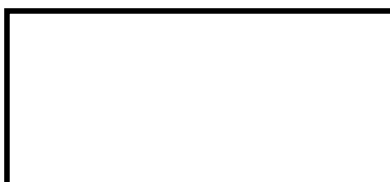
- Signals and Systems



$$2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3x(t) = 5u(t)$$



Analysis & Design Philosophy of Engineering Systems

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NTUEE-LS1-Intro-10

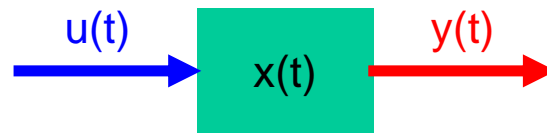
- **Mathematics, Statistics:**
 - Differential Equations, Linear Algebra, Probability, Stochastic Processes

- **Physics, Chemistry:**
 - Electronics, Electrical Circuits, Electromagnetics, Dynamics, Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer

- **Linear v.s. Nonlinear**

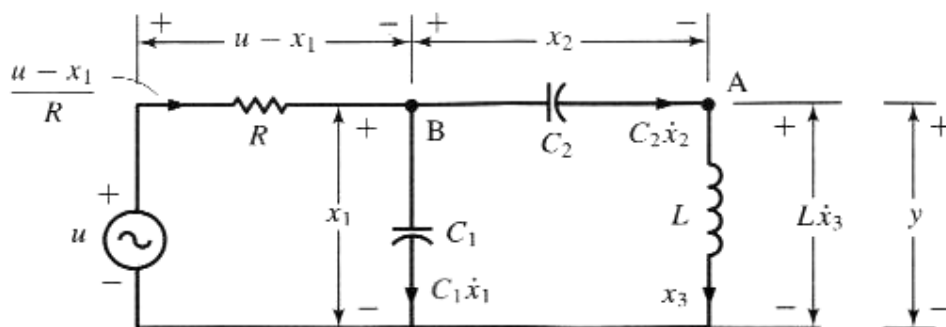
- **Stability**
- **Controllability**
- **Observability**
- **Performance**
- **Robustness**

- **Hardware vs Software**
- **Optimization vs Control**
 - Optimal Control, Robust Control, Adaptive Control, Nonlinear Control



- Input-Output Model
- State-Space Model

An RLC Electrical Circuit – 1



At node **A**: $C_2 \dot{x}_2 = x_3$

At node **B**: $\frac{u - x_1}{R} = C_1 \dot{x}_1 + C_2 \dot{x}_2$

At **RHS** loop: $L \dot{x}_3 = x_1 - x_2$ $y = L \dot{x}_3$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y}(s) = \hat{G}(s) \hat{u}(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/RC_1 & 0 & -1/RC_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/C_2 \\ 1/L & -1/L & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1/RC_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

• Let $\mathbf{x} := \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}u$$

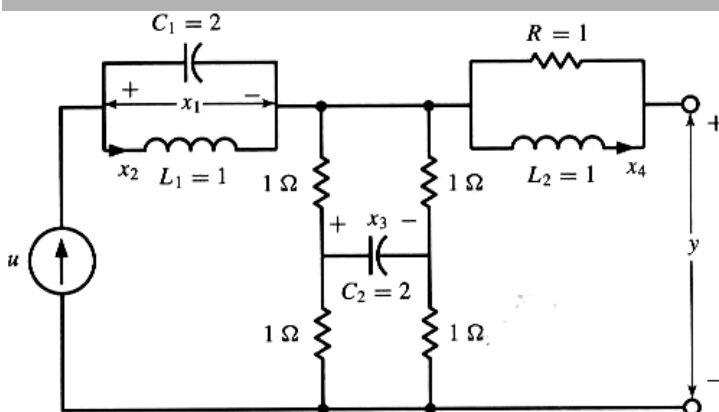
• $y = L\dot{x}_3 = x_1 - x_2 = [1 \ -1 \ 0]\mathbf{x} + 0 \cdot u$

$$\Rightarrow y = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}u$$

• In general, $\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)u(t)$

$$y(t) = \mathbf{C}(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}(t)u(t)$$

Another RLC Electrical Circuit



$$\mathbf{x} := \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

•
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \mathbf{A}(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{B}(t)u(t) \\ y(t) = \mathbf{C}(t)\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{D}(t)u(t) \end{cases}$$

- Solution
- Stability
- Controllability
- Observability
- Minimal Form
- State Feedback
- State Estimation

Course Outline

- Mathematical Description of Systems (Ch 02)
- Linear Algebra (Ch 03)
- State-Space Solutions and Realizations (Ch 04)
- Stability (Ch 05)
- Controllability & Observability (Ch 06)
- Minimal Realization (Ch 07)
- State Feedback and State Estimation (Ch 08)