

## Systems Theory (Module 2 — code 202200238)

Date: 24-01-2025  
Time: 13:45–16:45 (till 12:30 for students with special rights)  
Place: TL-3138  
Course coordinator: Gjerrit Meinsma  
Allowed aids during test: None

1. Consider the differential equation

$$y^{(4)}(t) + 2y^{(3)}(t) + 5y^{(2)}(t) = u(t).$$

- (a) Determine all real homogeneous solutions  $y(t)$ .
- (b) Now let  $u(t) = 10t$ . Determine all real solutions  $y(t)$  of the above DE.

2. What is the definition of *time constant* of an asymptotically stable DE  $y^{(1)}(t) + p_0y(t) = 0$ ?

3. For which  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  is  $\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + c$  asymptotically stable?

4. Let  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  and

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Is the system  $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$  asymptotically stable?
- (b) Determine  $e^{At}$ .

5. Determine a state representation  $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$ ,  $y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$  of the differential equation

$$y^{(2)}(t) - 3y^{(1)}(t) + y(t) = u^{(2)}(t) - 4u^{(1)}(t).$$

6. Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . Consider

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t),$$

$$y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x(t).$$

- For which  $\alpha$ 's is the system controllable?
- Determine the reachable subspace.
- For which  $\alpha$ 's is the system observable?
- For which  $\alpha$ 's is the system detectable?
- Take  $\alpha = 1$ . Determine the state feedback  $u = -Fx$  that places the two eigenvalues of  $A - BF$  at  $-1$  and  $-3$ .

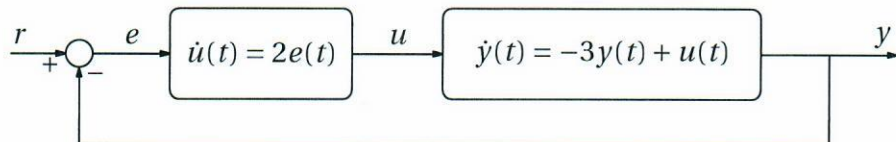
7. Three questions.

- What is the definition of an *observable* system?
- The method of *variations of constants* can also be used for time-varying DE's such as

$$\dot{y}(t) + ty(t) = t.$$

Write  $y(t)$  as  $y(t) = c(t)e^{-t^2/2}$  and use it to determine all differentiable solutions of this DE.

- Consider the following closed-loop system



Here,  $r(t)$  is some given function, and  $e(t) := r(t) - y(t)$ . Suppose that  $r(t)$  is constant:  $r(t) = r_0$ . Show that  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = r_0$ .

problem:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
points:	2+4	1	2	1+6	2	2+2+2+3+2	2+3+2

Exam grade:  $1 + 9p/36$ .