

1. Uncontrollability

Recall that, for a n -dimensional, discrete-time linear system to be controllable, we require that the controllability matrix $\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{n-1}B & A^{n-2}B & \dots & AB & B \end{bmatrix}$ to be rank n .

Consider the following discrete-time system with the given initial state:

$$\vec{x}[i+1] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}[i] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u[i] \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{x}[0] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

(a) **Is the system controllable?**

(b) **Show that we can write the i th state as**

$$\vec{x}[i] = \begin{bmatrix} 2^i \\ -3x_1[i-1] + x_3[i-1] \\ x_2[i-1] + 2u[i-1] \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Is it possible to reach $\vec{x}[\ell] = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ for some ℓ ? If so, for what input sequence $u[i]$ up to $i = \ell - 1$?

(c) Is it possible to reach $\vec{x}[\ell] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ for some ℓ ? For what input sequence $u[i]$ for $i = 0$ to $i = \ell - 1$?

HINT: Use the result for $\vec{x}[i]$ from the previous part.

(d) Find the set of all $\vec{x}[2]$, given that you are free to choose any $u[0]$ and $u[1]$.

Contributors:

- Anish Muthali.
- Titan Yuan.
- Kareem Ahmad.
- Neelesh Ramachandran.