

[FRTN65] Exercise 13: Identification of linear dynamical systems

Exercise 13-2

a) Just plug in $x = T\bar{x}$ and $\dot{x} = T\dot{\bar{x}}$ in the equation $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ and $y = Cx + Du$ and identify the new matrices $\bar{A}, \bar{B}, \bar{C}, \bar{D}$.

b) Plugging in the transformed matrices in the formulas for the Gramians gives

$$\bar{P} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (T^{-1}AT)^k (T^{-1}B)(T^{-1}B)^T ((T^{-1}AT)^T)^k = T^{-1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k B B^T A^{Tk} \right) T = T^{-1} P T$$

and similarly for $\bar{Q} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\bar{A}^k)^T \bar{C}^T \bar{C} \bar{A}^k = \dots = T^T Q T$.

c) With $P = R R^T$ and $R^T Q R = U \Sigma^2 U^T$ and the transformation $T = R U \Sigma^{-1/2}$ we get

$$\bar{P} = T^{-1} P T^{-T} = \Sigma^{1/2} U^T R^{-1} R R^T R^{-T} U \Sigma^{1/2} = \Sigma$$

using that $U^T U = I$. Similarly, we get

$$\bar{Q} = T^T Q T = \Sigma^{-1/2} U^T R^T Q R U \Sigma^{-1/2} = \Sigma^{-1/2} U^T U \Sigma^2 U^T U \Sigma^{-1/2} = \Sigma$$