

Model Reduction Homework Sheet 1.

The problems will be discussed in the exercise on Thursday, April 18.

Problem 1: Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ be given. Show the following statements:

- The ODE $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$ is asymptotically stable, if and only if $\Lambda(A) \subset \mathbb{C}^-$.
- The ODE $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t)$ is (Lyapunov) stable (i. e., $x(\cdot)$ remains bounded for all initial conditions), if and only if $\Lambda(A) \subset \mathbb{C}^- \cup i\mathbb{R}$ and the eigenvalues on the imaginary axis are semi-simple (i. e., they only have Jordan blocks of size at most 1×1).

Hint: Transform A to Jordan canonical form and consider the matrix exponential.

Problem 2: Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ be given. Show that the following statements are equivalent:

- The pair (A, B) is controllable.
- It holds that $\text{rank} [\lambda I_n - A \quad B] = n$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.
- It holds that $\text{rank} [B \quad AB \quad A^2B \quad \dots \quad A^{n-1}B] = n$.
- It holds that $v^T B \neq 0$ for all (right) eigenvectors $v \in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}$ of A^T .

Hint: An input connecting two vectors $x(t_0) = x_0$ and $x(t_f) = x_f$ in state space is given by

$$u(t) = B^T e^{A^T(t-t_0)} P(t_0, t_f)^{-1} (x_f - e^{A(t_f-t_0)} x_0),$$

where

$$P(t_0, t_f) = \int_{t_0}^{t_f} e^{A(t-t_0)} B B^T e^{A^T(t-t_0)} dt,$$

and it can be shown that controllability is equivalent to invertibility of $P(t_0, t_f)$.

Problem 3: For asymptotically stable A ($\Lambda(A) \subset \mathbb{C}^-$) define the infinite controllability Gramian

$$P = \int_0^\infty e^{At} B B^T e^{A^T t} dt.$$

Show that:

- The matrix P is the solution of the Lyapunov equation

$$AP + PA^T = -BB^T. \tag{1}$$

- The matrix P solving (1) is symmetric and positive semi-definite.
- The pair (A, B) is controllable, if and only if $P > 0$.

Problem 4: Check the following systems for controllability:

$$\text{a) } \dot{x}(t) = x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t);$$

$$\text{b) } \dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 1 \\ -\alpha_0 & -\alpha_1 & \dots & \dots & -\alpha_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t).$$