

**On the occasion of Sagar's 60-th**





**PARAMETRIZATION**  
**of**  
**STABILIZING CONTROLLERS**

**Jan Willems, K.U. Leuven, Flanders, Belgium**

**&**

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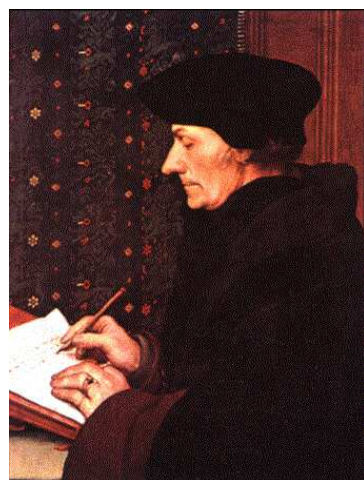
**January 7, 2008**







**Adrianus VI**  
**1459–1523**



**Erasmus**  
**1469–1536**



**de la Vallée Poussin**  
**1866–1962**



**Lemaître**  
**1894–1966**

# Reminders



# Linear time-invariant differential systems

## Rational symbols

**LTIDS** are **defined** in terms of **polynomial** symbols

$$R \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0 \quad R \in \mathbb{R} [\xi]^{\bullet \times w}$$

(behavior  $\mathcal{B} :=$  the  $\mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w)$  solutions)



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$$G \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0 \quad G \in \mathbb{R}(\xi)^{\bullet \times w}$$

**Behavior** := the set of solutions of

$$Q \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0 \quad Q \in \mathbb{R} [\xi]^{\bullet \times w}$$

where  $G = P^{-1}Q$ ,  $P, Q \in \mathbb{R} [\xi]^{\bullet \times \bullet}$ ,  $P$  and  $Q$  left coprime

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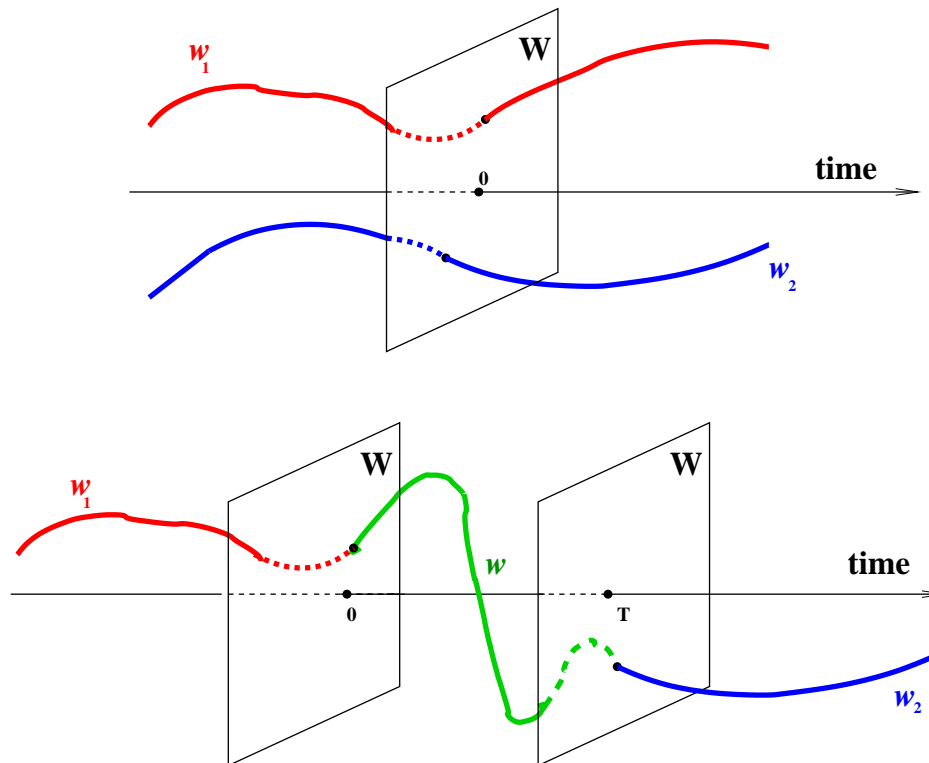
**This added flexibility  $\rightsquigarrow$  better results in certain problems, e.g. parametrization of the set of stabilizing controllers**

# **Controllability c.s.**

# Controllability and stabilizability

$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **controllable**  $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\forall w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{B}, \exists T \geq 0$  and  $w \in \mathcal{B}$  such that ...

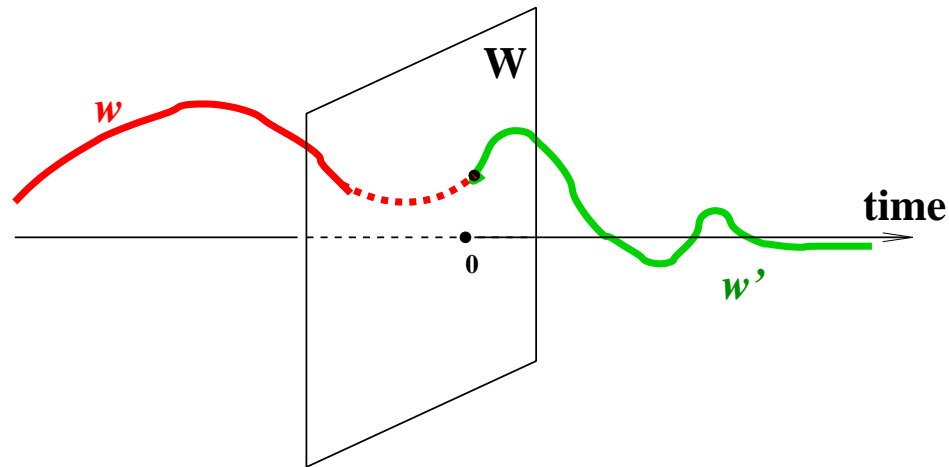


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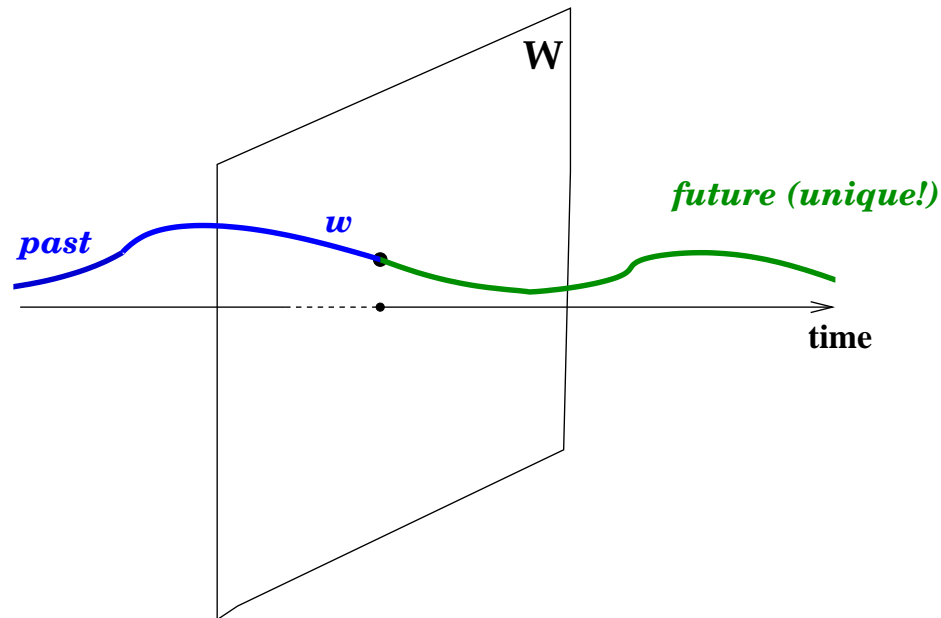
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$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **controllable**  $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **stabilizable**  $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **autonomous**  $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\forall w_- \in \mathcal{B}_-, \exists$  (!)  $w_+ \in \mathcal{B}_+$  such that ...



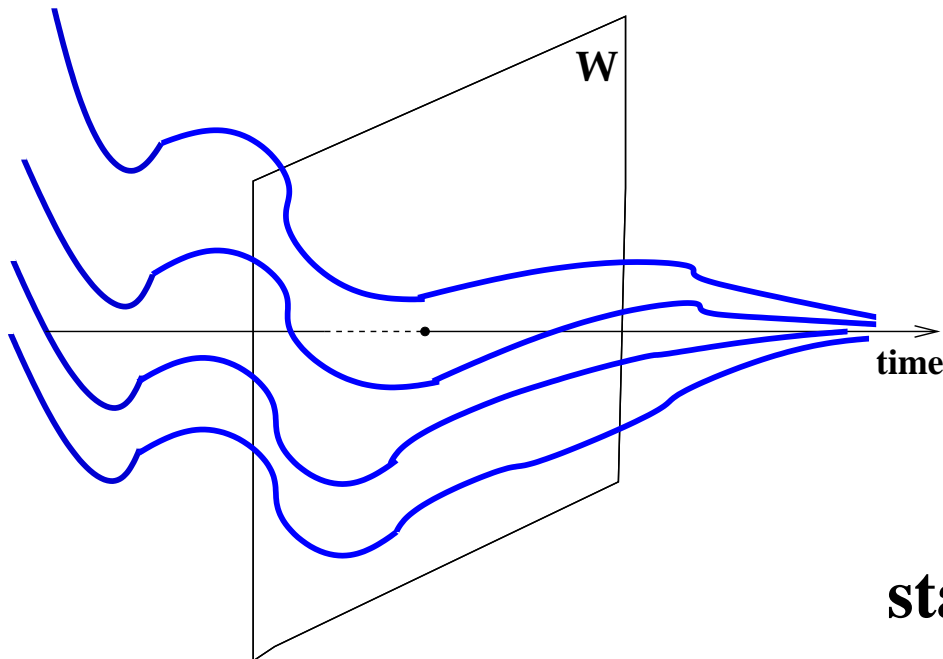
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$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **autonomous**  $:\Leftrightarrow$

$\mathcal{B}$  is said to be **stable**  $:\Leftrightarrow \llbracket w \in \mathcal{B} \rrbracket \Rightarrow \llbracket w(t) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty \rrbracket$

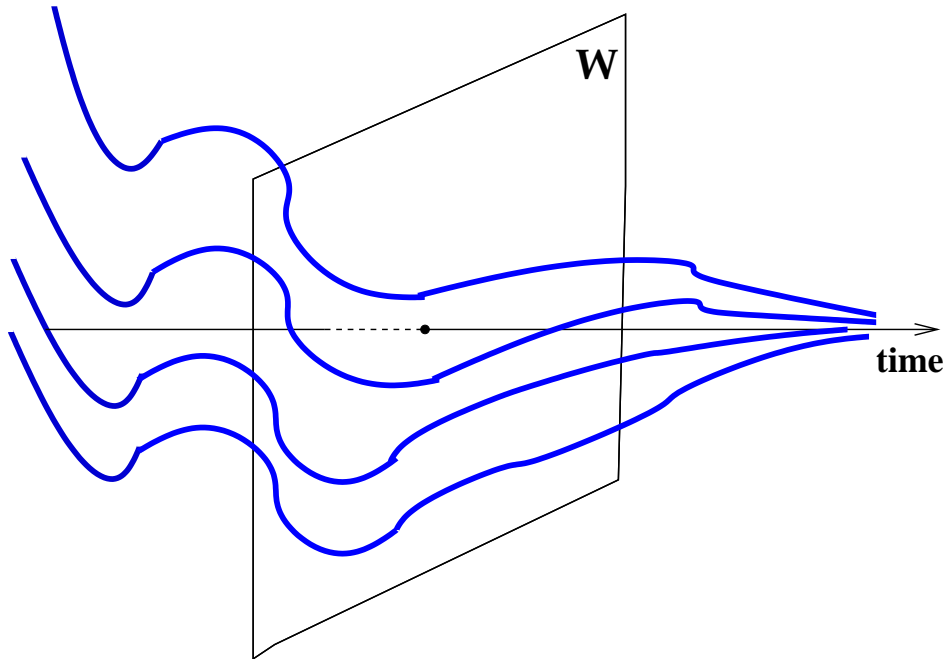


**stable  $\Rightarrow$  autonomous**



# Stability

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Stability in the sense of **Lyapunov**



# $\mathbb{R}(\xi)$ and some of its subrings

# Relevant rings

**Field of (real) rationals**

**Subrings of interest**

**polynomials**

**proper rationals**

**stable rationals**

**proper stable rationals**

## Relevant rings

**unimodularity**  $:\Leftrightarrow$  invertibility in the ring

Field of (real) rationals      **nonzero**

Subrings of interest

polynomials      **nonzero constant**

proper rationals      **biproper**

stable rationals      **miniphase**

proper stable rationals      **biproper & miniphase**

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unimodularity of square matrices over rings

$\Leftrightarrow$  determinant **unimodular**

left primeness of matrices over rings

$:\Leftrightarrow \left[ \left[ F = UF' \right] \Rightarrow \left[ U \text{ unimodular} \right] \right]$

# Representability

The LTIDS  $\mathcal{B}$  admits a representation that is **left prime** over

- **rationals: always**
- **proper rationals: always**
- **stable rationals: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is stabilizable**
- **proper stable rationals: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is stabilizable**
- **polynomials: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is controllable**

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- **stable rationals: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is stabilizable**
- **proper stable rationals: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is stabilizable**

$\mathcal{B}$  **stabilizable**  $\Leftrightarrow \exists G$ , matrix of rational functions, such that

- $\mathcal{B} = \text{kernel} \left( G \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) \right)$
- $G$  is proper (no poles at  $\infty$ )
- $G^\infty := \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} G(\lambda)$  has full row rank (no zeros at  $\infty$ )
- $G$  has no poles in  $\mathbb{C}_+ := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{real}(\lambda) \geq 0\}$
- $G(\lambda)$  has full row rank  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}_+$  (no zeros in  $\mathbb{C}_+$ )

## Representability

The LTIDS  $\mathcal{B}$  admits a representation that is **left prime** over

• **polynomials: iff  $\mathcal{B}$  is controllable**

$\mathcal{B}$  **controllable**  $\Leftrightarrow \exists R$ , matrix of polynomials, such that

- (i)  $\mathcal{B} = \text{kernel} \left( R \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) \right)$
- (ii)  $R(\lambda)$  **full row rank**  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$



# Preliminaries

# Unimodular completion

## Unimodular completion lemma

Let  $G$  be a matrix over one of our rings  
(polynomial, proper rat., stable rat., proper stable rat.).

¿ Does there exist a **unimodular completion**  $G'$   
i.e. a matrix  $G'$  over that same ring such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} G \\ G' \end{bmatrix}$$

is unimodular (determinant is invertible in the ring) ?

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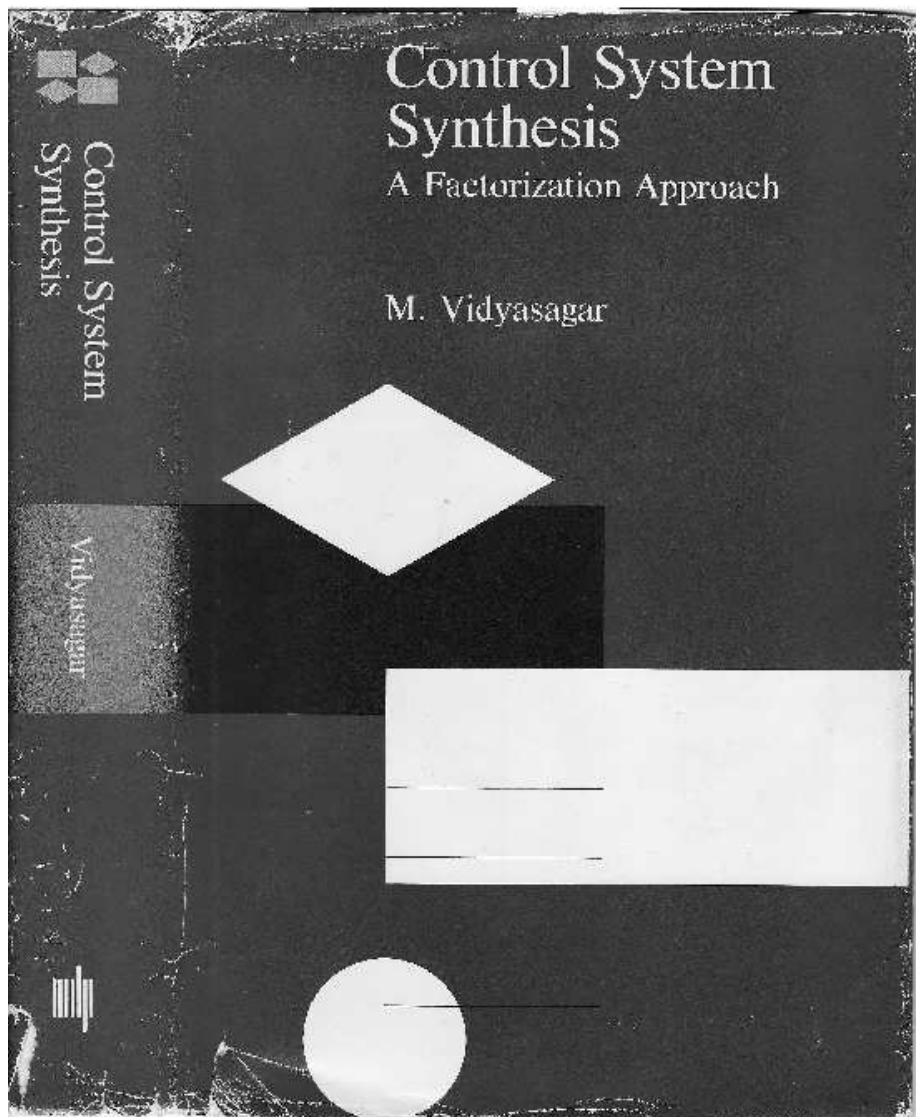
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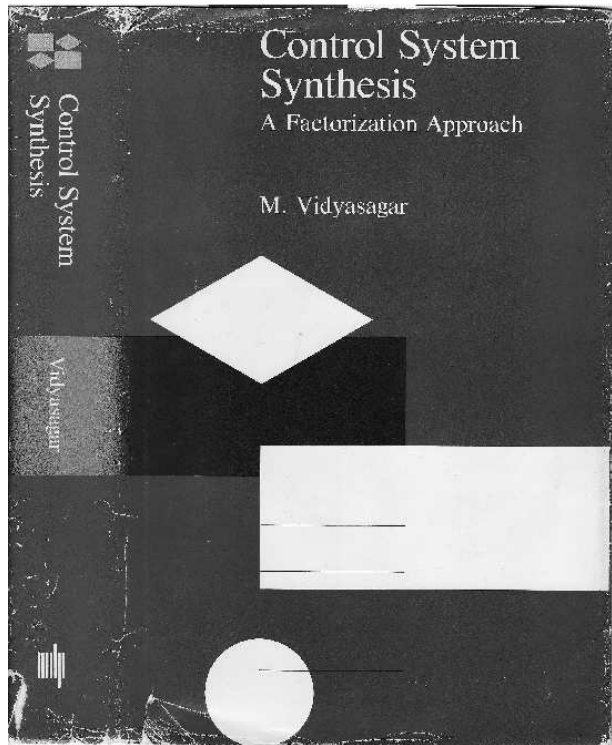
$$\begin{bmatrix} G \\ G' \end{bmatrix}$$

is unimodular (determinant is invertible in the ring)

**if and only if**

$G$  is **left prime** over the ring !





**Work and problems posed by  
Kučera, Youla c.s., Desoer c.s., Sontag & Khargonekar,  
Francis, e.m.a.**

# Unimodular completion lemma

**$G$ : 1 row, 2 columns**

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$G = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \end{bmatrix} \quad G' = \begin{bmatrix} -y & x \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} G \\ G' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \\ -y & x \end{bmatrix}$$



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determinant =  $px + qy$ ,      **unimodularity**  $\Leftrightarrow$   $px + qy = 1$

**solvable for  $x, y \Leftrightarrow p$  &  $q$  coprime  $\Leftrightarrow G = \begin{bmatrix} p & q \end{bmatrix}$  left prime**

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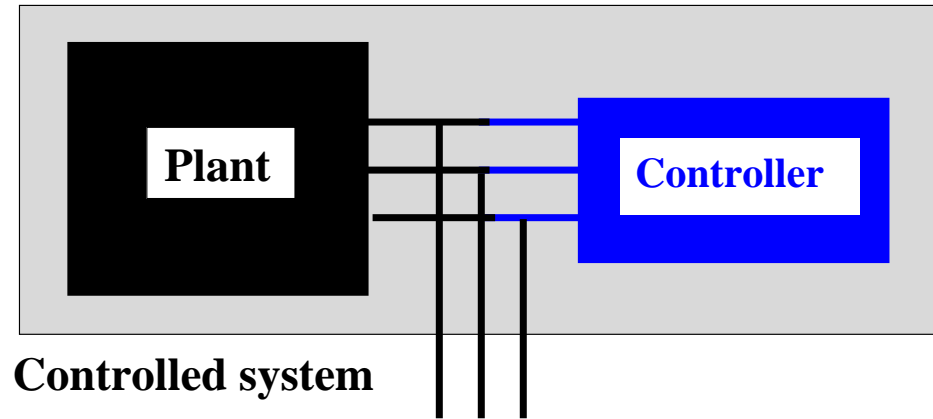
Our rings are **Hermite rings**



$G$  left prime  $\Leftrightarrow$  unimodularly completable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists H : GH = I \Leftrightarrow \dots$

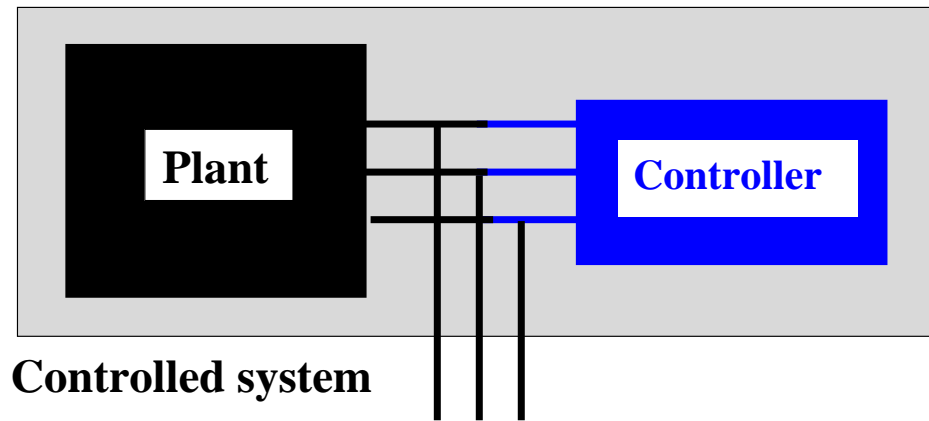
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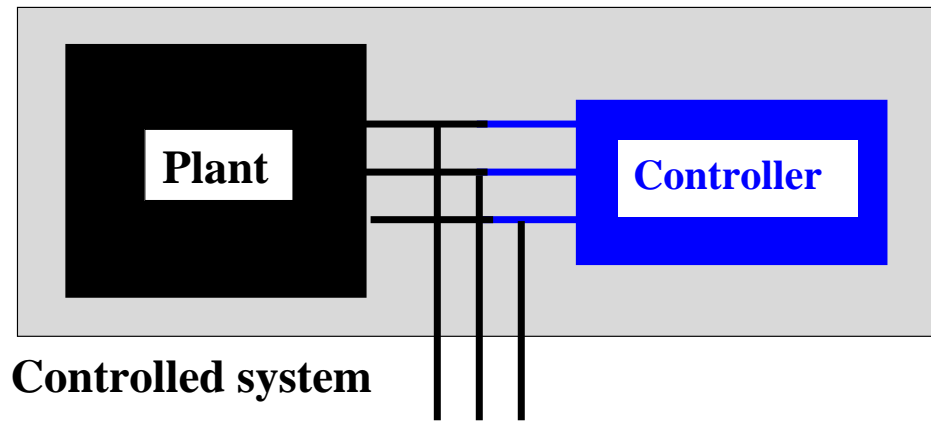
$[\mathcal{C}$  is **stabilizing**]  $:\Leftrightarrow$   $[\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}$  is stable]

$\Leftrightarrow$   $[[w \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}] \Rightarrow [w(t) \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } t \rightarrow \infty]]$

$[\mathcal{C}$  is **deadbeat**]  $:\Leftrightarrow$   $[\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C} = \{0\}]$

$\Leftrightarrow$   $[w \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}] \Rightarrow [w = 0]$

# Control



Plant  $\mathcal{P}$ , controller  $\mathcal{C}$ , controlled system  $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}$

[[ $\mathcal{C}$  is a **regular** controller]]  $\Leftrightarrow$  [[ $\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w)$ ]]

[[ $\mathcal{C}$  is a **superregular** controller]]  $\Leftrightarrow$  in addition,

[[ $\forall w \in \mathcal{P}, \forall w' \in \mathcal{C} \exists v$  such that  $w \wedge_0 v, w' \wedge_0 v \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}$ ]]

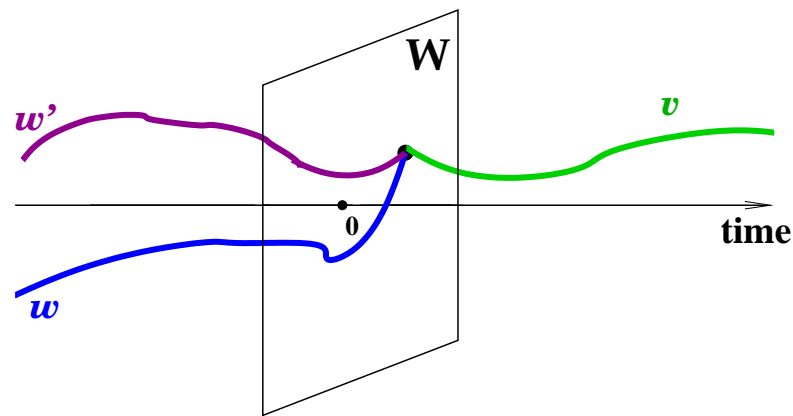
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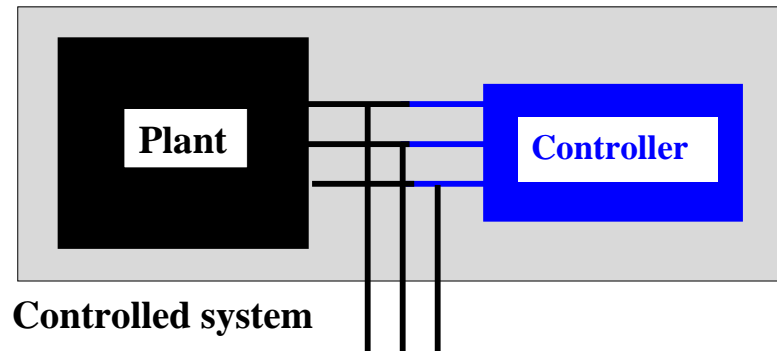


# Regular & superregular

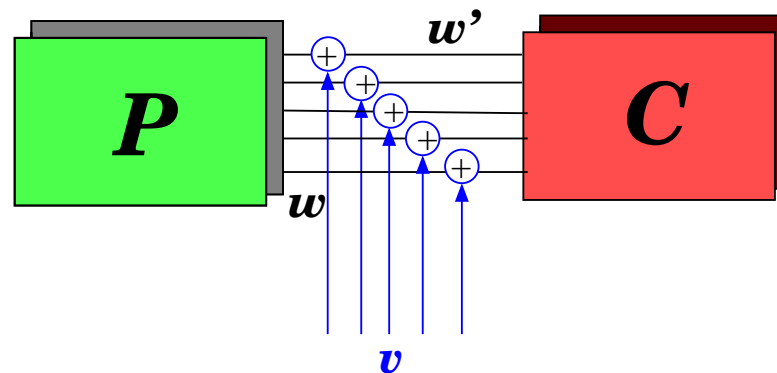




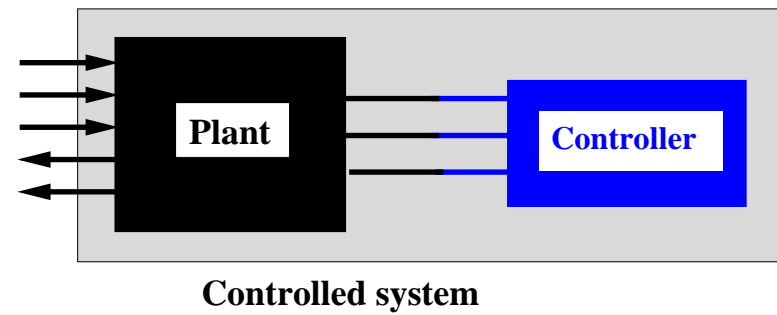
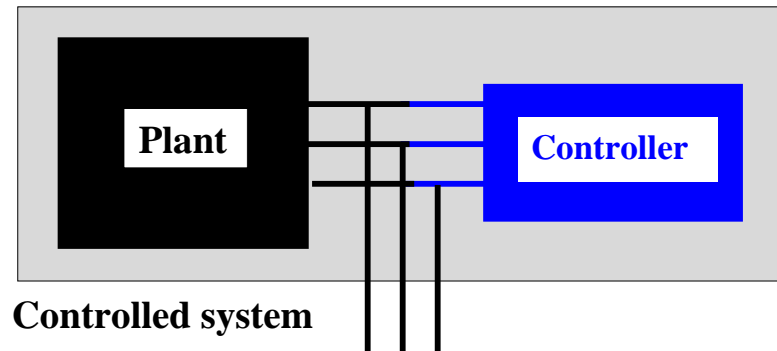
# Regular controller



$\forall v \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w) \exists w \in \mathcal{P}$  and  $w' \in \mathcal{C}$  such that  $v = w + w'$

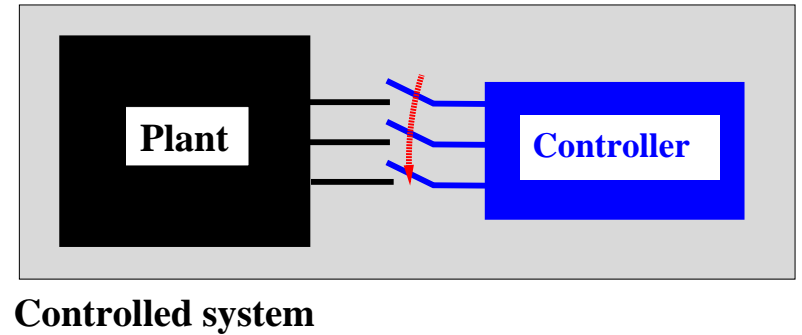
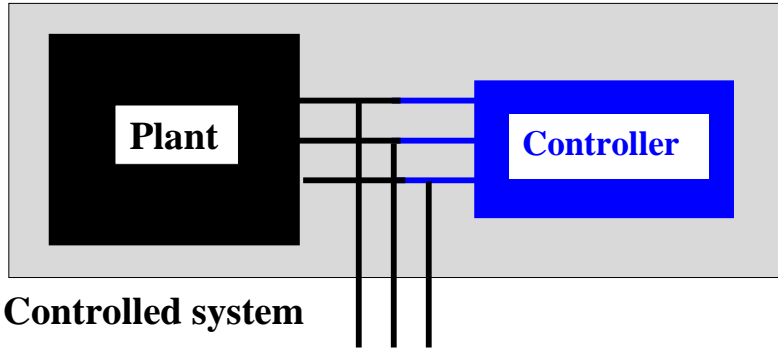


# Regular controller



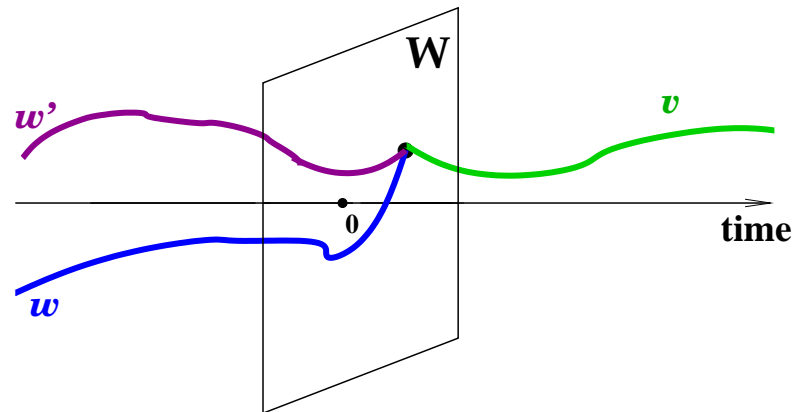
**regular  $\Rightarrow$  exogenous inputs unchanged after control**

# Superregular controllers



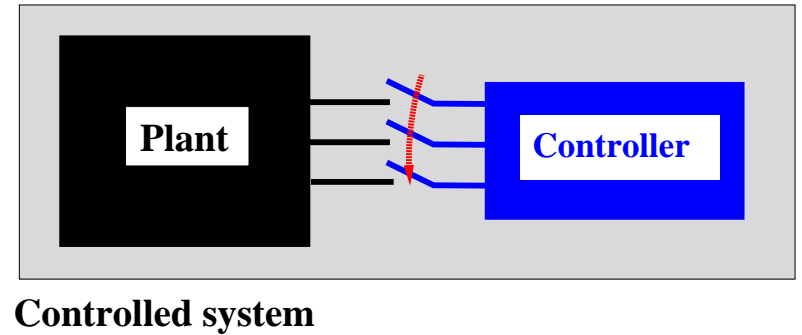
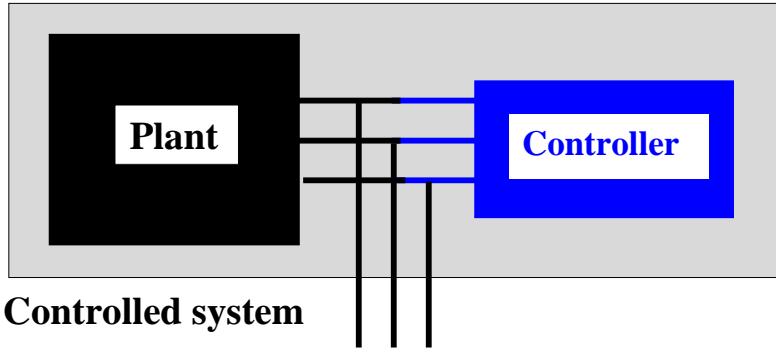
superregular  $\Rightarrow$  controller can be engaged at any time

$$\forall w \in \mathcal{P}, \forall w' \in \mathcal{C} \exists v \text{ such that } w \wedge_0 v, w' \wedge_0 v \in \mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}$$



Interc'ions requiring 'state preparation'  $\Rightarrow$  not superregular

# Superregular controllers



**Usual feedback controllers are superregular**

**PID controllers are regular, but not superregular**

**Controllers that are regular, but not superregular, relevant:  
control is interconnection, not just signal processing**

## Cardinalities

Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be a LTIDS. Define

$p(\mathcal{B}) :=$  number of output components

$=$  number of system equations  $= \text{rank}(R) = \text{rank}(G)$

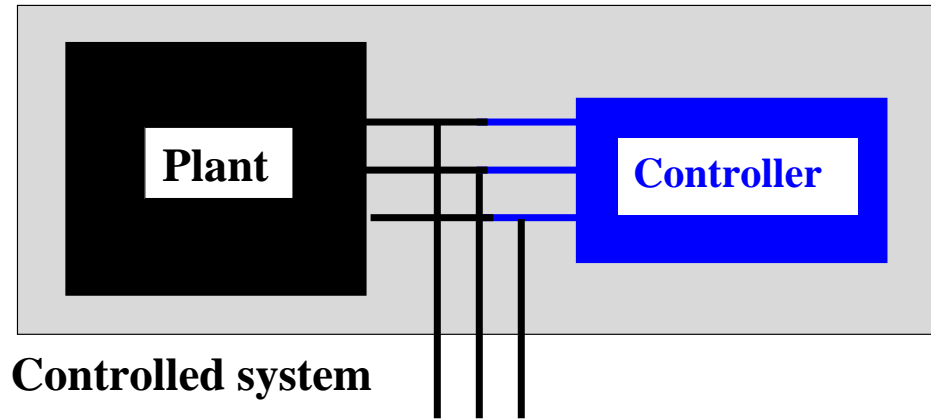
$n(\mathcal{B}) :=$  number of state components

$=$  dimension of state space  $=$  McMillan degree

$m(\mathcal{B}) :=$  number of (free) input components

$= w(\mathcal{B}) - p(\mathcal{B})$

## (Super)regular & cardinalities



Plant  $\mathcal{P}$ , controller  $\mathcal{C}$ , controlled system  $\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mathcal{C} \text{ is a regular controller} \rrbracket &: \Leftrightarrow \llbracket \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{C} \rrbracket = \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^w) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \llbracket p(\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}) = p(\mathcal{P}) + p(\mathcal{C}) \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mathcal{C} \text{ is a superregular controller} \rrbracket \\ &: \Leftrightarrow \text{in addition, } \llbracket n(\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{C}) = n(\mathcal{P}) + n(\mathcal{C}) \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

# **Existence of stabilizing controllers**

# Existence

## Proposition

$\mathcal{P}$  is stabilizable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a regular stabilizing controller

$\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a superregular stabilizing controller



# Existence

## Proposition

$\mathcal{P}$  is stabilizable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a regular stabilizing controller  
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a superregular stabilizing controller

$\mathcal{P}$  is controllable  $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  a regular deadbeat controller  
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$  pole placement ...

$\nexists$  a controller that is superregular & deadbeat!

# Parametrization of controllers

## Parametrization of regular stabilizing controllers

Start with  $G \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$  a (rational symbol based) representation of the plant

Assume  $G$  left prime over ring of stable rational functions.  
Iff the plant is stabilizable, such a  $G$  exists.

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$\Rightarrow \exists G'$  such that  $\begin{bmatrix} G \\ G' \end{bmatrix}$  is unimodular over stable rat. f'ns.

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Par'ion of regular stabilizing controllers  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

$$C = F_1 G + F_2 G'$$

$F_1$  free over stable rationals,  $F_2$  unimodular over stable rat.

# Parametrization of superregular stabilizing controllers

Start with  $G \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$  a (rational symbol based) representation of the plant

Assume  **$G$  left prime** over proper stable rational functions.  
If the plant is stabilizable, such a  $G$  exists.

$\Rightarrow \exists G'$  such that  $\begin{bmatrix} G \\ G' \end{bmatrix}$  is unimodular over proper stable rat.

Par'ion of superregular stabilizing controllers  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

$$C = F_1 G + F_2 G'$$

$F_1$  **free** over proper st. rat.,  $F_2$  **unimodular** over pr. st. rat.

## Parametrization of regular deadbeat controllers

$R \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$  a (polynomial symbol based) repr. of the plant.

Assume  $R$  left prime over ring of polynomials.

If the plant is controllable, such an  $R$  exists.

$\Rightarrow \exists R'$  such that  $\begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix}$  is unimodular as a polynomial matrix.

Parametrization of regular deadbeat controllers  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

$$C = FR + R'$$

$F$  free over polynomial matrices.

## Simplification

If we consider controllers 'equivalent' if they have the same controllable part ( $\cong$  same transfer function)

Par'tion of stabilizing (super)regular controllers  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

$$C = FG + G'$$

$F$  free over (proper) stable rational.



## Parametrization of regular stabilizing controllers

Start with  $R \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$  a (polynomial symbol based) repr. of the plant, for simplicity assumed controllable.

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$F_1$  **free** over pol. matr.,  **$F_2$  Hurwitz** (i.e.  $\det(F_2)$  Hurwitz)

# **A glimpse of the proof**

## Polynomial case

Start with the plant  $R\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = 0$  assumed controllable

means  $R(\lambda)$  full row rank  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

i.e.  $R$  is left prime as a polynomial matrix

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means  $R(\lambda)$  full row rank  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

i.e.  $R$  is left prime as a polynomial matrix

Therefore  $\exists R'$  such that  $\begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix}$  is unimodular

## Polynomial case

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} \text{ unimodular}$$

Consider the controller  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

## Polynomial case

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} \text{ unimodular}$$

Consider the controller  $C \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

$$\text{unimodularity} \Rightarrow C = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 & F_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} = F_1 R + F_2 R'$$

$\Rightarrow$  **every** controller is of the form  $C = F_1 R + F_2 R'$

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$\Rightarrow$  **every** controller is of the form  $C = F_1 R + F_2 R'$

$\rightsquigarrow$  **controlled system**  $\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ F_1 & F_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

**Regularity**  $\Leftrightarrow F_2$  square,  $\det(F_2) \neq 0$



## Polynomial case

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$\rightsquigarrow$  **controlled system**  $\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ F_1 & F_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right) w = 0$

**Regularity**  $\Leftrightarrow F_2$  square,  $\det(F_2) \neq 0$

**deadbeat**  $\Leftrightarrow F_2$  unimodular  $\rightsquigarrow$  **WLOG**  $F_2 = I \rightsquigarrow C = FR + R'$

## Polynomial case

$$\begin{bmatrix} R \\ R' \end{bmatrix} \text{ unimodular}$$

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... other proofs similar

... superregular

... advantages of rational representations

# Examples

## A superregular controller

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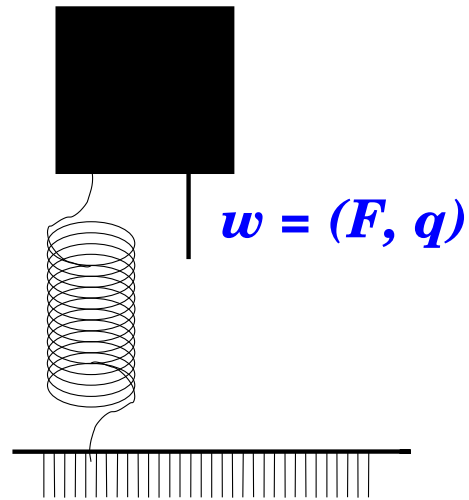
**Transfer function thinking has limitations.**

**It does not capture the uncontrollable part of a behavior.**



# A regular, but not superregular, controller

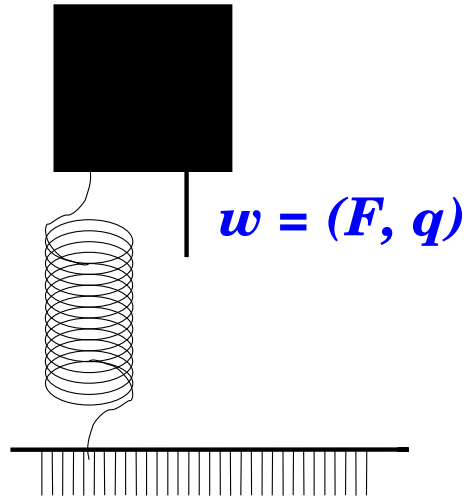
**Plant:**



$$M \frac{d^2}{dt^2} q + Kq = F, \quad w = (F, q)$$

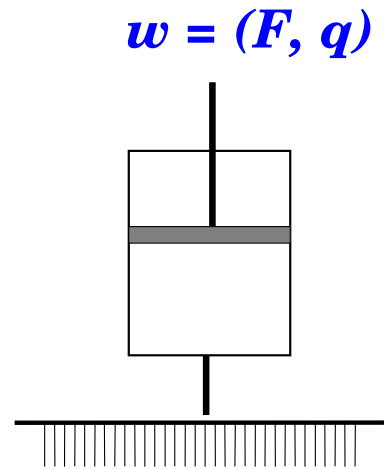
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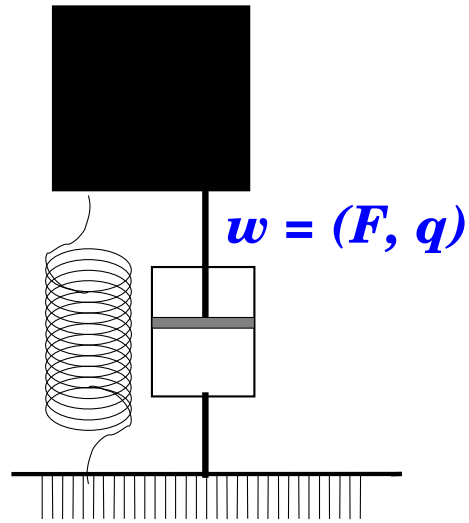
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$$F = -D \frac{d}{dt} q$$

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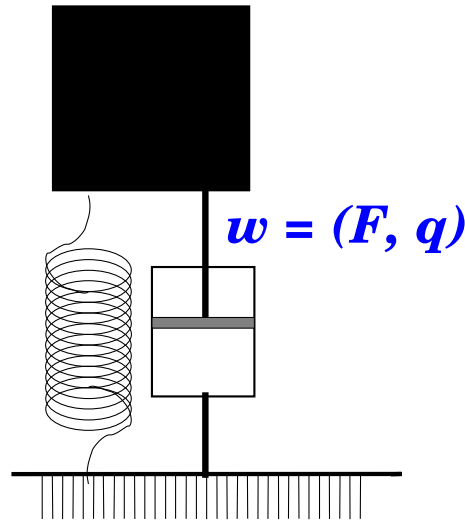
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## Controlled system:



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$$w \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} F \\ w \end{bmatrix}, \quad R \rightarrow [1 \mid -1 - \xi^2], \quad R' \rightarrow [1 \mid \xi^2]$$

**Reg. stab.**  $c \rightarrow [f(\xi) + h(\xi) \mid -h(\xi) - \xi^2 (f(\xi) + h(\xi))]$  **H'itz**

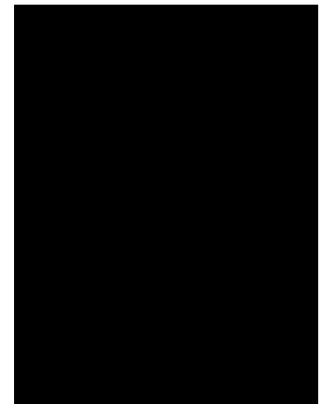
$$f \rightarrow -\xi - \xi^2, \quad h \rightarrow 1 + \xi + \xi^2, \quad c \rightarrow [1 \mid \xi]$$

# Summary

## Conclusion

Using **rational symbol** based representations  $G\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)w = 0$  that are left prime over suitable rings, we obtain parametrizations of regular and superregular stabilizing controllers

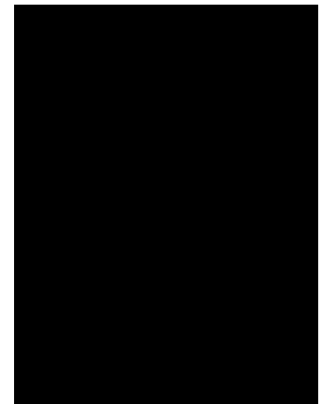
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**Other applications where rational symbols are indispensable:**  
 $\mathcal{L}_2$  unitary representations and behavioral model reduction.

**Thank you for your attention**



**Happy Birthday, Sagar !!!**

