FAU
FLORIDA
ATLANTIC

### **COURSE CHANGE REQUEST Graduate Programs**

**Department** CEECS

UGPC Approval	
UFS Approval	
SCNS Submittal	
Confirmed	
Banner Posted	
Catalog	

ATLANTIC	6 H 6 H 6 H		Banner Posted
UNIVERSITY	College College of Eng	gineering and Computer Science	Catalog
Current Course		Current Course Title	
Prefix and Num	ber EEL 5613	Modern Control	
	tached for ANY changes to o	current course details. See <u>Guidelines</u> . Plea cumentation	se consult and list departments
chae may be affecte	a by the changes, accuen acc	- Carnette Control	
Change title to:		Change description t	0:
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			s/ <del>minimum grades to</del> : From eering Graduate Standing" to
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*Review Provost Men	morandum	change region and	
Effective Date (TERM & YEAR)	Fall 2018	Terminate course	
Faculty Contact/E		List final active term th / rothz@fau.edu / 7-3471	
Approved by			Date
Department Chair	Nanoum	Endol	2/13/18
College Curriculum		nde	2/14/18
College Dean	Man	1118	2/14/1018
UGPC Chair —	90000		
UGC Chair —			
Graduate College D	)ean		_
UFS President _			_
Provost			_

Email this form and syllabus to <a href="UGPC@fau.edu">UGPC@fau.edu</a> one week before the UGPC meeting.

**GRAD**UATE COLLEGE

1. Course title/number, numb	per of credit hours	
Modern Control – EEL 5613 (C live; 14636 – DL)	all Numbers: 14635 —	3 credit hours
2. Course prerequisites, cored	quisites, and where th	e course fits in the program of study
Prerequisites: Engineering Gra	duate Standing or Inst	ructor's Permission
3. Course logistics		
Term: Fall 2018 This is a classroom lecture cou Class location and time: TV S	tudio (TBA) TTh 3:30-	
Engineering Graduate Math R	equirement.	
4. Instructor contact informa	tion	
Instructor's name Office address Office Hours Contact telephone number Email address	Dr. Zvi S. Roth, Profe Engineering East (EE T W Th 11:00-12:00 561-297-3471 rothz@fau.edu	
5. TA contact information		
TA's name Office address Office Hours Contact telephone number Email address	N/A	
6. Course description		
systems: state variable models, quadratic regulators, computer	stability, controllability aided analysis and desi	applied to multi-input and multi-output feedback control y, observability, state feedback and estimation, linear gn (using Matlab control systems toolbox) evel courses that satisfy the graduate math requirement
for the EE MS/PhD programs.		
		possible second courses in Control (a follow-up
to Control Systems 1) b	out it may also be	considered as a standalone Advanced Linear

Systems course, useful not only for graduate students who pursue research in Control

Systems or Robotics, but to students who opt to focus on areas such as Telecommunication

7. Course objectives/student learning outcomes/program outcomes

or Digital Signal Processing.

**GRADUATE COLLEGE** 

Course obje	ctives
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- The student will be able to understand the principles and concepts of modern state variable control (a. e. k).
- 2. Understand and the mathematical and analytical tools of modern control (a. e. k).
- 3. Understand and apply simulation techniques for control system design in the state space (a. e. k).

The course may be viewed as one of several possible second courses in Control (a follow-up to Control Systems 1) but it may also be considered as a standalone Advanced Linear Systems course, useful not only for graduate students who pursue research in Control Systems or Robotics, but to students who opt to focus on areas such as Telecommunication or Digital Signal Processing.

The course is one of a very few graduate level Electrical Engineering courses designated as courses that may satisfy the graduate mathematics requirement for Electrical Engineering. It has indeed very rigorous math contents – Linear Algebra and

Matrix Theory, combined with Differential Equations, and some elements of Functional Analysis. Almost all theorems are rigorously proved.

The course will deal only with finite-dimensional continuous-time systems.

The following are some of the course's concepts and specific skills that a student is expected to master after completing the course:

The following are some of the course's concepts and specific skills that a student is expected to master after completing the course:

- 1) Setup and solution of linear time-varying and timeinvariant state-variable equations.
- Understanding the connection between state-variable model and transfer-function matrix, and in particular understanding what Stability is.
- 3) Understanding the concepts of Controllability and

**Course Syllabus** Observability. and consequently the concept of Stabilizability. 4) Understanding control design by means of State Feedback. 5) Understanding the design of State Observers 6) Familiarity with Least Squares Control Design for Tracking, Regulation, Minimum Control Effort and other design specifications 7) (if time permits) Understanding how to realize minimally a system model based on observation data. Student learning outcomes 1. The student will demonstrate an ability to use the techniques, skills, and & relationship to ABET a-k modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice. (k) objectives 2. The student will demonstrate ability to apply knowledge of math, science and engineering. (a) 3. The student will demonstrate the ability to communicate in writing a technical report. (g) 4. The student will demonstrate ability to identify, formulate, and solve engineering problems. (e) 8. Course evaluation method will There be 5 Grade homework assignments. Each homework is weighted as 10% of the course total grade. There will be a 50 minute "no risk" Midterm Exam (Date TBA). The midterm exam grade (if larger than the final exam grade) will worth 25% of the total course grade. If the final exam grade happens to be larger than the midterm grade, the midterm grade will not be taken into account. Hence, "no risk". The midterm exam can only help and in a very meaningful way, as the final

exam is much longer and covers much more material.

The final exam is 2 hours and 30 minutes long. It is worth 50% of the total course grade (if the midterm grade is not good) or only 25% in case the midterm grade is good.

#### 9. Course grading scale

#### Grading Scale:

"A", 90-100: "A-", 85-89: "B+", 80-84: "B", 75-79: "B-", 70-74: "C+", 65-69: "C", 60-64: "C-", 55-59: "D+", 50-54: "D", 45-49: "D-", 40-44: 39 and below: "F."

There will be no grade-curving of any sort. All final grades that fall within 1% of a grade threshold will be reviewed. Special consideration to overcome a 1% grade deficit will be extended only to students who are in good standing.

10. Policy on makeup tests, late work, and incompletes

Makeup tests are given only if there is solid evidence of a medical or otherwise serious emergency that prevented the student of participating in the exam. Makeup exam should be administered and proctored by department personnel unless there are other pre-approved arrangements

Late homework submission is allowed and is not penalized if the late period is brief. Lengthy delayed submission may incur points penalties.

*Incomplete grades* are against the policy of the department. Unless there is solid evidence of medical or otherwise serious emergency situation incomplete grades will not be given.

#### Homework submission quidelines:

- 1) All submissions must first be done by e-mail with Word or pdf files submitted by the required deadline, to Dr. Roth's email rothz@fau.edu.
- 2) In homework assignments that include MATLAB, please add the code to the solution. If some mathematical proof is needed, please include the complete proof.
- 3) Some of the homework submissions (especially ones that do not have too much scanned contents) may be selected for the course Gallery of Best Solutions. Each homework that is so selected will earn a 1% grade bonus.

#### 11. Special course requirements

Exams: Open books and notes. The use of electronic devices such as laptops and iPads is

allowed. Each test covers roughly one half of the course's material. The course's Blackboard web site contains large number of prior semesters' tests (blank forms for self practice and full solutions). Exam problems will be similar to old exam problems.

#### 12. Classroom etiquette policy

Attendance is not mandatory (except for the two exams).

#### 13. Disability policy statement

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act(ADAAA), students who require reasonable accommodations due to a disability to properly execute coursework must register with Student Accessibility Services (SAS) in Boca Raton, SU 133 (561- 297-3880), in Davie, LA 131 (954-236-1222) or in Jupiter, SR 111F (561-799-8585) and follow all SAS procedures.

#### 14. Honor code policy

Students at Florida Atlantic University are expected to maintain the highest ethical standards. Academic dishonesty is considered a serious breach of these ethical standards, because it interferes with the university mission to provide a high quality education in which no student enjoys unfair advantage over any other. Academic dishonesty is also destructive of the university community, which is grounded in a system of mutual trust and place high value on personal integrity and individual responsibility. Harsh penalties are associated with academic dishonesty. See University Regulation 4.001 at <a href="https://www.fau.edu/regulations/chapter4/4.001">www.fau.edu/regulations/chapter4/4.001</a> Code of Academic Integrity.pdf

#### 15. Required texts/reading

- C.T. Chen, "Linear System Theory and Design", 4th edition, Oxford University Press, 2013
- 16. Supplementary/recommended readings
- 17. Software: MATLAB with Control Systems Toolbox and Simulink
- 18. Course Lectures:

#### EEL 5613 – Modern Control (Fall 2018) Course Calendar Version 1.0 (11/28/2017)

Week /	Date	Topics	Comments
Lecture #		Computer activities are shown in italic	
		letters	
1/1	T 8/21	Course Introduction; Syllabus and grading	
		policy;	
		General Course Introduction;	
		State-Variable Representations: Phase	
		Canonical Form for all-pole transfer	
		functions, State variable model for a RLC	
		circuit, Phase Canonical form for transfer	
		functions with zeros	

_			Course Syllabus	
	1/2	Th 8/23	State Variable Model: Diagonal Form,	HW1 given
			Model for a multi-input multi-output	(State
			compound system with state variable	Variables,
			subsystem models;	Some Linear
			From State-Variable Representation to	Algebra:
			Transfer Function Matrix Representation;	linearly
			Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra:	independent
			Fields, Vector Spaces; Examples	vectors, matrix
			Control Systems Toolbox Tutorial: tf, zpk	rank and
			and ss lti blocks, the ltiview GUI	nullity)
1	2/3		Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra: Linearly	numey)
	2/3		Independent Vectors, The Dimension of a	
			Vector Space, Basis of a Vector Space,	
			Linearly Independent Vectors that Form a	
			Basis;	
			Simulink Tutorial: Construction of a State	
	2/4		Variable Model	
	2/4		Simulink Tutorial (cont'd): Construction of	
			state variable model using scalar state and	
			output equations, the state-variable model	
			block;	
			Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra: Vector	
			Representation w.r.t a Basis;	
			Change of Basis, Linear Operators, Mapping	
			of Vector Spaces	
	3/5		Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra: Similarity	
			Transformation, The Distinction Between an	
			Operator and its Representation; Linear	
			Algebraic Equations, Range Space, Rank of	
			a Matrix, Nonsingular Matrices and Full	
			Rank, Null Space, The Range Space and	
			Null Space of a Matrix, Condition for	
			Linearly Independent Solutions of Linear	
			Algebraic Equations	
	3/6		Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra:	HW2 given
			Sylvester's Inequality and Corollaries;	(Some more
			Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors, Poles of	Linear Algebra:
			Transfer Function Matrix and System	Eigenvalues
			Stability;	and
			Distinct Eigenvalues and Diagonal State-	eigenvectors,
			variable Representation	Diagonal
			F	matrices and
				Jordan
				Canonical
				Form,
				Functions of
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	Course Syllabus	~
		Square
		Matrices,
		Matrix Norms,
		Solution of
		State
		Equations)
4/7	Basic Concepts in Linear Algebra:	
	Non-Distinct Eigenvalues and the Jordan	
	Canonical Form, Generalized Eigenvectors,	
	Linearly Independent Eigenvectors	
	Associated with an Eigenvalue that has	
	Multiplicity, Jordan Canonical Form Via	
	Similarity Transformation; Powers of Square	
	Matrices, Caley-Hamilton Theorem,	
	Function of a Square Matrix	
4/8	Basic Concepts in Math: Inner Product of	HW1 due
4/0		II w I due
	Vector Spaces; Norms;	
	Back to Control:	
	Homogeneous Linear Time Varying State	
	Equation: Uniqueness & Existence of a	
	Solution, The Transition Matrix	
5/9	The Peano-Baker series, Particular Cases of	
	the Transition Matrix, Properties of the	
	Transition Matrix: Composition Rule of	
	Transition Matrices, Inverse of the	
	Transition Matrix;	
	Solution of the Homogeneous Linear Time	
	Invariant State Equation;	
	The Solution Space, Modes of the System,	
	Stable and Unstable Subspaces	
5/10	Inhomogeneous Linear Time-Varying State	
	Equation: Unique Solution via the Variation	
	of Constants Formula;	
	Equivalent Time-Invariant Linear	
	Dynamical Equations and Transfer Function	
	Matrix;	
21-1	Introduction to the Concepts of	
	Controllability and Observability; Simple	
	Examples	
6/11	Controllability - Simple example (cont'd)	HW2 due
0/11	Some More Math Background:	11112 due
	Geometric Interpretation for Existence of	
	Solution to Linear Algebraic Equations,	
	Symmetric Matrix, Positive Definite Matrix,	
	Non-Negative Definite Matrix;	
	Controllability of Linear Time-Varying	

	Course Syllabus	
	Systems: Introduction;	
	Controllability of Linear Time-Varying	
	Systems: Lemma about Controllability of	
	system in which A(t)=0	
6/12	Controllability of Linear Time-Varying	
	Systems: Derivation of the Controllability	
	Gramian,	
	Symmetry Property of Gramians;	
	Controllability of Linear Time-Invariant	
	Systems – The Controllability Rank	
	Criterion; Examples;	
7442	The Controllability Index	
7/13	Relationship Between Controllability and	
	Choice of State-Variable Representation;	
	Controllability Canonical Decomposition	
	Theorem – Significance;	
	Controllability Canonical Decomposition	
	Theorem – Proof	
	Stabilizability of Linear Time-Invariant	
	Systems: Results related to the Controllable	
	Subspace	
7/14	The Connection Between Stabilizability,	HW3 given
	Unstable Subspace and Controllable	(Controllability,
	Subspace; Examples;	Observability,
	Observability of Linear Time-Varying	Stabilizability)
	Systems: The Observability Gramian,	
	Duality of Controllability and Observability	
8/15	Review for the Midterm (covering the	
0/15	material of HW1 and HW2), old midterm	
	problems;	
	Examples: Controllability and Observability	
8/16		
8/10	Observability of Linear Time-Invariant	
	Systems: The Rank Criterion;	
	Observability Canonical Decomposition	
	Form	
	Canonical Decomposition Theorem;	
	State Feedback in Linear Time-Invariant	
	Systems: Open-Loop vs. Closed-Loop	
	Controllability, Extension to Multi-Input	
	Time-Varying Systems;	
	SISO Pole Placement Theorem: State	
	Feedback for System in Controllable	to the same
	Canonical Form	
9	Midterm Exam	
9/17	Ackermann's Formula for SISO Pole	7
	Placement;	

		Heymann's Lemma: Pole Placement in	
		MIMO Systems	
10/18		Original Proof of heymann's Lemma	HW3 due
		(Cont'd);	HW4 given
		Hautus' Extension to Heymann's Lemma;	(State
		Proof that Pole Placement implies	Feedback,
		Controllability;	Observers,
		Pole Placement in Systems that are not Fully	Separation
		Controllable;	Principle)
		Non-Preservation of Observability Under	
		State Feedback; Pole-Zero Cancellation	
10/19		State Feedback by means of Lyapunov	
		Equation;	
		Open Loop State Estimation – why not;	
		Full-Order Observers: Estimation Error,	
		Conditions for Observer Existence, Observer	
		Design Algorithm	
11/20		Connection Between State Feedback and	
		Observer Design – The Separation Principle,	
		Proof of the Separation Principle;	
		Reduced-Order Observer Design	
11/21		Full-Order and Reduced-Order Observer	
		Design by means of Lyapunov Equation;	
		Introduction to Least-Squares	
		Unconstrained Optimal Control: Types of	
		Control Problems – Minimum Time,	
18 18 18		Terminal Control, Minimum Energy,	
10/00		Tracking, The Regulator Problem	
12/22		Linear Quadratic Regulators: The Time-	
		Varying Riccati Equation, Optimal Control	
		Law;	
		Time Invariant Quadratic Regulators – Finite	
12/23		vs. Infinite Time Horizon	
12/23		Linear Quadratic Regulators – Examples	
13/24		Properties of the Algebraic Riccati Equation	HW4 due
13/25		Feedback Stabilization by means of the	HW5 given
13/23		Algebraic Riccati Equation;	(Least Squares
		Minimum Control Energy Optimal Control;	Optimal
		Optimal Tracking Control - Introduction	Control)
13	F 11/16	W Grade Deadline	Control
14/26		Realization Theory: Standard Controllable	
20		and Standard Observable Realizations;	
		McMillan Degree and Minimal Realization	
14			
	Th 11/22	Thanksgiving Holiday	

	Discrete-Time Systems	
15/28	Review for the Final Exam	HW5 due
16	Final Exam	
	Covers the material of HW3-HW5	