1 Observers

- With full-state observers, the order of the system is doubled.
- The enlarged system is not fully observable. Half of the states are observable.

1.1 Continuous-time case

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$
$$\dot{\hat{x}} = A\hat{x} + Bu + L(y - C\hat{x})$$
$$y = Cx$$

Error dynamics: $e = x - \hat{x}$, $\dot{e} = \dot{x} - \dot{\hat{x}} = Ae - LCe$ Enlarged system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A - LC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ e \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

The error dynamics can be arbitrarily assigned if the system is observable.

1.2 Discrete-time case

Standard discrete-time observer

$$\begin{aligned} x\,(k+1) &= Ax\,(k) + Bu\,(k) \\ \hat{x}\,(k+1) &= A\hat{x}\,(k) + Bu\,(k) + L\,(y\,(k) - C\hat{x}\,(k)) \\ y\,(k) &= Cx\,(k) \end{aligned}$$

Error dynamics: $e(k) = x(k) - \hat{x}(k)$,

$$e(k+1) = (Ax(k) + Bu(k)) - (A\hat{x}(k) + Bu(k) + L(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k)))$$

= Ae(k) - LCe(k)

Enlarged system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x (k+1) \\ e (k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & A-LC \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x (k) \\ e (k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u (k)$$
$$y (k+1) = [C, 0] \begin{bmatrix} x (k+1) \\ e (k+1) \end{bmatrix}$$

Through a similarity transformation, the above is equivalent to the system with $\left[x(k)^T, \hat{x}(k)^T\right]^T$ as the state vector.

The error dynamics can be arbitrarily assigned if the system is observable.

Discrete-time observer with predictor:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x} \left(k + 1 | k \right) &= A \hat{x} \left(k | k \right) + B u \left(k \right) \\ \hat{x} \left(k + 1 | k + 1 \right) &= \hat{x} \left(k + 1 | k \right) + L \left(y \left(k + 1 \right) - C \hat{x} \left(k + 1 | k \right) \right) \\ &= \left(I - LC \right) \left[A \hat{x} \left(k | k \right) + B u \left(k \right) \right] + L y \left(k + 1 \right) \\ &= \left(I - LC \right) A \hat{x} \left(k | k \right) + \left(I - LC \right) B u \left(k \right) + L y \left(k + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$
$$e \left(k + 1 \right) = x \left(k + 1 \right) - \hat{x} \left(k + 1 | k + 1 \right) = \left(I - LC \right) A e \left(k \right) \end{aligned}$$

The error dynamics can be arbitrarily assigned if (A, CA) is observable, which is guaranteed if A is invertible and (A, C) is observable.