

ON COERCIVITY AND THE FREQUENCY DOMAIN CONDITION IN INDEFINITE LQ-CONTROL*

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Dedicated to Dr. Vasile Drăgan on the occasion of his 70th anniversary

Abstract

We introduce a coercivity condition as a time domain analogue of the frequency criterion provided by the famous Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov lemma. For a simple stochastic linear quadratic control problem we show how the coercivity condition characterizes the solvability of Riccati equations.

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1 Introduction

Since the formulation of the Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov-lemma in the 1960s the interplay of time domain and frequency domain methods has always been fruitful and appealing in linear control theory. For the linear-quadratic

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control problem and the algebraic Riccati equation this has been worked out to a large extent already in [18].

However, the applicability of frequency domain methods is mostly limited to linear time-invariant deterministic models. In the consideration of time-varying or stochastic systems it is often necessary to find suitable substitutes. In this note we want to draw the attention to an equivalent formulation of the frequency domain condition, which to our knowledge is not very present in the literature. We call it the *coercivity condition*. As our two main contributions, we first establish the equivalence of the coercivity condition and the frequency domain condition and show second that the coercivity condition plays the same role for the solvability of the Riccati equation of a stochastic linear quadratic control problem as the frequency condition does for the corresponding deterministic problem. To simplify the presentation we choose the most simple setup for the stochastic problem. A detailed discussion of the analogous result for time-varying linear systems is to be found in the forthcoming book [13].

It is a great honour for us to dedicate this note to Vasile Drăgan at the occasion of his 70th birthday. We had the pleasure to collaborate with Vasile e.g. in [4] and [14]. Vasile Drăgan has made numerous and substantial contributions in the context of our topic. Together with Aristide Halanay, he was among the first to study stochastic disturbance attenuation problems [5, 6, 7], and in still ongoing work (e.g. [9]) he extended the theory in many different directions. The textbook [11] is closely related to this note.

2 Preliminaries

Consider the time-invariant finite-dimensional linear control system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t), \quad t \geq 0, \\ x(0) &= x_0,\end{aligned}$$

together with the *quadratic cost functional*

$$J(x_0, u) = \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} dt,$$

where A , B and M are complex matrices of suitable sizes. Assume that $M = M^* = \begin{bmatrix} W & V^* \\ V & R \end{bmatrix}$ where $R > 0$, but not necessarily $M \geq 0$ or $W \geq 0$.

With these data we associate the *algebraic Riccati equation*

$$A^*P + PA + W - (B^*P + V)^*R^{-1}(B^*P + V) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Moreover, for $\omega \in \mathbf{R}$ with $i\omega \notin \sigma(A)$ we define the *frequency function* (or Popov function, [16])

$$\Phi(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega I - A)^{-1}B \\ I \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega I - A)^{-1}B \\ I \end{bmatrix}. \tag{2}$$

Here $\sigma(A)$ denotes the spectrum of the matrix A . Then the *strict frequency domain condition* requires

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 : \forall \omega \in \mathbf{R}, i\omega \notin \sigma(A) : \Phi(\omega) \geq \varepsilon^2 B^*(i\omega I - A)^*(i\omega I - A)^{-1}B. \tag{3}$$

The *nonstrict frequency domain condition* is just

$$\forall \omega \in \mathbf{R}, i\omega \notin \sigma(A) : \Phi(\omega) \geq 0. \tag{4}$$

Note that (3) holds with a given M and fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, if and only if (4) holds with M replaced by

$$M_\varepsilon = M - \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon^2 I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Remark 1 *If (A, B) is stabilizable, then it is well-known (e.g. [18]) that (1) possesses a stabilizing solution (i.e. a solution P with the additional property that $\sigma(A - BR^{-1}(B^*P + V)) \subset \mathbf{C}_-$, where \mathbf{C}_- denotes the open left half plane), if and only if the frequency condition (3) holds. There exists an almost stabilizing solution (satisfying $\sigma(A - BR^{-1}(B^*P + V)) \subset \mathbf{C}_- \cup i\mathbf{R}$), if and only if (4) holds.*

However, there are other classes of linear systems for which quadratic cost functionals can be formulated, which do not allow for an analogous frequency domain interpretation. These are, for instance, time-varying or stochastic systems e.g. [11]. It is therefore useful to have a time domain condition which is equivalent to (3). Such a condition can be obtained by applying the inverse Laplace transformation, but we choose a more elementary approach here.

For an initial value x_0 and a square-integrable input function $u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)$ we denote by $x(t, x_0, u)$ the unique solution of our time-invariant finite-dimensional linear control system at time t . Let

$$U = \{u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+) \mid x(\cdot, 0, u) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)\}$$

denote the set of *admissible inputs*. For $u \in U$ we consider the cost associated to zero initial state

$$J(0, u) = \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} dt. \tag{5}$$

Then we say that J satisfies the *strict coercivity condition*, if

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 : \forall u \in U : \quad J(0, u) \geq \varepsilon^2 \|x(\cdot, 0, u)\|_{L^2}^2 . \quad (6)$$

We say that J satisfies the *nonstrict coercivity condition*, if

$$\forall u \in U : \quad J(0, u) \geq 0 . \quad (7)$$

As for the frequency domain conditions, note that (6) holds with a given M and fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, if and only if (7) holds with M replaced by M_ε .

In the next section, we prove the equivalence of (4) and (7). Since in the strict cases with given $\varepsilon > 0$ we can replace M by M_ε as indicated above, this also establishes the equivalence of (3) and (6). Then, in Section 4, we show for a stochastic LQ-problem that (6) is a natural time domain replacement of (3).

3 Equivalence of frequency domain and coercivity condition

In this section we consider the system $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$ and we assume that the pair $(A, B) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n} \times \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$ is stabilizable. Solutions with initial value $x(0) = x_0$ and input $u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)$ are denoted by $x(\cdot, x_0, u)$. As above, let

$$U = \{u \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+) \mid x(\cdot, 0, u) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)\}$$

be the set of admissible inputs and let $M \in \mathbf{C}^{(n+m) \times (n+m)}$ be a weight matrix of the form $M = M^* = \begin{bmatrix} W & V^* \\ V & R \end{bmatrix}$ where $R > 0$.

Theorem 1 *The following statements are equivalent.*

(a) *For all $u \in U$ it holds that*

$$J(0, u) = \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \geq 0 .$$

(b) *For all $\omega \in \mathbf{R}$ with $\omega \notin \sigma(A)$ it holds that*

$$\Phi(\omega) = \begin{bmatrix} (\omega I - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} (\omega I - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix} \geq 0 .$$

Proof: (a) \Rightarrow (b) Let $\eta \in \mathbf{C}^m$ be arbitrary and $\omega > 0$, $i\omega \notin \sigma(A)$. We have to show that $\eta^* \Phi(\omega) \eta \geq 0$. Let $\xi = (i\omega I - A)^{-1} B \eta$. Then ξ is reachable from 0 and there exists a control input $u_0 \in L^2([0, 1])$ such that $x(1, 0, u_0) = \xi$. Since (A, B) is stabilizable, there also exists $u_\infty \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)$ with $x(\cdot, \xi, u_\infty) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)$. For $k \in \mathbf{N}$, $k > 0$, and $T_k = \frac{2k\pi}{\omega} + 1$, we define

$$u_k(t) = \begin{cases} u_0(t) & t \in [0, 1[\\ \eta e^{i\omega(t-1)} & t \in [1, T_k] \\ u_\infty(t - T_k) & t \in]T_k, \infty[\end{cases} .$$

Then $x(1, 0, u_k) = \xi$. An easy calculation shows that on $[1, T_k]$ we have the resonance solution $x(t, 0, u_k) = \xi e^{i\omega(t-1)}$ with $x(T_k, 0, u_k) = \xi$, such that it is stabilized by u_∞ on $]T_k, \infty[$. The integrals

$$\int_0^1 \begin{bmatrix} u_k(t) \\ x(t, 0, u_k) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} u_k(t) \\ x(t, 0, u_k) \end{bmatrix} dt + \int_{T_k}^\infty \begin{bmatrix} u_k(t) \\ x(t, 0, u_k) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} u_k(t) \\ x(t, 0, u_k) \end{bmatrix} dt = c < \infty$$

are independent of k . By (a) we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq J(0, u_k) = c + \int_1^{T_k} \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u_k) \\ u_k(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t, 0, u_k) \\ u_k(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= c + \int_1^{T_k} \begin{bmatrix} \xi e^{i\omega t} \\ \eta e^{i\omega t} \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} \xi e^{i\omega t} \\ \eta e^{i\omega t} \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= c + \int_1^{T_k} \begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= c + \int_1^{T_k} \eta^* \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega I - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} (i\omega I - A)^{-1} B \\ I \end{bmatrix} \eta dt . \end{aligned}$$

Since T_k can be arbitrarily large, the integrand must be nonnegative. This proves (b).

(b) \Rightarrow (a) Note first that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{bmatrix} \geq 0, \text{ if } (i\omega I - A)\xi = B\eta \text{ for some } \omega \in \mathbf{R}. \quad (8)$$

Let now $u \in U$ be given and assume by way of contradiction that $J(0, u) < 0$. For $T > 0$, $x_0 \in \mathbf{C}^n$, we set

$$J_T(x_0, u) = \int_0^* \begin{bmatrix} x(t, x_0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t, x_0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} dt .$$

Then there exists $\delta > 0, T_0 > 1$ such that $J_{T-1}(0, u) < -2\delta$ for all $T \geq T_0$. For $x_T = x(T-1, 0, u)$ there exists a control input $u_T \in L^2([0, 1])$ such that $x(1, x_T, u_T) = 0$. In fact, one can choose $u_T(t) = -e^{A^*(1-t)} P_1^\dagger e^A x_T$, where P_1 denotes the finite-time controllability Gramian over the interval $[0, 1]$ and P_1^\dagger its Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse. Then, e.g. [2],

$$\|u_T\|_{L^2([0,1])}^2 = x_T^* e^{A^*} P_1^\dagger e^A x_T = \mathcal{O}(\|x_T\|^2) \text{ for } x_T \rightarrow 0 .$$

This implies that also $J_1(x_T, u_T) = \mathcal{O}(\|x_T\|^2)$. Since $x(\cdot, 0, u) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}_+)$, we can fix $T > T_0$ such that $\|x_T\|$ is small enough to ensure $J_1(x_T, u_T) < \delta$. We concatenate $u|_{[0, T-1]}$ and u_T to a new input $\tilde{u} \in L^2([0, T])$ with

$$\tilde{u}(t) = \begin{cases} u(t) & t \in [0, T-1[\\ u_T(t-T+1) & t \in [T-1, T] \end{cases} .$$

By construction, we have

$$J_T(0, \tilde{u}) < -\delta < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 = x(0, 0, \tilde{u}) = x(T, 0, \tilde{u}). \tag{9}$$

By definition $\tilde{u}, x \in L^2([0, T])$, and the equation $\dot{x} = Ax + B\tilde{u}$ implies that x is absolutely continuous and $\dot{x} \in L^2([0, T])$. Thus, on $[0, T]$, the Fourier series of \tilde{u}, x and \dot{x} converge in $L^2([0, T])$ to \tilde{u}, x and \dot{x} , respectively. On $[0, T]$, let

$$x(t, 0, u) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \xi_k e^{i\frac{2\pi kt}{T}} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{u}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \eta_k e^{i\frac{2\pi kt}{T}} .$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} B\eta_k e^{i\frac{2\pi kt}{T}} = B\tilde{u}(t) &= \dot{x}(t, 0, \tilde{u}) - Ax(t, 0, \tilde{u}) \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(i\frac{2\pi}{T}kI - A \right) \xi_k e^{i\frac{2\pi kt}{T}} . \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Note that the periodicity condition $x(0) = x(T)$ in (9) justifies the formal differentiation of the Fourier series in (10), e.g. [17, Theorem 1].

Comparing the coefficients in (10), we have

$$\left(i\frac{2\pi}{T}kI - A \right) \xi_k = B\eta_k . \tag{11}$$

In the expression of $J_T(0, \tilde{u})$ we replace $x(t, 0, \tilde{u})$ and $\tilde{u}(t)$ by their Fourier-series representations. Exploiting orthogonality we have

$$J_T(0, \tilde{u}) = T \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_k \\ \eta_k \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} \xi_k \\ \eta_k \end{bmatrix}.$$

Together with (11) and (8) this implies $J_T(0, \tilde{u}) \geq 0$ contradicting the first condition in (9). Thus our initial assumption was wrong, and we have shown that (b) implies (a). q.e.d.

4 An indefinite stochastic LQ-control problem

Consider the Itô-type linear stochastic system

$$dx = (Ax + Bu) dt + Nx dw. \tag{12}$$

Here w is a Wiener process and by L_w^2 we denote the space of square integrable stochastic processes adapted to L_w^2 . For the appropriate definitions see textbooks such as [1, 11]. Let further the cost functional

$$J(x_0, u) = \mathbf{E} \int_0^\infty \begin{bmatrix} x(t, x_0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix}^* M \begin{bmatrix} x(t, x_0, u) \\ u(t) \end{bmatrix} dt \tag{13}$$

be given, where \mathbf{E} denotes expectation.

For simplicity of presentation let $M = \begin{bmatrix} W & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$ which can always be achieved by a suitable transformation, if the lower right block of M is positive definite, e.g. [3, Section 5.1.7]. We do not impose any definiteness conditions on W . Note that we might include further noise processes or control dependent noise in (12) at the price of increasing the technical burden.

Definition 1 Equation (12) is internally mean square asymptotically stable, if for all initial conditions x_0 the uncontrolled solution converges to zero in mean square, that is $\mathbf{E}\|x(t, x_0, 0)\|^2 \rightarrow 0$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$. In this case, for brevity, we also call the pair (A, N) asymptotically stable. We call an input signal $u \in L_w^2$ admissible, if also $x(\cdot, 0, u) \in L_w^2$.

It is well known, that the pair (A, N) is asymptotically stable, if and only if

$$\sigma(I \otimes A + A \otimes I + N \otimes N) \subset \mathbf{C}_-,$$

where \otimes denotes the Kronecker product, [15].

With (12) and (13) we associate the algebraic Riccati equation

$$A^*P + PA + N^*PN + W - PBB^*P = 0. \quad (14)$$

Definition 2 *A solution P of (14) is stabilizing, if the pair $(A - BB^*P, N)$ is asymptotically stable. We call the triple (A, N, B) stabilizable, if there exists a matrix F , such that $(A + BF, N)$ is asymptotically stable.*

We now relate the existence of stabilizing solutions of (14) to a coercivity condition. Recall from Remark 1 that the frequency condition is used for this purpose in the deterministic case. For stochastic systems, however, there is no obvious way to define a transfer function.

Theorem 2 *Let (A, N, B) be stabilizable.*

The Riccati equation (14) possesses a stabilizing solution, if and only if for some $\varepsilon > 0$ and all admissible u the coercivity condition $J(0, u) \geq \varepsilon \|x\|_{L^2}^2$ holds.

Proof: We develop the proof along results available in the literature.

Let $W = W_1 - W_2$, where both $W_1, W_2 > 0$, and consider first the definite LQ-problem with the cost functional

$$J_{W_1}(x_0, u) = \mathbf{E} \int_0^\infty (x^*W_1x + \|u\|^2) dt.$$

Then it is known from [19], that a minimizing control u_1 for J_{W_1} is given in the form $u_1 = Fx = -B^*P_1x$, where P_1 is the unique stabilizing solution of the Riccati equation

$$A^*P + PA + N^*PN + W_1 - PBB^*P = 0. \quad (15)$$

For a control of the form $u = -B^*P_1x + u_2$ it follows that

$$J(x_0, u) = x_0^*Px_0 + \mathbf{E} \int_0^\infty (\|u_2(t)\|^2 - x(t)^*W_2x(t)) dt, \quad (16)$$

where now $x(t)$ is the solution of the closed loop equation

$$dx = (A - BB^*P_1)x dt + Nx dw + Bu_2 dt \quad (17)$$

with initial value x_0 . Our next goal is to minimize

$$J_{W_2}(x_0, u_2) = \mathbf{E} \int_0^\infty (\|u_2(t)\|^2 - x(t)^*W_2x(t)) dt$$

subject to (17). If we factorize $W_2 = C_2^*C_2$ and set $y(t) = C_2x(t)$, then we recognize J_{W_2} as the cost functional related to the stochastic bounded real lemma, [12, Theorem 2.8], see also e.g. [11]. The associated Riccati inequality

$$(A - BB^*P_1)^*P + P(A - BB^*P_1) + N^*PN + W_2 - PBB^*P > 0, \quad (18)$$

possesses a solution $\hat{P} < 0$, if and only if there exists a $\delta > 0$, such that

$$J_{W_2}(0, u) > \delta \|u\|_{L_w^2}^2 \text{ for all } u \in L_w^2 \quad (19)$$

see [12, Corollary 2.14]. By [3, Theorem 5.3.1] this is equivalent to the corresponding Riccati equation having a stabilizing solution $P_2 < 0$.

Note now that for $P = P_1 + P_2$, the Riccati equation (14) holds because

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (A - BB^*P_1)^*P_2 + P_2(A - BB^*P_1) + N^*P_2N + W_2 - P_2BB^*P_2 \\ &= A^*P_2 + P_2A + N^*P_2N - W_2 - PBB^*P + P_1BB^*P_1 \\ &= A^*P + PA + N^*PN + W - PBB^*P. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the pair $(A - BB^*P, N) = (A - BB^*P_1 - BB^*P_2, N)$ is stabilizing.

It remains to show that (19) is equivalent to the coercivity condition. As above, let $u \in L_w^2$ be of the form $u = -B^*P_1x + u_2$. Assume first that the coercivity condition holds. By (16) we have

$$J(0, u) = J_{W_2}(0, u_2) = \|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2 - \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2 \geq \varepsilon^2 \|x\|_{L_w^2}^2,$$

where x solves (17) and $y = C_2x$. It follows that $\|x\|_{L_w^2} \leq \frac{1}{\|C_2\|} \|y\|_{L_w^2}$, whence

$$\|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2 \geq \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\|C_2\|^2}\right) \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2 = \alpha \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2$$

with $\alpha > 1$. Hence, with $\delta^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} > 0$, we have

$$J_{W_2}(0, u) = \|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2 - \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2 - \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2 + \delta^2 \|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2 \geq \delta^2 \|u_2\|_{L_w^2}^2$$

for all $u \in L_w^2$, which is (19).

Vice versa, assume (19), i.e. $\|u\|_{L_w^2}^2 - \|y\|_{L_w^2}^2 \geq \delta^2 \|u\|_{L_w^2}^2$. Since (17) is asymptotically stable, the system has finite input to state gain γ , such that $\|x\|_{L_w^2} \leq \gamma \|u\|_{L_w^2}$.

$$J_{W_2}(0, u) \geq \frac{\delta^2}{\gamma^2} \|u\|_{L_w^2}^2 = \varepsilon^2 \|u\|_{L_w^2}^2,$$

with $\varepsilon = \frac{\delta}{\gamma}$.

q.e.d.

5 Conclusion

We have provided a time domain substitute for the frequency domain condition of the Kalman-Yakubovich-Popov lemma. The equivalence of the two criteria has been proven and the applicability has been demonstrated for a stochastic linear quadratic control problem.

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