

① Evaluate the determinant

$$\begin{vmatrix} s+1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & s+2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & s \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det} &= (s+1)(s+2) \cdot s + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 0 \cdot 2 - ((1 \cdot 0 \cdot s) + (s+1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + (-1)(s+2)(-1)) \\ s &= \text{parameter} \\ &= s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s - 2 - (4s + 4 + s + 2) \\ &= \boxed{s^3 + 3s^2 - 3s - 8} \quad \text{ii} \end{aligned}$$

② Find A^{-1}

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & a+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 3a + 2 & C_{21} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & C_{31} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ a+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = +a+1 \\ C_{12} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = +2 & C_{22} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 1 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 2a + 1 & C_{32} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2a \\ C_{13} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a+1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a-1 & C_{23} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 & C_{33} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + a \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + 3a + 2 & 0 & a+1 \\ +2 & a^2 + 2a + 1 & -2a \\ -a-1 & 0 & a^2 + a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= [a \cdot (a+1)(a+2) + 0 + 0] - [0 + 0 + 1 \cdot (a+1) \cdot (-1)] \\ &= a^3 + 3a^2 + 2a + a + 1 \\ &= a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a + 1 \rightarrow (a+1)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj}(A) \rightarrow \text{iii}$$

$$\textcircled{3} A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3a \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 4a \\ 3a+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11} &= (-1)^{(1+1)} \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ 1 & 3a \end{vmatrix} = 6a^2 - 1 & C_{21} &= (-1)^{(2+1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3a \end{vmatrix} = -3a - 2 \\ C_{12} &= (-1)^{(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3a \end{vmatrix} = 3a & C_{22} &= (-1)^{(2+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 \\ 0 & 3a \end{vmatrix} = 3a^2 \\ C_{13} &= (-1)^{(1+3)} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2a \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 & C_{23} &= (-1)^{(2+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -a \end{aligned}$$

$$A^{-1} = [6a^3 + 0 + 2] - [-3a + a + 0]$$

$$A^{-1} = 6a^3 + 2a + 2$$

$$\therefore x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{6a^3 + 2a + 2} \begin{bmatrix} 6a^2 - 1 & -3a - 2 & 1 + 4a \\ 3a & 3a^2 & -a + 2 \\ -1 & -a & 2a^2 + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 4a \\ 3a+2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ii}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 6a^3 - a - 12a^2 - 8a + 3a + 12a^2 + 2 + 8a \\ 3a^2 + 12a^3 - 3a^2 + 6a - 2a + 4 \\ -a - 4a^2 + 6a^3 + 3a + 4a^2 + 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{6a^3 + 2a + 2}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matlab Code

Syms a

$$A = [a, 1, -2; -1, 2*a, 1; 0, 1, 3*a];$$

$$b = [a; 4*a; 3*a+2];$$

$$x = A \backslash b; \rightarrow \text{disp}(x);$$

$$4) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, Ay = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, Az = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = [-2+0+24] - [8+0-3] = 17$$

$$|A_x| = [-6+0+60] - [-20+0-12] = -34$$

$$|A_y| = [-10+0+24] - [12+0-15] = 17$$

$$|A_z| = [4+10-24] - [16+20+3] = -17$$

$$x = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{-34}{17} \\ \frac{17}{17} \\ \frac{-17}{17} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

(ii)

MATLAB: $A = [1, 2, -3; -2, 1, 0; 1, 4, -2]; b = [3, 5, 4];$
 $A_x = [3, 2, -3; 5, 1, 0; 4, 4, -2]; x = \det(A_x) / \det(A);$
 $A_y = [1, 3, -3; -2, 5, 0; 1, 4, -2]; y = \det(A_y) / \det(A);$
 $A_z = [1, 2, 3; -2, 1, 5; 1, 4, 4]; z = \det(A_z) / \det(A);$
 $\text{disp}([x; y; z]);$

$$5) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ a & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0-\lambda & a \\ a & 0-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$(a+a)(\lambda-a) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -a, \lambda_2 = a$$

$$(A + aI)z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & a \\ a & a \end{pmatrix} z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = 0 \quad z^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_1 = -z_2$$

$$(A - aI)z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -a & a \\ a & -a \end{pmatrix} z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-z_1 + z_2 = 0 \quad z^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_1 = z_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = V$$

or

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = V \quad (ii)$$

6) Express system model $\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + c_1 \dot{x}_1 + k_1 x_1 - k_2 (x_2 - x_1) - c_2 (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) = F_1(t) \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) + c_2 (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) = F_2(t) \end{cases}$

a) Configuration Form: $\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} (-c_1 \dot{x}_1 - k_1 x_1 + k_2 (x_2 - x_1) + c_2 (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + F_1(t)) = \ddot{q}_1$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{m_2} (-k_2 (x_2 - x_1) - c_2 (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + F_2(t)) = \ddot{q}_2$$

b) Standard, 2nd order Matrix Form: $\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 \\ -c_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1(t) \\ F_2(t) \end{Bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{q}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} ((-k_1 - k_2)q_1 + k_2 q_2 + (-c_1 - c_2)\dot{q}_1 + c_2 \dot{q}_2 + F_1(t)) \\ \ddot{q}_2 = \frac{1}{m_2} (k_2 q_1 - k_2 q_2 + c_2 \dot{q}_1 - c_2 \dot{q}_2 + F_2(t)) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)q_1 - k_2 q_2 + (c_1 + c_2)\dot{q}_1 - c_2 \dot{q}_2 = F_1(t) \\ m_2 \ddot{q}_2 - k_2 q_1 + k_2 q_2 - c_2 \dot{q}_1 + c_2 \dot{q}_2 = F_2(t) \end{cases}$$

7) Find SVEs, SVs, & SEs

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \ddot{x}_1 + 2x_1 - \ddot{x}_2 - 3x_2 = f_1(t) \\ 2\ddot{x}_2 - \ddot{x}_1 - 2x_1 + \ddot{x}_2 + 3x_2 = f_2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 = -2x_1 - \ddot{x}_1 + 3x_2 + \ddot{x}_2 + f_1(t) \\ \ddot{x}_2 = x_1 + \frac{1}{2}\ddot{x}_1 - \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\ddot{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2}f_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_1 \rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_3 \rightarrow D x_1 + 0 x_2 + 1 x_3 + 0 x_4 + 0 f_1(t) + 0 f_2(t) \\ x_2 = x_2 \rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_4 \rightarrow 0 x_1 + 0 x_2 + 0 x_3 + 1 x_4 + 0 f_1(t) + 0 f_2(t) \\ x_3 = \dot{x}_1 \rightarrow \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{x}_1 \rightarrow -2 x_1 + 3 x_2 - 1 x_3 + 1 x_4 + 1 f_1(t) + 0 f_2(t) \\ x_4 = \dot{x}_2 \rightarrow \dot{x}_4 = \ddot{x}_2 \rightarrow 1 x_1 - \frac{3}{2} x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_3 - \frac{1}{2} x_4 + 0 f_1(t) + \frac{1}{2} f_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)

8) SS-form, outputs x_2 & x_3

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + 2(x_1 - x_2) - 2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) - \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1) = f(t) \rightarrow \ddot{x}_1 + 2(\frac{1}{2}x_1) - 2\dot{x}_2 + 2\dot{x}_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 = f(t); \ddot{x}_1 = -\frac{7}{6}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 2\dot{x}_1 + 2\dot{x}_2 + f(t) \\ \ddot{x}_2 + 2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1) = 0 \rightarrow \ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 2\dot{x}_1 - 2\dot{x}_2 \\ x_3 - 2(x_1 - x_3) = 0 \rightarrow 3x_3 - 2x_1 = 0 \\ x_3 = \frac{2}{3}x_1 \text{ (Plug into ① \& ②)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 = x_1 \rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_3 \rightarrow 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 1x_3 + 0x_4 + 0f(t) \\ x_2 = x_2 \rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_4 \rightarrow 0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 1x_4 + 0f(t) \\ x_3 = \dot{x}_1 \rightarrow \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{x}_1 \rightarrow -\frac{7}{6}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 2\dot{x}_3 + 2\dot{x}_1 + 1f(t) \\ x_4 = \dot{x}_2 \rightarrow \dot{x}_4 = \ddot{x}_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 + 0f(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{7}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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9) $\ddot{x} + 4\dot{x} + 3x = f(t)$, x is output $\rightarrow \ddot{x} = -4\dot{x} - 3x + f(t)$

a) Find SS-form

$$\begin{aligned} x = x_1 \rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x} = x_2 \rightarrow 0x_1 + 1x_2 + 0f(t) \\ \dot{x} = x_2 \rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} \rightarrow -3x_1 - 4x_2 + 1f(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \quad x + B \quad u = \dot{x}$$

b) Decouple & obtain transformed SS-form

$$y = x = x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} + 0u = Cx + Du$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - \lambda & 1 \\ -3 & -4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 4\lambda + \lambda^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\tilde{D} = \text{diag} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenvectors

$$A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - (-3) & 1 \\ -3 & -4 - (-3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} R_1 + R_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 3z_1 + z_2 = 0$$

$$z_2 = -3z_1$$

$$\rightarrow z^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - \lambda_2 I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - (-1) & 1 \\ -3 & -4 - (-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} +1 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} R_1 + \frac{1}{3}R_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow z_1 + z_2 = 0$$

$$z_1 = -z_2$$

$$z^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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10) Find (I/O)E

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1 + 2(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_2 + \dot{x}_2 - 2(x_1 - x_2) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

$x_1 = \text{output}$

$f(t) = \text{input}$

$$\rightarrow (s^2 + s + 2)X_1(s) - 2X_2(s) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (s^2 + s + 2)X_2(s) - 2X_1(s) = F_2(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} s^2 + s + 2 & -2 \\ -2 & s^2 + s + 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1(s) \\ X_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ F_2(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$X_1(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ F_2(s) & s^2 + s + 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} s^2 + s + 2 & -2 \\ -2 & s^2 + s + 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{+2F_2(s)}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4}$$

$$\text{(back to left side)}$$

$$1st \rightarrow F_1(s) = 0 \rightarrow X_1(s) = \frac{2F_2(s)}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4} \Rightarrow x_1^{(4)} + 2x_1^{(3)} + 5x_1^{(2)} + 4x_1^{(1)} = 2f_2(t)$$

$$2nd \rightarrow F_2(s) = 0 \rightarrow X_1(s) = \frac{0}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4} = 0$$

$$3rd \rightarrow F_1(s) = 0 \rightarrow X_2(s) = \frac{(s^2 + s + 2) \cdot F_1(s)}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4} \Rightarrow x_2^{(4)} + 2x_2^{(3)} + 5x_2^{(2)} + 4x_2^{(1)} = (\ddot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_1 + 2x_1)f_1(t)$$

$$4th \rightarrow F_2(s) = 0 \rightarrow X_2(s) = \frac{(s^2 + s + 2) \cdot 0}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4} = 0$$

$$X_2(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} s^2 + s + 2 & 0 \\ -2 & F_2(s) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} s^2 + s + 2 & -2 \\ -2 & s^2 + s + 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(s^2 + s + 2) \cdot F_2(s)}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4}$$

Cramers Rule

$$X_1(s) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ F_2(s) & s^2 + s + 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} s^2 + s + 2 & -2 \\ -2 & s^2 + s + 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{+2F_2(s)}{(s^2 + s + 2)^2 - 4}$$