

Autovalori e Modi

Autovalori e Modi


Sappiamo che: $\boldsymbol{x}(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} \boldsymbol{x}(t_0)$

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

Caso 2: A non e' diagonalizzabile

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0)$$


E' possibile scegliere T in modo che la matrice della dinamica risulti diagonale

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_D \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{A}_D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: \mathbf{A} diagonalizzabile

In questo caso, il movimento libero dello stato risulta:

$$\hat{x}_l(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}_D t} \hat{x}_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{A}_D t)^k}{k!} \hat{x}_0$$

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_l(t) &= e^{\mathbf{A}_D t} \hat{x}_0 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\mathbf{A}_D t)^k}{k!} \hat{x}_0 \\ &= \text{diag} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_1 t)^k}{k!}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_2 t)^k}{k!}, \dots, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda_n t)^k}{k!} \right\} \hat{x}_0\end{aligned}$$

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

In questo caso l'esponenziale di A ha una forma qualitativamente semplice:

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{T}^{-1}e^{\mathbf{A}_D t}\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}$$

Le funzioni sono combinazioni lineari degli esponenziali degli autovalori di A, detti anche **modi propri** del sistema

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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Autovalori di \mathbf{A}_D

$$(\mathbf{A}_D)^k = \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda_1)^k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda_2)^k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & (\lambda_n)^k \end{bmatrix}.$$

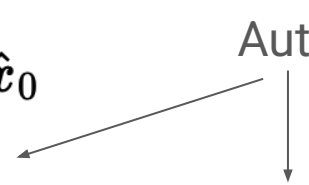
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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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Autovalori di \mathbf{A}_D



Autovalori e Modi

Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

Riportandoci nelle coordinate originali:

$$x_l(t) = \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \hat{x}_l(t) = \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \text{diag}\{e^{s_1 t}, e^{s_2 t}, \dots, e^{s_n t}\} \mathbf{T}_D x_0$$

$$y_l(t) = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \text{diag}\{e^{s_1 t}, e^{s_2 t}, \dots, e^{s_n t}\} \mathbf{T}_D x_0$$

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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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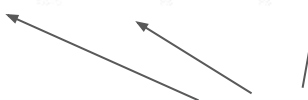
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Modi

Le funzioni sono combinazioni lineari degli esponenziali degli autovalori di A, detti anche **modi propri** del sistema

$$y_l(t) = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}^{-1} \text{diag}\{e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\} \mathbf{T} x_0$$

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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

Notare che

Complex conjugate eigenvalues appear as pairs in systems with real coefficients. Let:

$$\lambda_i = \sigma_i + j\omega_i \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\lambda}_i = \sigma_i - j\omega_i,$$

For each eigenvalue, the corresponding contribution to the solution involves an exponential term:

$$e^{\lambda_i t} = e^{(\sigma_i + j\omega_i)t} = e^{\sigma_i t} e^{j\omega_i t}.$$

Similarly, for the conjugate eigenvalue:

$$e^{\bar{\lambda}_i t} = e^{(\sigma_i - j\omega_i)t} = e^{\sigma_i t} e^{-j\omega_i t}.$$

$$e^{\lambda_i t} + e^{\bar{\lambda}_i t} = e^{\sigma_i t} (e^{j\omega_i t} + e^{-j\omega_i t}).$$

$\nearrow 2 \cos(\omega_i t).$
 $\searrow e^{\lambda_i t} + e^{\bar{\lambda}_i t} = 2e^{\sigma_i t} \cos(\omega_i t).$

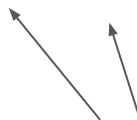
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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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Modi

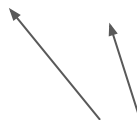
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Caso 1: A diagonalizzabile

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Modi

Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \quad 1].$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm j$$

Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \quad 1].$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm j$$

Prendiamo

$$T_D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ j & -j \end{bmatrix},$$

Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \quad 1].$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1 \pm j$$

Prendiamo

$$T_D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ j & -j \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_D = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -j \\ 1 & j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A} = T_D A T_D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j & 0 \\ 0 & 1-j \end{bmatrix}.$$

Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

$$\hat{A} = T_D A T_D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j & 0 \\ 0 & 1-j \end{bmatrix}.$$

Da cui: $x_l(t) = \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \hat{x}_l(t) = \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \text{diag}\{e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\} \mathbf{T}_D x_0$

$$\begin{aligned} x_l(t) &= 0.5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ j & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{(1+j)t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(1-j)t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -j \\ 1 & j \end{bmatrix} x_0 = \\ &= e^t \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) & \sin(t) \\ -\sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} x_0 \end{aligned}$$

Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

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$$= e^t \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) & \sin(t) \\ -\sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} x_0$$

$$e^{(1+j)t} = e^t e^{jt} = e^t (\cos(t) + j \sin(t)),$$

$$e^{(1-j)t} = e^t e^{-jt} = e^t (\cos(t) - j \sin(t)).$$

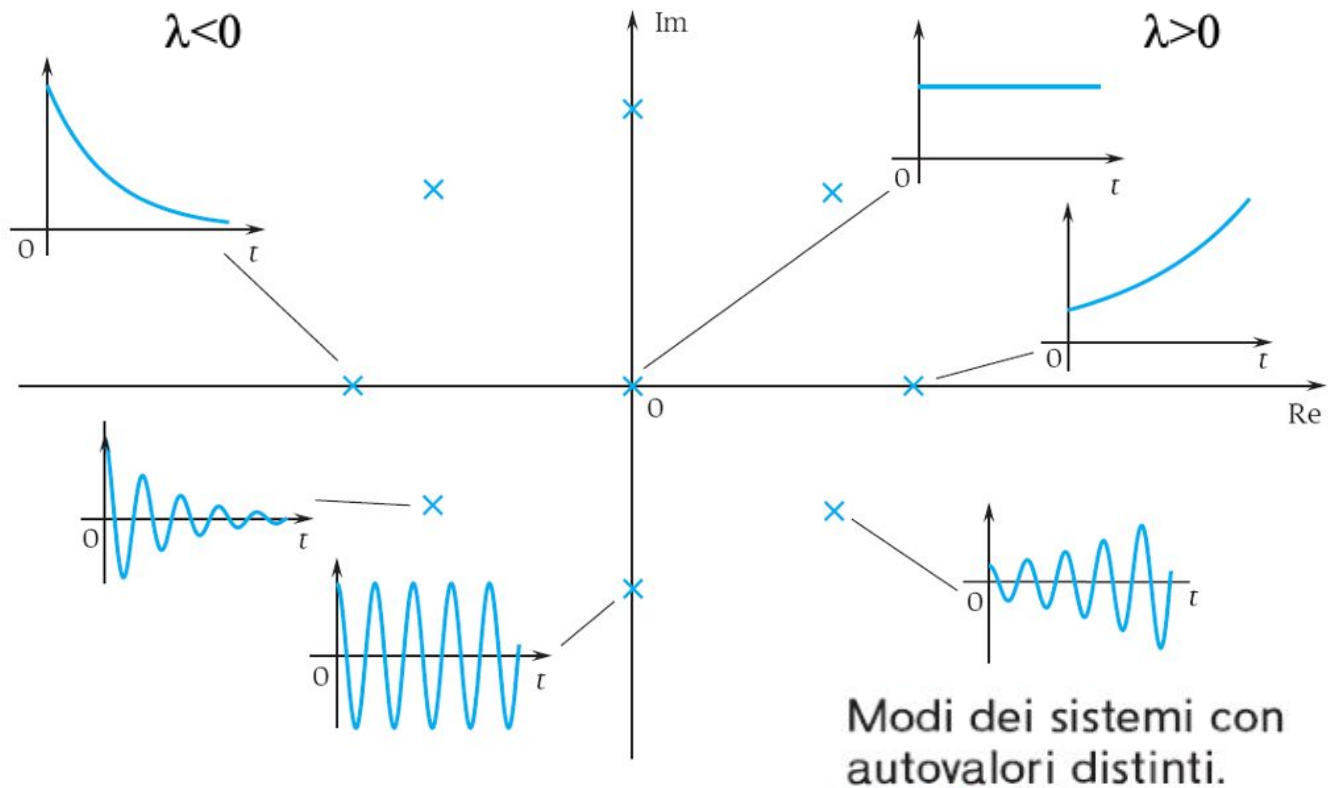
Autovalori e Modi: A diagonalizzabile - Esempio

$$\hat{A} = T_D A T_D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+j & 0 \\ 0 & 1-j \end{bmatrix}.$$

Da cui: $y_l(t) = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}_D^{-1} \text{diag}\{e^{\lambda_1 t}, e^{\lambda_2 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\} \mathbf{T}_D x_0$

$$y_l(t) = e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(t) & \sin(t) \\ -\sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{bmatrix} x_0 = \sqrt{2} e^t [\cos(t + \pi/4) \quad \cos(t - \pi/4)] x_0$$

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Caso 2: A NON diagonalizzabile

Matrice A ha autovalori multipli potrebbe non essere diagonalizzabile

E' comunque possibile trasformarla in forma di **Jordan**

La matrice ha una struttura quasi diagonale, con elementi non nulli sulla diagonale (autovalori) e elementi di valore unitario sulla sopradiagonale

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Caso 2: A NON diagonalizzabile

Modi

$$t^{\eta-1} e^{\lambda_i t} \quad \lambda_i \text{ reale}$$

$$t^{\eta-1} e^{\sigma_i t} \sin(\omega_i t + \varphi_i) \quad \lambda_i = \sigma_i + j\omega_i \text{ complesso}$$

Autovalori e Modi

Caso 2: A NON diagonalizzabile

Modi

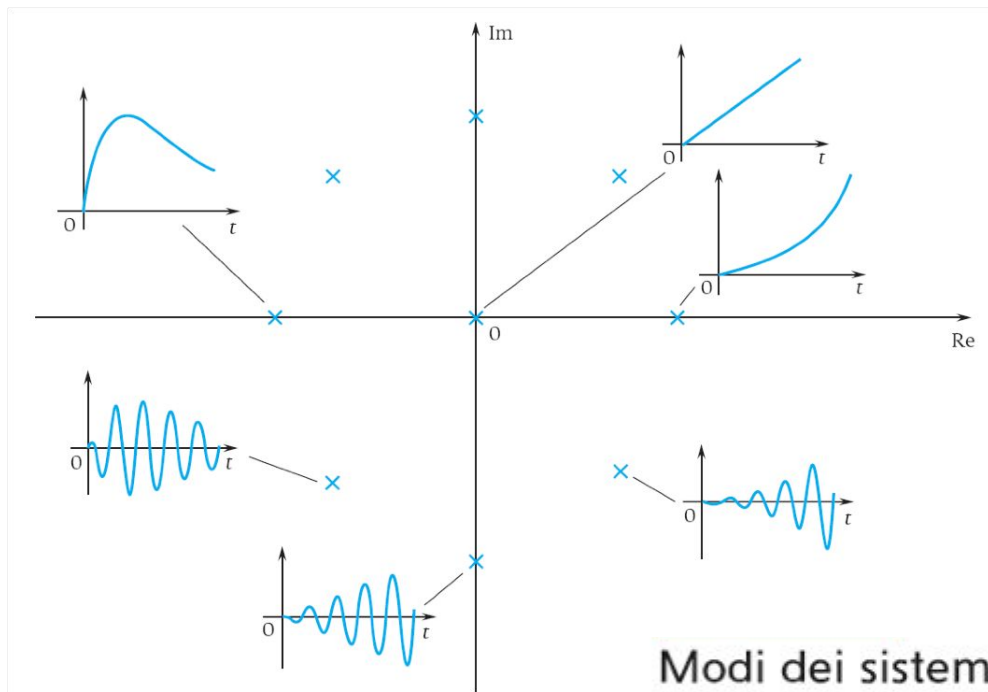
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intero compreso tra 1 e la massima dimensione dei miniblocchi
di Jordan associati all'autovalore

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Modi dei sistemi con autovalori doppi.