► Modelo en el Especio de estados:

$$x_t = \int_{t_0}^{t} f(x_t, u_t; \tau) d\tau$$
 integrador = dispositivo con capacidad de memoria
 $\frac{\partial x_t}{\partial t} = \dot{x}_t = f(x_t, u_t; t)$ => elimino dependencia de la variable τ

=> Sistema con una entrada, una salida y n variables de estado => n integradares => n ecuaciones de estado

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{$\lambda_{n} = +_{n}(x_{1},x_{2},...x_{n},\widehat{u_{t}},t)$} \\ \text{$\Rightarrow$ Sistema con'r'' entrades } \text{y "m' salides} \\ \\ \dot{x}_{1}(t) = f_{1}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n}; \underbrace{u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r}};t), & y_{1}(t) = g_{1}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n};u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r};t) \\ \\ \dot{x}_{2}(t) = f_{2}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n};u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r};t) & y_{2}(t) = g_{2}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n};u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r};t) \\ \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \\ \dot{x}_{n}(t) = f_{n}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n};u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r};t) & y_{m}(t) = g_{m}(x_{1},x_{2},...,x_{n};u_{1},u_{2},...,u_{r};t) \\ \\ \textbf{M.L...} \\ \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{M.L...} \\ \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{4}$$

Matricialmente:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{1}(t) \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{n}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t) = \begin{bmatrix} f_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \\ f_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \\ \vdots \\ f_{n}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \end{bmatrix} \implies \dot{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1}(t) \\ y_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_{m}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, t) = \begin{bmatrix} g_{1}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \\ g_{2}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \\ \vdots \\ g_{m}(\mathbf{x}_{1}, \mathbf{x}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{n}; \mathbf{u}_{1}, \mathbf{u}_{2}, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{r}; t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1}(t) \\ \mathbf{u}_{2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{r}(t) \end{bmatrix} \implies \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x})$$

L'ineolización de sistemas no lineales por serie de Taylor: y=f(x) I no lined => Por serie de taylor y en un punto de operación (xo, yo): $Y = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_0 \right) + \frac{3}{2} \left(x - x_0 \right) + \frac{1}{2!} \frac{3^2 f}{3 x^2} \left(x - x_0 \right)^2 + \dots$ $(x-x)^{2} | \frac{1}{x^{6}} + (0x)^{2} | = y$ $\frac{y-f(x_0)=\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|.(x-x_0)=}{y-f(x_1,x_2)=\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|.(x_1-x_1)}$ "Corrimos el origen" al punto de operación $\lambda - f(x_1^0, x_2^0) = \frac{3x_1}{3} \left[(x_1 - x_1^0) + \frac{3x_2}{3} \right] x_2^0 - x_2^0$ en pequent serial => y - f(xd) puede ser menor a Comienza linealización sobre un punto de operación => Aplicando a un caso: $\dot{x}_{t} = f(x_{t}, u_{t})$ Se quiere <u>linealizar</u> en el parto de operación (x_{0}, y_{0}) $y_{t} = g(x_{t}, u_{t})$ Se quiere <u>linealizar</u> en el parto de operación (x_{0}, y_{0}) Por Taylor, despreciondo a portir del segundo termino (x-xo) = 0 -> rongo de validez de la linealización $\dot{x}_{t} = f(x^{2}, u^{2}) + \frac{3f(x^{4}, u^{4})}{2x^{4}} = \frac{3x^{4}}{2x^{4}} = \frac{3x^$ 1f= 3(x0,00) + g3(x+,0+) (x+-x0) + g3(x+,0+) (n+-n0) $\frac{1}{x^{f}} - \frac{1}{x^{f}} \left(x^{f}, \alpha^{o}\right) = \frac{9x^{f}}{2f(x^{f}, \alpha^{f})} \left(x^{f} - x^{o}\right) + \frac{9\pi}{2f(x^{f}, \alpha^{f})} \left(x^{f} - \alpha^{o}\right)$ 1f-3(xo'no) = gd(xr'nr) (xr-xo) + gd(xr'nr) (nr-no) Teniendo en cuenta las constantes a, b, c, d y tomando como variable a las diferencias:

$$X_t = a \cdot X_t + b \cdot u_t$$
 $Y_t = c \cdot X_t + d \cdot u_t$

Tepresentation lineal en el espacio de estados.

Nota: "d" representa relación dinámica entre la salida y la entrada.