1) or
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} T_{\mathcal{I}} \\ T_{\mathcal{I}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $u = m_{\mathcal{I}}$ $d = T_{\mathcal{U}}$ $Y = T_{\mathcal{U}}$

$$\dot{Q}_{S} = 6 \left(T_{\mathcal{U}} - T_{\mathcal{U}} \right)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{U} = \alpha \left(T_{\mathcal{I}} - T_{\mathcal{U}} \right)$$

$$\dot{I}: \frac{d}{dt} \left(m_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} \right) = \left(\dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{V}} - \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} \right) + \left(-\dot{Q}_{\mathcal{U}} \right)$$

$$\dot{I}: \frac{d}{dt} \left(m_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} \right) = \left(\dot{m}_{\mathcal{U}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} - \dot{m}_{\mathcal{U}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} \right) + \left(\dot{Q}_{\mathcal{U}} \right)$$

$$\dot{I}: \frac{d}{dt} \left(m_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} \right) = \left(\dot{m}_{\mathcal{U}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} - \dot{m}_{\mathcal{U}} c T_{\mathcal{U}} \right) + \left(\dot{Q}_{\mathcal{S}} \right)$$

$$\dot{I}: \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} + m_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} = \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{V}} - \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} - \alpha T_{\mathcal{I}} + \alpha T_{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$\dot{T}_{\mathcal{I}} = \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{V}} 2 \dot{m}_{\mathcal{I}} c T_{\mathcal{I}} - \alpha T_{\mathcal{I}} + \alpha T_{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$T_{\underline{I}} = \frac{m_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{V}} - 2 i n_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{I}} - \alpha T_{\underline{I}} + \alpha T_{\underline{I}}}{m_{\underline{I}} e}$$

$$T_{\underline{I}} = \frac{m_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{I}} - 2 i n_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{I}} + \alpha T_{\underline{I}} - \alpha T_{\underline{I}}}{m_{\underline{I}} e}$$

$$m_{\underline{I}} e$$

$$T_{\underline{I}} = \frac{m_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{I}} - 2 i n_{\underline{I}} c T_{\underline{I}} - \alpha T_{\underline{I}}}{m_{\underline{I}} e}$$

$$m_{\underline{I}} e$$

$$m_{\underline{I}} c$$

$$m_{\underline{I}} c$$

Y=Th

-> Gleinhung much Tup ocuftosen und Ergebnis oben sinsetzen

1c)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2 \sin_{\Gamma} c + \alpha}{m_{\Gamma} c} & \frac{\alpha}{m_{\Gamma} c} & 0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{m_{\Gamma} c} & -\frac{2 \sin_{\Gamma} c + \alpha}{m_{\Gamma} c} & \frac{in_{\Gamma}}{m_{\Gamma}} \\ 0 & \frac{in_{\Gamma}}{m_{\Gamma}} & -\frac{2 \sin_{\Gamma} c + 4 \delta T_{ii}}{m_{\Gamma} c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} T_{\Gamma} R & V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \delta T_{ij} R \\ m_{\Gamma} C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda)(\lambda)(\lambda - 5) + (4) + 0 - (5\lambda) - 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$= \lambda^{3} - 5\lambda^{2} + 5\lambda - 4 \text{ restroenely ges thristerium for einomorphisms of the simple structure of the simple structure$$

b) es muss vollet. Errendebeur sein,

v. Errendebourheit: menn our x = 0 jeder beliebige

Eustand x (T) innerhalle einer endlichen

zeit mit einer stüdweise stetigen

Eingangsgrüße u(t) erreicht werden laxun

2c) Steurbarkeitsnormalform!

$$x_{u+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times u + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{bmatrix} \times u$$

$$x_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4+k_1 & k_2-5 & 5+k_3 \end{bmatrix} \times K$$

$$\lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot (\lambda - 5 - k_3) - \lambda (-1)(5 - k_2) + (-4 - k_1)$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 - k_3\lambda^2 + \lambda (5 - k_2) - 4 - k_1$$

$$= (\lambda - \frac{1}{2})^3 = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 \frac{1}{2} + 3\lambda \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$5 + k_3 = \frac{3}{2}$$
 $5 - k_2 = \frac{3}{4}$
 $4 + k_1 = \frac{1}{8}$
 $k_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$
 $k_2 = \frac{17}{4}$
 $k_4 = -\frac{31}{8}$

2d)
$$x_{u+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} x_u + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_u$$

$$V_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

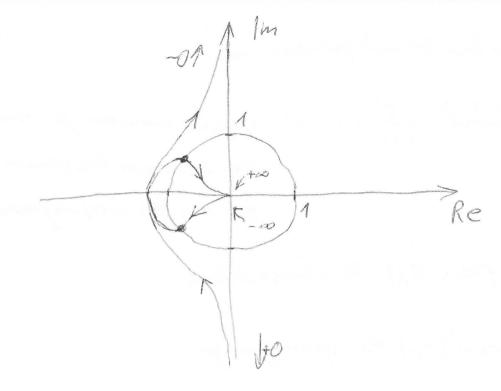
$$P_{3}, soll(z) = z^{3}$$

$$\hat{k} = -\bar{\Phi}^{3}V_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5\\ -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

*)
$$\hat{x}_{u+n} = \tilde{D}\hat{x}_u + \Gamma u_u + \hat{k}(\hat{q}_u - \gamma_u)$$

 $\hat{q}_u = c^T \hat{x}_k$

f) in höchstens 3 Ehritten, da voll toudig beolouhslowr und vollstonnolig erreichbor gilt das Separationsprincips > oler Beobachter hat beine Ausvirlags auf die Eigenverk des gluhlossenen Weisel



b)
$$\Delta avg (1 + L(I\omega)) = 5\pi = (6 - 3 + 2)\pi = 5\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow BIBO Mabil$$

c) heime Pol-MA. - Mirrayen von instalisten Poles V $1+L(S) \neq 0$ für Re $(S) \geq 0$ $S \cdot (S+2)(S^2-6S+9) \cdot (\frac{S^2}{12}+S+1) + 16(S+1)^2 (S^2+2S+1) = 0$ durant lum man das Routh-Harwitz Verfahren anwender...

d) nein da n_L(s) hein Harrowstepolyhon ist

e) 1 ist B1BO-Aubil, ($\frac{5^2}{12} + 5 + 1$) enfield modules Ges und limseichembes Uniderium für ein Hereoidsgedynoum

·) grow((nx) ≥ grow((zx) =) realizable

) $grad(h_R) = grad(\{\xi_R\}) \Rightarrow sprungfoiling$

(4) (a) hein spring bei
$$t=0 \Rightarrow$$
 with the grampforling $\Rightarrow G_4$ fall tweep

EWS: $\lim_{t\to\infty} h(t) = \lim_{S\to 0} \frac{G(S)}{S} = \lim_{S\to 0} G(S)$

for G_3 : $\lim_{S\to 0} G_3(S) = C > 0$

$$G_1: S_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4n^{7}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{n^{7}}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{n^{7}}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Gz ist vidtige inbertrugagesflet.
lim
$$G_2(s) = -C = -3$$

 $s \Rightarrow 0$ $C = 3$

b)
$$\frac{d}{dt} \Phi(t) = A \Phi(t)$$
 $\Phi(0) = E$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \Phi(t) = A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \Phi(t) = A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{3} & \frac{7}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \\ \frac{14}{3} + \frac{16}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{14}{3} \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 2) - 50 =$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + \lambda - 56$$

$$= \lambda^{1} + \lambda - 56$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4.56}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2.56}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2.56}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 2.56}}{2} = \frac{-8}{7}$$

c) notwendiges + hivereinhendes Uristeriens fin ein Houviszpolyhom ist erfulls - Minterium non tristactor

$$\dot{x}=0$$

$$0 = x_{RR}^{+} \times_{2R}^{+} + \beta u_{R}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-x_{1R}^{-} \times_{2R}^{-}}{u_{R}^{-}}$$

e)
$$|h(t)| < \infty$$
 $x + t$

$$|h(t)| = \int g(\tau) d\tau$$

$$|h(t)| = |\int_{0}^{\tau} g(\tau) d\tau| < \int |g(\tau)| d\tau < \int |g(\tau)| d\tau < \infty$$
Harbitan