

2010/02/05

$$1a) \dot{m}_{out} = \rho A_D \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$w_{out} = \frac{\dot{m}_{out}}{\rho A_D} = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$p = m_{out} w_{out}$$

$$F_R = d \cdot w$$

$$F_c = c \cdot s$$

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} h \\ s \\ w \end{vmatrix}$$

$$u = \dot{m}_{in}$$

$$y = s$$

$$F_m = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dt} w_{out} + \frac{dw_{out}}{dt} m = \frac{\dot{m}_{out}}{\rho A_D} \rho A_D \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$h A \cdot \rho = \dot{m}_{in} - \dot{m}_{out}$$

$$\dot{h} = \frac{\dot{m}_{in}}{A \rho} - \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$\dot{s} = w$$

$$\ddot{w} = \frac{1}{m} (F_m - d w - c s) = \frac{\rho A_D \sqrt{2gh}}{m} - \frac{d w}{m} - \frac{c s}{m}$$

$$[y = s]$$

$$e) \begin{vmatrix} \dot{h} \\ \dot{s} \\ \ddot{w} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\sqrt{2gh} + \frac{\dot{m}_{in}}{A \rho} \\ w \\ \frac{\rho A_D \sqrt{2gh}}{m} - \frac{d w}{m} - \frac{c s}{m} \end{vmatrix} = f(x, u)$$

$$c) \dot{m}_{in,R} = \text{const}$$

$$w = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{\rho A_D \sqrt{2gh_R}}{m} - \frac{c s_R}{m} \rightarrow s_R = \frac{\rho A_D \sqrt{2gh_R}}{c}$$

$$\sqrt{2gh_R} = \frac{\dot{m}_{in,R}}{A \rho} \rightarrow h_R = \left(\frac{\dot{m}_{in,R}}{A \rho} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2g}$$

$$a) y = \underbrace{(0 \ 1 \ 0)}_J x, d=0, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4s \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial f(x_{\text{opt}})}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2g}{\sqrt{2ghr}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2g\rho A_0}{m} & -\frac{c}{m} & -\frac{d}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

et h_R einsetzen

$$\begin{aligned} 2a) \phi(s) &= (sE - A)^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} s-1 & -3 \\ 1 & s-5 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-5)+3} \begin{vmatrix} s-5 & +3 \\ -1 & s-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2 - 6s + 8} \begin{vmatrix} s-5 & +3 \\ -1 & s-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s-5}{s^2-6s+2} & \frac{+3}{s^2-6s+2} \\ \frac{-1}{s^2-6s+2} & \frac{s-1}{s^2-6s+2} \end{bmatrix} \\ s_{1,2} &= 3 \pm \sqrt{1} = 4, 2 \end{aligned}$$

L^{-1} Rücktransformieren! $\rightarrow \phi(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) a) Q(z) &= C^T (zE - A)^{-1} \Gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} z+\frac{5}{2} & -5 \\ 1 & z+2 \end{vmatrix}^{-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(z+\frac{5}{2})(z+2)+5} \begin{vmatrix} z+2 & 5 \\ -1 & z+\frac{5}{2} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{z+2+5}{z^2 + \frac{9}{2}z + 10} = \frac{z+7}{z^2 + \frac{9}{2}z + 10} = \frac{z-1}{z^2 + \frac{1}{2}z - 10} = \frac{z-1}{z(z+\frac{1}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$|u_k| = \sqrt{10}^{-1} 1^k + \frac{5}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k + \frac{\pi}{10}\right)$$

$$y_k(1^k) = 0$$

$$|G(z)|_{z=e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\arg\{z\}_{z=j} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ oder } 2$$

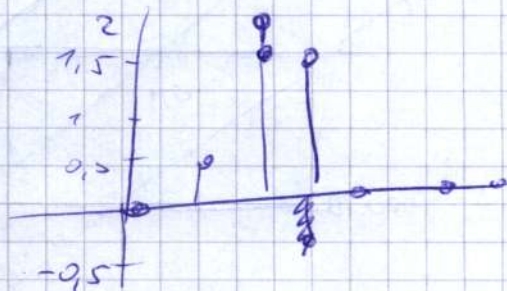
iii) nein \rightarrow Shannon

$$2c) |b_k| = (0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$(u_k) = (1, 2, -3, 0, 0)$$

$$y_0 = 0, y_1 = \frac{1}{2}, y_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}, y_3 = \frac{1+2-\frac{3}{2}}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y_4 = -3 + 2 + 1 = 0$$



ii) nicht BIBO stabil, weil $\sum |p_k| \rightarrow \infty$

Kontinuum:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

→ volle Rang
überall + beobachtet

3)

$$|r| = 1.5 \rightarrow v_c = 1$$

$$\hat{n} = 10 \rightarrow \Phi = 60^\circ \rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{8\pi}{12}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{P}{\left| 3 + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \right|}$$

$$\arg(a_1)_{\varphi=\varphi_1} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} - \underbrace{\arg\left| \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \right|}_{-\frac{\pi}{12}} = -\frac{7\pi}{12}$$

$$\cancel{|L_1|} = \left| \frac{1}{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} \right| = \frac{1}{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} \right)} = \frac{1}{P}$$

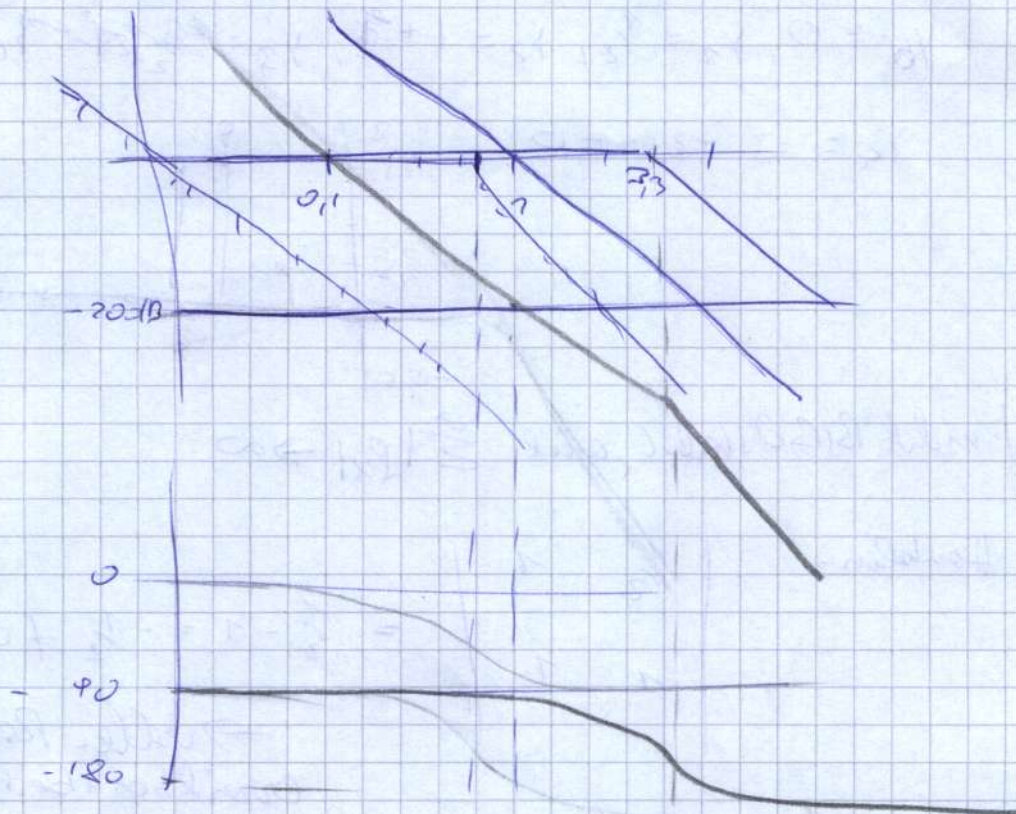
$$\Delta\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$P = 3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{(2-\sqrt{3})^2} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{4 - 4\sqrt{3} + 3} \right)}{\left(3 + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \right)} = \frac{3(2-\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}})}{1 + 5(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$a) \quad G(s) = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{1+s(2-\sqrt{3})}$$

$$20 \log \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{3} = -20 \text{ dB}, \quad \omega_c = \frac{1}{0,3} = 3,3$$



b) \rightarrow Regel 2 (siehe oben)

c) ———

d)

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{G(s)}{1 + K(s)G(s)} = \frac{1}{s(1+s)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s(1+s) \cdot (1+s)}} = \frac{1+s}{1+s(1+s)^2} \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$4) R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 16 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{voller Rang}$$

$$x_{k+1} = \phi x_k + \Gamma K x_k = \underbrace{[\phi + \Gamma K]}_{\phi_c} x_k$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|ccc} & & k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ & & k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \end{array}$$

$$\phi_c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2+k_{11} & 3+k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & 4+k_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_{13}, k_{21}, k_{22} = 0$$

→ kann nicht nilpotent werden

Ausatz: 2 Teilsysteme

$$x_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} x_k + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad K = \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) 1 = V \cdot A \rightarrow V = 1$$

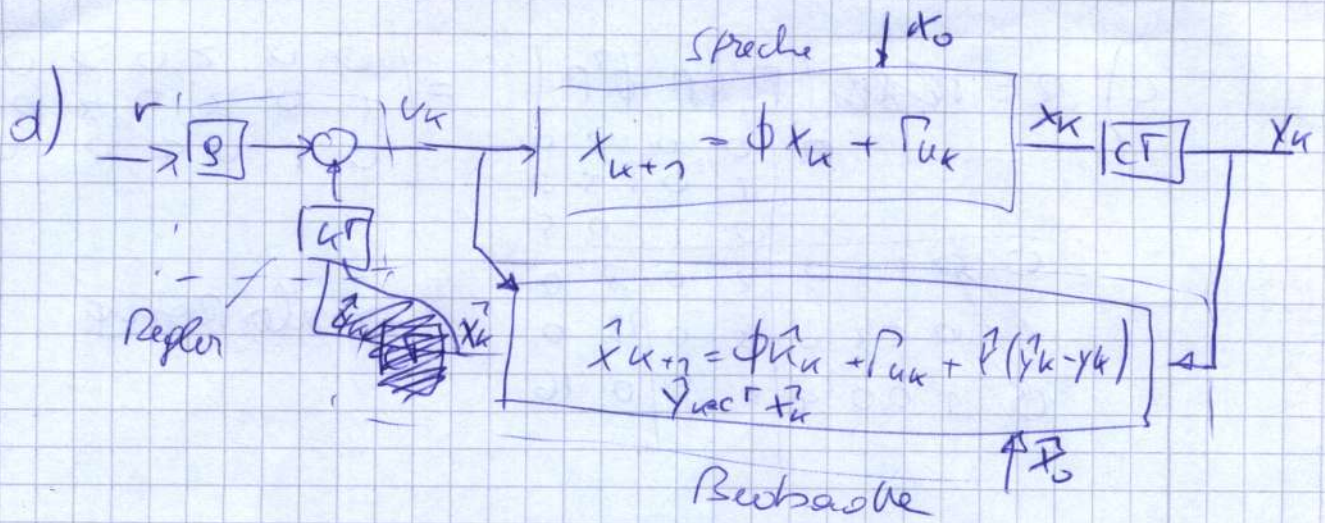
$$k_2 = -1 \cdot 4 = -4 = k_{23}$$

$$1) 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = 0 \quad 1 = 2v_1 + 3v_2 \rightarrow v_1 = 1/2 \quad V = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_1 = - \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 8 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_{11} = -5/2 \quad k_{22} = -4 - 4/2 = -6 \quad \rightarrow K_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} -5/2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cc} & & 12 & 23 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 & 13 \end{array}$$



e) siehe Skript