101) i) 
$$F_L = A_L(\varphi) \cdot \varphi$$

$$M_L = F_L \cdot h_L(\varphi)$$

$$M_c = m_c \cdot \varphi \cdot (s_c \cos(\varphi) \cdot h_c \sin(\varphi))$$

II) 
$$u=s_c$$
  $d=q$ 

$$y=\begin{bmatrix} 4\\ V_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J\dot{w} = -F_A(q) \cdot e_A(q) + F_d e_d - M_d + M_L - M_c + m \cdot g \cdot m \cdot (\varphi) \cdot h$$

$$m \dot{v}_q = -F_d + F_L$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \psi \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 (-ggV(\psi) \cdot e_A(\psi)^V - d\phi w + A_L(\psi) \cdot g \cdot h_L(\psi) - m_c g(s_c ros(\psi) - h_c rim(\psi)) + mg rim \psi \\ V_Y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ m (-d_Y V_Y + A_L(\psi) \cdot g) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-h_c rim(\psi)) + mg rim \psi$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

es beliams, 2. Gleichung muss van es erfiells werden, liefert aber heine neue Information

$$V_{YS} = \frac{A_L(\varphi_s)q_S}{d\gamma}$$

1b) i) 
$$\dot{x} = -\sqrt{x} u$$

$$x(0) = 1 \qquad u(t) = 4t$$

$$dx = -\sqrt{x} \cdot 4t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sqrt{x} \cdot 4t$$

$$-\int_{\overline{X}}^{1} dx = \int_{\overline{Y}}^{4+} dt$$

$$-2\sqrt{x} = 4\frac{t^2}{2} + C_1$$

$$-\sqrt{x} = 4^2 + C_2$$

$$X(0)=1=C^{2}$$

$$x_1(t) = (1-t^2)^2$$

$$x_2(t) = (1+t^2)^2$$

ii) 
$$AH = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} u$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1$$
  $\lambda_3 = 2$ 

$$(\lambda_n E - A) v_n = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} V_1 = 0 \qquad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_2 E - A) v_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} V_2 = 0 \qquad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_3 E - A) V_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\overline{f}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \underbrace{\Phi}(t) \times_{0} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k}}_{k!} t^{k} V_{3} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k}}_{k!} t^{k} V_{3} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k}}_{k!} t^{k} V_{3} = \underbrace{e^{\lambda_{3} t}}_{3} V_{3}$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{-1} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-05 \end{bmatrix}}_{-0.5} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2-2)(2-3)(2-05)}}_{-0.5} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \times & 4-05 \\ \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times \end{bmatrix}}_{\times \times \times \times}$$

$$G_{2} = \underbrace{C^{T}(2E-E)^{-1}\Gamma}_{-0} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2-2)(2-3)}}_{-0.5}$$

$$e_{0}k: z_{1} = 2, z_{2} = 3$$

$$ii) \times_{k} = \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} \times_{0} + \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} U_{0} + F U_{0}$$

$$\times_{1} = \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} \times_{0} + \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} U_{0} + F U_{0}$$

$$\times_{2} = \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} \times_{0} + \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} U_{0} + F U_{0}$$

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$$\underbrace{\Phi}^{k} = \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} \times_{0} + \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} U_{0} + \underbrace{\Phi}^{k} U_{0}$$

×3,6+1 = 0,5 ×3,6

2b) ii) ff 
$$x_{3,k} = 0.5^{k} x_{3,0}$$
  
 $\lim_{k \to \infty} x_{3,k} = 0$ 

(V) Die Umbelvung gilt nur docum wenn das Egstem volkständig beoboul Abar und volkständig erreichlear ist, weil dann lieine Pol-Mullstellen Mirrang auftritt und die Ording der übertragungsfendstion pleich der Egstemordnung ist.

V) 
$$y_u = [0 \ 1 \ 0] \times u$$

$$\Rightarrow G_z = \frac{1}{z-3}$$

30) 
$$m_1 = e^T \Gamma' = 0$$
  
 $m_2 = e^T \Phi \Gamma' = -5$   
 $m_3 = e^T \Phi^2 \Gamma = 25$   
 $m_4 = e^T \Phi^2 \Gamma' = -80$   
 $m_5 = e^T \Phi^4 \Gamma' = 200$ 

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 25 \\ -5 & 25 & -80 \\ 25 & -80 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) 
$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -9 & -5 \\ 25 & 40 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$
 = Zeilen bröhmen aus Bereshunung der ranhow Patrosmeter Introdumen werden det  $(\theta) = -200 + 225 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  voller Rang  $\Rightarrow$  vollstöndig beobeiehtbar  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -9 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \vec{V}_1$   $\vec{V}_{13} = 0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -9 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \vec{V}_1$$
  $5\vec{V}_{12} = -9\vec{V}_{12}$ 

$$1 = 5.5 \hat{V}_{11} + 40 \hat{V}_{12}$$

$$= -45 \hat{V}_{12} + 40 \hat{V}_{12}$$

$$\hat{V}_{12} = -\frac{1}{5} \implies \hat{V}_{11} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}} = -\hat{\rho}_{g,sole}(\bar{\mathcal{D}}) \cdot \hat{\mathcal{U}}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\-1\\5 \end{bmatrix}$$

c) 
$$det(\lambda E - A) = \lambda \cdot \lambda \cdot (\lambda + 5) + 5 + 9\lambda = \lambda^3 + \lambda^2 5 + 9\lambda + 5$$

$$\lambda^{2} + 4\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20'}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm I2}{2} \quad \lambda_{2,3} = -2 \pm I = \alpha \pm I \omega$$

$$\omega \neq \frac{k\pi}{T_{\alpha}}$$
  $k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$ 

d) 
$$deA(H) = 0 + 5 \cdot 80 \cdot 25 + 5 \cdot 80 \cdot 25 - 25 \cdot 200 - 25^3$$

$$= (800 - 200 - 625) \cdot 25 = -25 \cdot 25$$

$$= -625 \neq 0 \Rightarrow wollst beobardstoor und wellst exceptible or$$

da vollst, blobachsbor und vollst. erreichbar ist (6) eine timmalrealinerung

$$T_{r,1,1} = \frac{1}{q^{2}-3q^{2}+4} + \frac{1}{q+2}$$

$$Verloset instructions this even (alle Weelfington) the workspolyhorn (alle Weelfington) the workspolyhorn (alle Weelfington) the work insplicion with the work insplicion with the work insplicion with the work of the work insplicion with the work insplicion with the work insplicion with the work insplication with the work in the work$$

wy (1+I ret) = 45°

oversour (2T) = 45°

4b) ff
$$1 \stackrel{!}{=} |L^{\#}(T2)| = \frac{32 \cdot V \cdot \sqrt{1+1}}{(2 \cdot 3)^{2} + 4} = \frac{8}{82 \cdot \sqrt{2}} V \cdot \sqrt{1+1}$$

$$= \frac{8}{32 \cdot \sqrt{2}} V = \frac{8}{(4 \cdot 3 + 4)} \sqrt{1+4 - 4 \cdot \sqrt{3}^{2} + 3} \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

$$= V = \frac{2}{8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{8 - 4 \cdot \sqrt{3}^{2}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}^{2}}$$

$$= V = \frac{2}{8} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2}$$

$$R^{\#}(q) = \frac{4\sqrt{2-13}^{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1 - \frac{q}{2}}{q}$$

$$R^{\#}(q) = \frac{V_{\pi}(1+qT_{\pi})}{q} \qquad q = \frac{2}{T_{OI}} \frac{2-1}{2+1}$$

c) 
$$R^{\#}(q) = \frac{V_{\pm}(1+qT_{\pm})}{q}$$
  $q = \frac{2}{T_{01}} \frac{2-1}{2+1}$   
 $= \frac{V_{\pm}}{q} + V_{\pm}T_{\pm} = V_{\pm} \cdot \frac{T_{01}}{2} \frac{2+1}{2-1} + V_{\pm}T_{\pm}$   
 $= \frac{V_{\pm}T_{01}}{2} (2+1) + V_{\pm}T_{\pm}(2-1) = \frac{2(V_{\pm}T_{01} + V_{\pm}T_{01}) + V_{\pm}T_{01}}{2-1}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} x_{u+n} &= + \Lambda \cdot x_u + u_u \\ y_u &= \left( V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{L}} - V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{I}_{\underline{L}} + V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{I}_{\underline{L}} \right) \times u + \left( V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{L}} + V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{I}_{\underline{L}} \right) u_u \\ &= V_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{I}_{\underline{G}} \times u + V_{\underline{L}} \left( \mathcal{I}_{\underline{L}} \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{L}} + \mathcal{I}_{\underline{L}} \right) u_u \end{aligned}$$