

(b): From (a), we ~~can~~ have

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, C = [5 \quad 6], d = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0, a_1 = -3$$

$$\Rightarrow W_c = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 11 \\ 4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}, A_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, B_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d_c = d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{W}_c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \tilde{W}_c^{-1} = -1 \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = W_c \tilde{W}_c^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 11 \\ 4 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_c = CP = [5 \quad 6] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = [4 \quad 39]$$

\Rightarrow The state-space representation in the CCF form is

$$w(k) = P^{-1}x(k) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & -\frac{3}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & \frac{2}{11} \end{bmatrix} x(k)$$

$$w(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} w(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(k)$$

$$y(k) = [4 \quad 39] w(k)$$