Werkram alves - 96708 - Listo de cap 4 de livra texta 4.1 Umo exclação pode ser quada por X= [] X. Mastre que o notivos $e' x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} con(t) & nin(t) \\ -nin(t) & con(t) \end{bmatrix} x(0)$

Usondo teoremo de Coyley-Hamilton, Temos que:

$$\dot{\vec{\chi}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{\vec{\chi}} = \vec{A} \vec{\chi} + \vec{\chi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(\lambda) &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \lambda + 2 \beta(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t} \\ \lambda &= j = \pi e^{jt} = \beta_0 + j \beta_1 = \pi \beta_0 = e^{jt} - j \beta_1 + \beta_0 = \frac{e^{jt} - jt}{2} = \frac{e^{jt} - jt}{2} \\ \lambda &= j = \pi e^{jt} = \beta_0 - j \beta_1 = \pi e^{jt} = e^{jt} - j \beta_1 + \beta_1 = \frac{e^{jt} - jt}{2} = \frac{e^{jt}$$

N=j=n
$$e^{jt}$$
 = $A_0 + jA_1 = R$ $A_0 = e^{jt} - jA_1 = R$ $A_0 = e^$

4.2 Use dois métodos diferentes para encontror o responto ao degrau unitário de
$$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mu \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X}$$

Assumindo que a estado inicial é zero, temas

metodo 1
$$(S\hat{I} - \vec{A})^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 1 \\ -2 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y(5) = \hat{C}(5\vec{1} - \hat{A})^{T}\vec{B}U(5) = [2\ 3]\left(\frac{1}{5^{2}+25+2}\begin{bmatrix} 5+2 & 1\\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1\\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

$$Y(5) = \frac{55}{(5+1)^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{(5+1)^2+1}$$

Forendo o moura, encontromos

$$\frac{Mdodo 2}{|t|} = \frac{1}{C} \int_{0}^{t} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}(t-\tau)} \frac{1}{B} u(\tau) d\tau = [2 3] \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{B} \frac{1}$$

4.4 Encentre o formo connormal e princheron o consorte de $\hat{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \hat{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \hat{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{X}$

Farmo componheura
$$Q = [b \ Ab \ A^2] = [0 \ 2 \ 4] = [0 \ 2 \ 4] = [0.5 \ 0.5 \ -0.5]$$

$$\vec{\overline{X}} = \vec{\Omega}' \vec{A} \vec{\Omega} \vec{\overline{X}} + \vec{\Omega}' \vec{b} \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{u}$$

Forms model utilizando o MATLAB para o calculo dos motrizes, temos

$$[ab, bb, cb, db, p] = conom[o, b, c, d)$$

$$ob = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad bb = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{12} & 7 & cb = [0 & -0.547 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}] \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad bb = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{12} & 7 & cb = [0] \\ \sqrt{2} & 7 & 7 & -\sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Continuação do 4.4 - Formo modal

$$\frac{\dot{\vec{x}}}{\vec{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} -2\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \vec{V} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \vec{X}$$

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$$\dot{\vec{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \mu \qquad \dot{\vec{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X}$$

Usando o matlato paro calcular a respesto aa implilo, kumoo:

$$|y|_{mox} = 0.55, |x|_{mox} = 0.5, |x|_{mox} = 1.05, |x|_{mox} = 0.52.$$

$$Sendo |\overline{X}_1 = X_1, |\overline{X}_2 = 0.5X_2, |\overline{X}_3 = X_3| = |\overline{X}_2| = |\overline{0}_{0.05}| =$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{X} = P A P X + 16 M = \mathbb{R} \\ y = C P | \overline{X} + 0 M \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \overline{X} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} M \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \overline{X}$$

Para esta equação a major valor de a permisido a' 10 =18, 18/

$$\vec{y}=\begin{bmatrix}1&-1&0\end{bmatrix}\vec{x}$$
 expression to equaçais to estada $\vec{x}=\begin{bmatrix}2&1&2\\0&2&2\end{bmatrix}\vec{x}+\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}\vec{u}$
 $\vec{y}=\begin{bmatrix}1&-1&0]\vec{x}$ e $\vec{x}=\begin{bmatrix}2&1&1\\0&2&1\end{bmatrix}\vec{x}+\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0&0-1\end{bmatrix}\vec{x}+\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\\0&0\end{bmatrix}\vec{u}$
 $\vec{y}=\begin{bmatrix}1&-1&0]\vec{x}$ equivalentes?

 $g(s) = \overline{C}(s\overline{I} - \overline{A})^{-1}\overline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5-2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5-2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \overline{(5-2)(5-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (5-2)(5-1) & (5-1) & 2(5-2) \\ 0 \\ \overline{(5-2)^2(5-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \overline{(5-2)$ cles são equinalentes no estado o zero

 $\frac{G_{1}(5)}{(5-2)^{3}(5-1)} = \frac{5-1}{(5-2)(5-2)^{3}} = \frac{[5-1]^{3} - [5-1](5-2)}{(5-2)^{3}} = \frac{5-1-5+2}{(5-2)^{3}} = \frac{1}{(5-2)^{3}}$

 $\frac{G_{2}(5)}{G_{2}(5)} = \overline{C}(5\overline{1} - \overline{4})^{-1} \overline{B} = [1 - 10] \begin{bmatrix} 5-2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{[1 - 10]}_{[5-2]^{2}(5+1)} \begin{bmatrix} 5-2/(5+1) & [5-1] & [5-1] \\ 0 & (5-2)(5+1) & [5-2] & [5-2] \\ 0 & 0 & (5-2)(5+1) & [5-2] & [5-2$

 $\{2\}$ = [1-10] [(5+1)(5-1)] = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$ = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$ = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$ = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$ = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$ = $[(5+1)(\frac{1}{2})]$

como 9,15) = 9,15), teman que os equações são equavalentes ao estado zeno, podrem des mão são aquindentes.

copyrillar shringer a met (4.33) me visientemant et gistem a ex euppres!

$$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -d_1 \vec{t}_3 & \vec{I}_4 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -d_3 \vec{t}_3 & 0 & \vec{I}_4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ d_{R-1} \vec{I}_3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1_3 \\ d_R \vec{I}_3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} \vec{I}_1 \\ \vec{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{U} \qquad \vec{I}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{I}_3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X}$$
The thomas de rank particular along the standard of the sta

The comments must a boundary a dear America of the Total of the State of the State

Defininde, 2(st-A) = [t, Z2...Ze], entar C=[Z, Z2...Zn](5I-A) eltromos, SZ:= AZ;, i=2...n=1 Z:= Z:-1, i=2...n 57, = Iq - 2 Z; d: = Iq - 2 Z; d: então Z; = 50-1 Iq, Z, -500) Iq, ..., In [1] ention ((SI-7)) B= 1/(S) (S" N1+...+ Nn) - & solisformendo o sq. 4.33)

4,111 Encontre a uno realização para o matriz racional adequada

$$\frac{\hat{g}(5)}{\hat{g}(5)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5+1} & \frac{25+3}{(5+1)(5+2)} \\ \frac{5-2}{5+1} & \frac{5}{5+2} \end{bmatrix} g(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathcal{G}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) + \mathcal{G}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) = \mathcal{G}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) = \mathcal{G}_{5}(5) + \mathcal{G}_{5}$$

$$g(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5+1} & \frac{25-3}{(5+1)(5+2)} \\ \frac{-3}{5+1} & \frac{-2}{5+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 3(s) = (5+2)(5+1) = 5^2 + 35 + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$=\frac{1}{5^{2}+35+2}\begin{bmatrix}2(5+2) & 25-3\\-3(5+2) & -2(5+1)\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\1 & 1\end{bmatrix}=\frac{1}{(5+1)(5+2)}\begin{bmatrix}5 & 2\\2 & -3 & -2\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}4 & -3\\-6 & -2\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\1 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

Portanto,
$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & | & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & | & 0 & -2 \\ \hline | & 0 & | & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & | & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & -2 & | & -6 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}$$

4.14] Encontre a realização para
$$.9(5) = [-\frac{1125+6}{35+34}]$$

$$4(00) = 0 = [-4] = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$4(5) = 35 + 34$$

$$3(5) = 35 + 34$$

$$G_{SP}^{(5)} = C(SI - A)^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{130}{35 + 34} & \frac{-679}{3(35 + 34)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9/6) = \frac{1}{5+\frac{34}{3}} \left[\frac{130}{3} - \frac{679}{9} \right] + \left[-4 \frac{22}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -34 & 0 \\ 3 & -34 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \vec{X} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{U}$$

$$y(t) = \left[\frac{130}{3} - \frac{679}{9}\right]\vec{x} + \left[-4 \frac{22}{3}\right]\vec{u}$$