

MATLAB

$$A = [v_1 \dots v_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\mathcal{R}^+ = \text{image}(R) = \text{image}\{B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B\}$$



$$\mathcal{R}^+(\infty)$$

$$= \text{span}\{w_1 \dots w_n\}$$

$$= \{\mathbf{u}: \mathbf{u} = R\mathbf{v}, \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

Call operator $T(\mathbf{r}, y, z) = (\mathbf{r}, y, 0)$

$$T(\vec{r}) = A \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_t^+ = \text{image } R_t$$

$$= \text{image}\{B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{t-1}B\}$$

$\text{image}(T(\vec{r}))$ in

$\mathbf{r}-y$ plane =

$$\{\mathbf{u}: \mathbf{u} = R\mathbf{v}, \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$



Suppose that $\mathbf{r}_{t+1} = A \mathbf{r}_t + B u_t, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$R =$ (next page)

cont... $R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2-\alpha \\ \alpha & -4+2\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank}(R) = n$

$$\det(R) = -4 + 2\alpha - \alpha(2 - \alpha) = \alpha^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\alpha = +2 \quad \alpha = -2$$

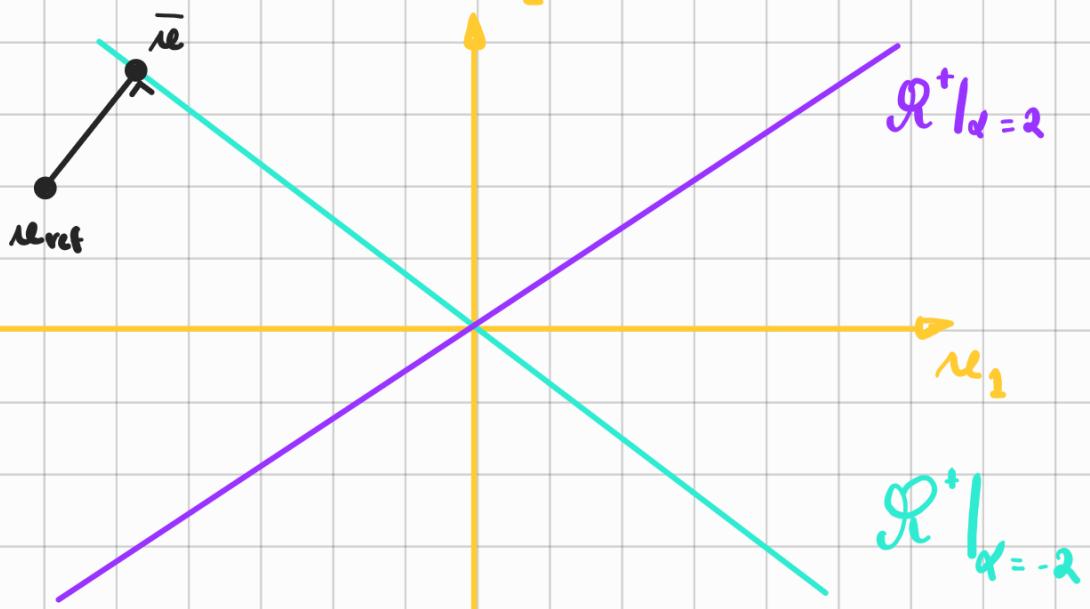
For $\alpha = -2$ $R^+ = \text{image} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & -8 \\ v_1 & 4v_1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\{ \mathbf{n}: \mathbf{n} = R\mathbf{w}, \forall \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

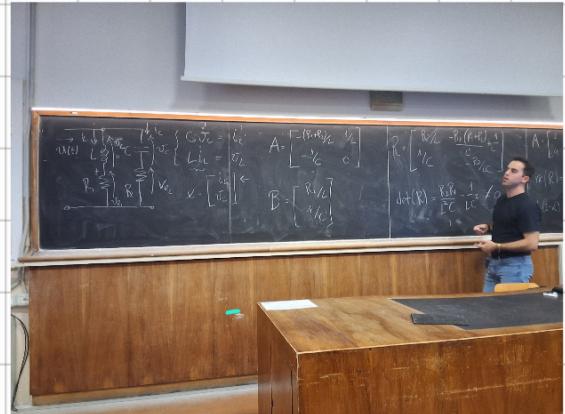
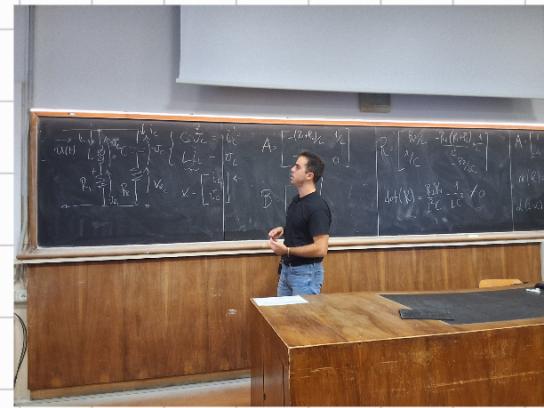
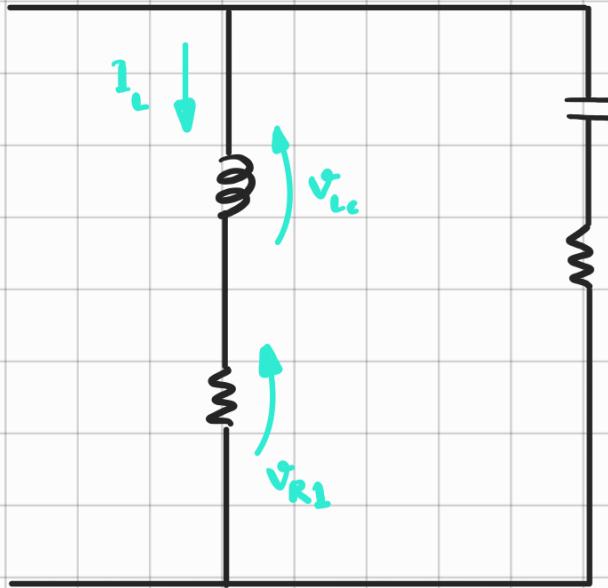
$$R \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 + 4w_2 \\ -2w_1 - 8w_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n_2 = w_1 + 4w_2 \\ n_2 = -2w_1 - 8w_2 \\ = -2(w_1 + 4w_2) \\ = -2n_1 \end{cases}$$

n_1 is whatever

$$n_2 = -2n_1$$



RLC Circuit



$$\det(R) = \frac{R_2 R_1}{L^2 C} - \frac{1}{L C^2}$$

$$\neq 0 \quad R^2 = \frac{L}{C}$$