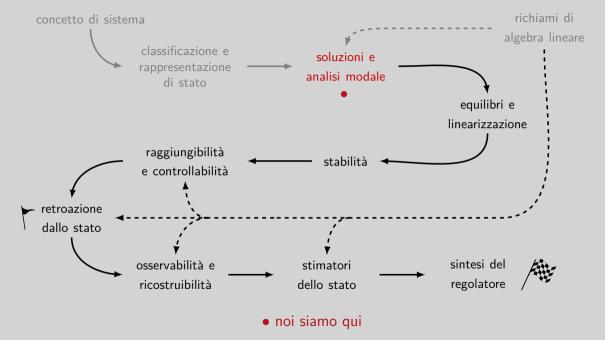
Teoria dei Sistemi e Controllo Ottimo e Adattativo (C. I.) Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

Docente: Giacomo Baggio

Lez. 7: Modi di un sistema lineare, risposta libera e forzata (tempo discreto)

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica A.A. 2019-2020



Nella scorsa lezione

▶ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

▶ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

▶ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

▶ Matrice di trasferimento e equivalenza algebrica

▶ Addendum: calcolo di *e*^{Ft} tramite Laplace

In questa lezione

▶ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▶ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

Caso vettoriale
$$x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 $x(t+1) = Fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$ $x(t) = F^t x_0$

Usiamo Jordan!

1.
$$F = TF_JT^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^tT^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{2.} \ F_{J} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_{1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_{2}} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_{k}} \end{bmatrix} \implies F_{J}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_{1}}^{t} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_{2}}^{t} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_{k}}^{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textbf{3.} \ J_{\lambda_i} = \begin{vmatrix} J_{\lambda_i,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,\ell_i} \end{vmatrix} \implies J_{\lambda_i}^t = \begin{vmatrix} J_{\lambda_i,1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,\ell_i}^t \end{vmatrix}$$

Usiamo Jordan!

$$\mathbf{4.} \ J_{\lambda_{i},j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{i} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_{i} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \implies J_{\lambda_{i},j}^{t} = (\lambda_{i}I + N)^{t}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies J_{\lambda_{i},j}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} \binom{t}{0}\lambda_{i}^{t} & \binom{t}{1}\lambda_{i}^{t-1} & \binom{t}{2}\lambda_{i}^{t-2} & \cdots & \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1}\lambda_{i}^{t-r_{ij}-1} \\ 0 & \binom{t}{0}\lambda_{i}^{t} & \binom{t}{1}\lambda_{i}^{t} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{2}\lambda_{i}^{t-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{1}\lambda_{i}^{t-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \binom{t}{0}\lambda_{i}^{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Usiamo Jordan!

$$\mathbf{4.} \ J_{\lambda_{i},j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{i} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_{i} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \implies J_{\lambda_{i},j}^{t} = N^{t}, \qquad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies J_{\lambda_i,j}^t = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \delta(t-2) & \cdots & \delta(t-r_{ij}-1) \\ 0 & \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-2) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-1) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \delta(t) \end{array} \right]$$

Modi elementari

$$\begin{array}{l} \binom{t}{0}\lambda_{i}^{t}, \ \binom{t}{1}\lambda_{i}^{t-1}, \ \binom{t}{2}\lambda_{i}^{t-2}, \ \ldots, \ \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1}\lambda_{i}^{t-r_{ij}-1} \\ \delta(t), \ \delta(t-1), \ \delta(t-2), \ \ldots, \ \delta(t-r_{ij}-1) \end{array} = \mathsf{Modi \ elementari \ del \ sistema}$$

1.
$$\lambda_i \neq 0$$
: $\binom{t}{k} \lambda_i^{t-k} \sim t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)}$ (In(·) = logaritmo naturale complesso)

2. $\lambda_i = 0$: modo elementari si annullano dopo un numero finito di passi!

Non esiste una controparte modale a tempo continuo!!

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Evoluzione libera

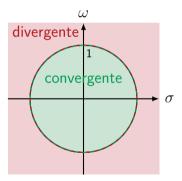
$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$
 $y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$

$$y(t) = y_{\ell}(t) = HF^{t}x_{0} = \sum_{i,i} t^{j}\lambda_{i}^{t}v_{ij}$$

= combinazione lineare dei modi elementari

Carattere dei modi elementari

modo associato a
$$\lambda_i = \sigma_i + i\omega_i$$



Comportamento asintotico

$$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
 con autovalori $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$

$$|\lambda_{i}| < 1, \forall i \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad F^{t} \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} 0 \implies y(t) = HF^{t}x_{0} \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} 0$$

$$F^{t} = 0 \text{ per } t \text{ finito se } \lambda_{i} = 0 \text{ !}$$

$$|\lambda_{i}| \le 1, \ \forall i \text{ e}$$

$$\nu_{i} = g_{i} \text{ se } |\lambda_{i}| = 1 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad F^{t} \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^{t}x_{0} \text{ limitata}$$

$$\exists \lambda_{i} \text{ tale che } |\lambda_{i}| > 1$$

$$o \ |\lambda_{i}| = 1 \text{ e } \nu_{i} > g_{i} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad F^{t} \text{ non limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^{t}x_{0} \text{ ?}$$

Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \qquad x(0) = x_0$$
$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_{\ell}(t) + x_{f}(t),$$
 $x_{\ell}(t) = F^{t}x_{0},$ $x_{f}(t)$?? $y(t) = y_{\ell}(t) + y_{f}(t),$ $y_{\ell}(t) = HF^{t}x_{0},$ $y_{f}(t)$??

Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \qquad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=x_\ell(t)}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=y_\ell(t)} + Ju(t)$$

$$= \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{F$$

Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_{0}$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{F^{t}x_{0}}_{=x_{\ell}(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=x_{\ell}(t)} = \underbrace{F^{t}x_{0}}_{=x_{\ell}(t)} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_{t}u_{t}}_{=x_{\ell}(t)} = \underbrace{u_{t} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}}_{=y_{\ell}(t)}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{HF^{t}x_{0}}_{=y_{\ell}(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=y_{\ell}(t)} + \underbrace{Ju(t)}_{=y_{\ell}(t)} = \underbrace{HF^{t}x_{0}}_{=y_{\ell}(t)} + \underbrace{H\mathcal{R}_{t}u_{t} + Ju(t)}_{=y_{\ell}(t)}$$

 $\mathcal{R}_t \triangleq \left[\left. G \mid FG \mid F^2G \mid \cdots \mid F^{t-1}G \right. \right] = \mathsf{matrice} \; \mathsf{di} \; \mathsf{raggiungibilit} \; \mathsf{in} \; t \; \mathsf{passi}$

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Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

$$zX(z) - zx_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

$$V(z) \triangleq \mathcal{Z}[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$$

$$Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z)$$

$$X(z) = \underbrace{z(zI - F)^{-1}x_0}_{=X_{\ell}(z)} + \underbrace{(zI - F)^{-1}G}_{=X_{f}(z)}$$

$$Y(z) = \underbrace{Hz(zI - F)^{-1}x_0}_{=Y_{\ell}(z)} + \underbrace{[H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J]U(z)}_{=Y_{f}(z)}$$

Equivalenze dominio temporale/Zeta

1.
$$W(z) = \mathcal{Z}[w(t)] = H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J = \text{matrice di trasferimento}$$

2.
$$\mathcal{Z}[F^t] = \mathbf{z}(\mathbf{z}I - F)^{-1} = \text{metodo alternativo per calcolare } F^t !!$$

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$$T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} = \mathsf{base} \; \mathsf{di} \; \mathsf{Jordan}$$

$$(F, G, H, J) \xrightarrow{z=Tx} (F_J = T^{-1}FT, G_J = T^{-1}G, H_J = HT, J_J = J)$$

$$W(z) = W_J(z) = H_J(zI - F_J)^{-1}G_J + J_J$$

$$F_J = egin{bmatrix} \overline{J_{\lambda_1,1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ 0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & dots \ \hline dots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_J = egin{bmatrix} \overline{G_{\lambda_1,1}} \ \overline{G_{\lambda_1,2}} \ \hline dots \ \overline{G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_J = egin{bmatrix} H_{\lambda_1,1} & H_{\lambda_1,2} & \cdots & H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_J = egin{bmatrix} rac{J_{\lambda_1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0}{0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & dots} \ rac{dots}{dots} & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_J = egin{bmatrix} rac{G_{\lambda_1,1}}{G_{\lambda_1,2}} \ rac{dots}{dots} \ \hline G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_J = egin{bmatrix} H_{\lambda_1,1} & H_{\lambda_1,2} & \cdots & H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W(z) = H_{\lambda_1,1}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,1})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,1} + H_{\lambda_1,2}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,2})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,2} + \dots + H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k}(zI - J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k})^{-1}G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} + J$$

$$= W_{\lambda_1,1}(z) + W_{\lambda_1,2}(z) + \dots + W_{\lambda_k,\ell_k}(z) + J$$

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$$\text{miniblocco } J_{\lambda_i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \implies W_{\lambda_i,j}(z) = \frac{A_1}{z - \lambda_i} + \frac{A_2}{(z - \lambda_i)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{r_{ij}}}{(z - \lambda_i)^{r_{ij}}}$$

$$y_f(t) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\sum_{i,j} W_{\lambda_i,j}(z) U(z) + JU(z) \right]$$