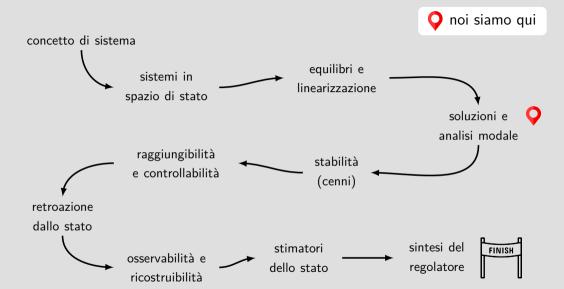
# Teoria dei Sistemi e Controllo Ottimo e Adattativo (C. I.) Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

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Lez. 10: Modi di un sistema lineare, risposta libera e forzata (tempo discreto)

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A A 2021-2022



## In questa lezione

▶ Analisi modale ed evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a t.d.

▶ Evoluzione complessiva di un sistema lineare a t.d.

#### Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

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

#### Calcolo di F<sup>t</sup> tramite Jordan

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

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

$$\mathbf{3.} \ J_{\lambda_i} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_i,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,g_i} \end{bmatrix} \implies J_{\lambda_i}^t = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_i,1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,g_i}^t \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Calcolo di F<sup>t</sup> tramite Jordan

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

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

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#### Calcolo di F<sup>t</sup> tramite Jordan

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

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

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#### Modi elementari

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

**1.** 
$$\lambda_i \neq 0$$
:  $\binom{t}{k} \lambda_i^{t-k} \sim t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)}$  (**N.B.**  $\ln(\cdot) = \text{logaritmo naturale complesso}$ )

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

Non esiste una controparte modale a tempo continuo !!

Lez. 10: Modi, risposta libera e forzata (t.d.)

16 Marzo 2022

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#### Evoluzione libera

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

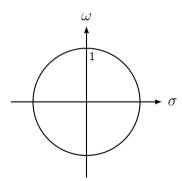
$$y(t) = y_\ell(t) = HF^t x_0 = \sum_{i,j} t^j \lambda_i^t v_{ij} + \sum_j \delta(t-j) w_j$$

= combinazione lineare dei modi elementari

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#### Carattere dei modi elementari

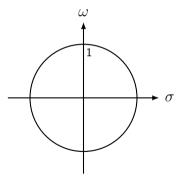
$$\lambda_i = \sigma_i + i\omega_i \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda_i \neq 0 : {t \choose k_i} \lambda_i^{t-k_i} \sim t^{k_i} \lambda_i^t = t^{k_i} e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)} = t^{k_i} e^{t(\ln |\lambda_i| + i \arg(\lambda_i))}$$



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#### Carattere dei modi elementari

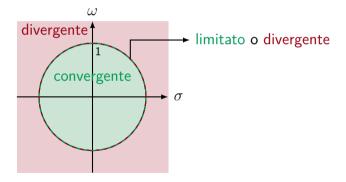
$$\lambda_i = 0$$
:  $\delta(t - k_i)$ 



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#### 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  $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$ 

$$|\lambda_i| < 1, \forall i \qquad \iff F^t \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} 0 \implies y(t) = HF^t x_0 \xrightarrow{t \to \infty} 0$$

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

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

$$\nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1 \qquad \iff F^t \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

$$\exists \lambda_i \text{ tale che } |\lambda_i| > 1$$

$$o \ |\lambda_i| = 1 \text{ e } \nu_i > g_i \qquad \iff F^t \text{ non limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 ?$$

# Evoluzione complessiva (libera + forzata)

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

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

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## Evoluzione complessiva (libera + forzata)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Evoluzione complessiva (libera + forzata)

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

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

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

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

$$\mathcal{R}_t \triangleq \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} G & FG & F^2G & \cdots & F^{t-1}G \end{array} \right] = \mathsf{matrice} \ \mathsf{di} \ \mathsf{raggiungibilit\`{a}} \ \mathsf{in} \ t \ \mathsf{passi}$$

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### Evoluzione complessiva con Zeta

$$zX(z) - zx_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$
  
 $Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z)$   
 $V(z) \triangleq \mathcal{Z}[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$ 

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

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

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## Equivalenze dominio temporale/Zeta

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

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