

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

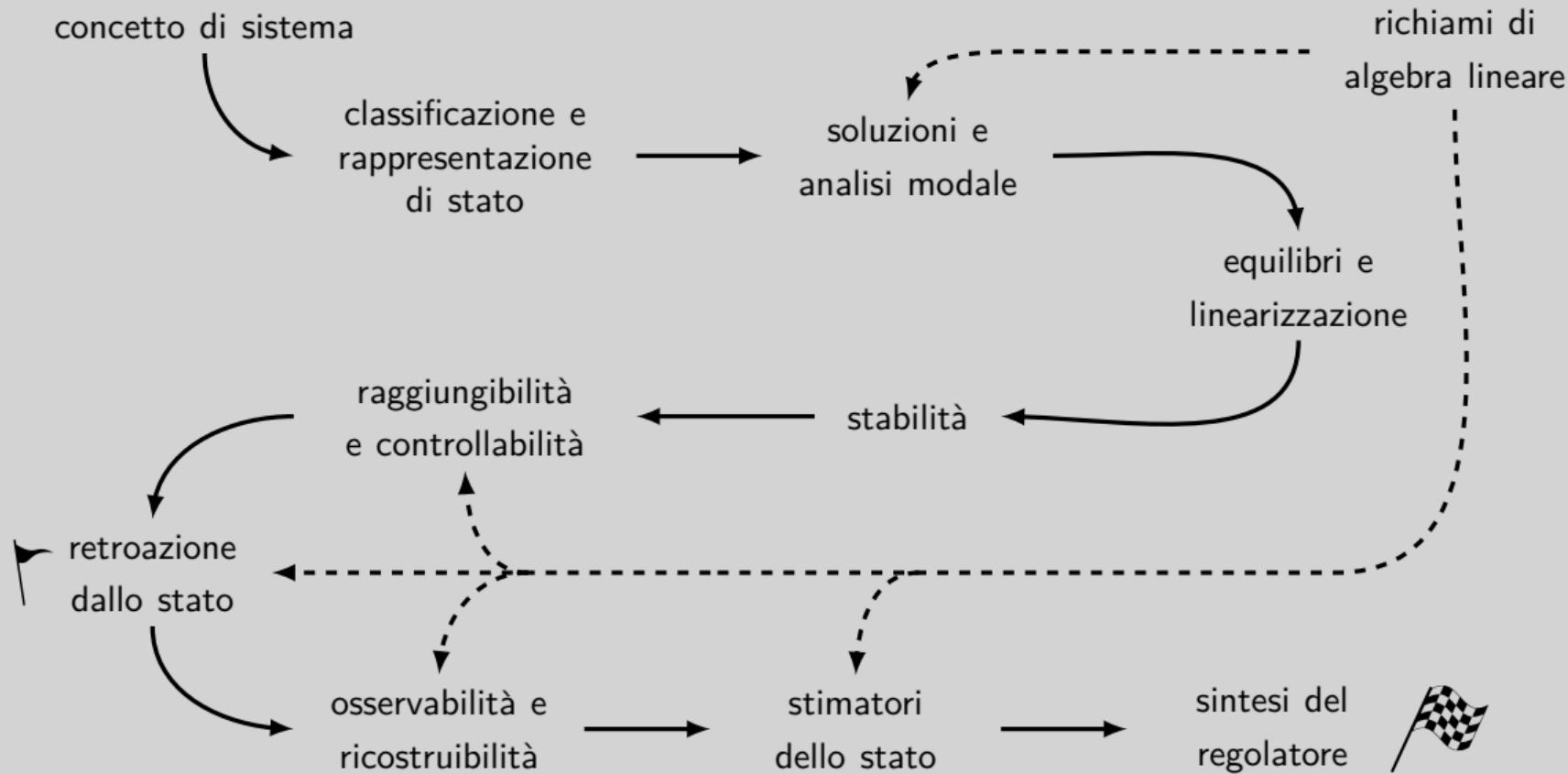
Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

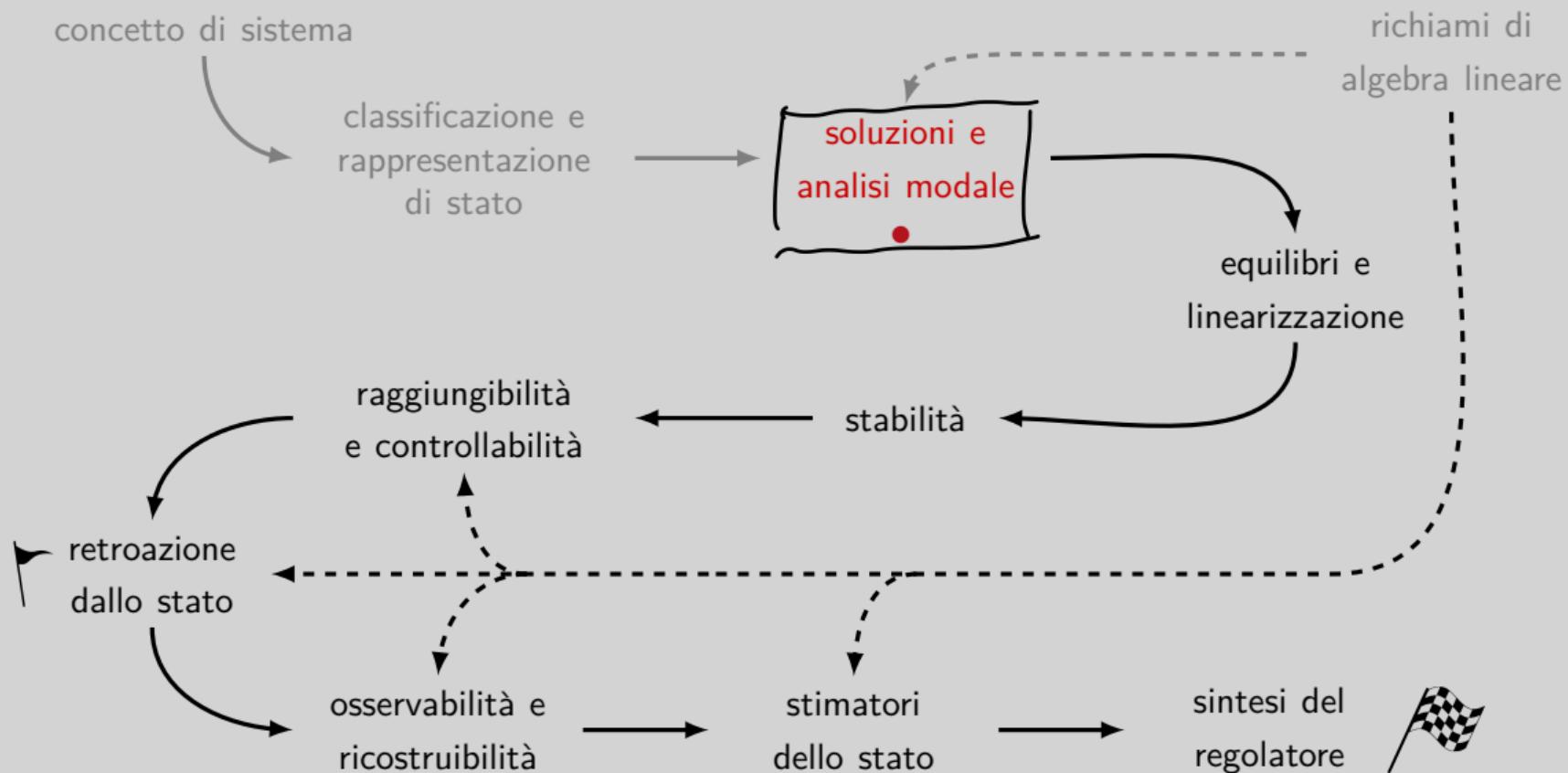
Docente: Giacomo Baggio

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

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A.A. 2019-2020





• noi siamo qui

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**

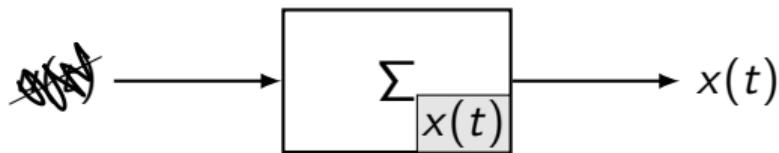
[▷ Quiz time !]

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
- ▷ Quiz time !

Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

extra



Caso vettoriale

$$\underline{x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n}$$

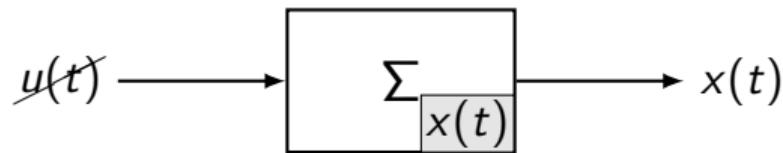
$$x(t+1) = Fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(1) &= Fx_0 \\ x(2) &= Fx(1) = F^2x_0 \\ x(3) &= Fx(2) = F^3x_0 \\ &\vdots \\ x(t) &= F^t x_0 \end{aligned}$$

Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

extra



Caso vettoriale $x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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

$$\underbrace{x(t) = F^t x_0}_{\left| \right|}$$

Usiamo Jordan!

$$F_J = T^{-1} F T$$

1. $F = T F_J T^{-1} \implies \underline{F^t = T F_J^t T^{-1}}$

Usiamo Jordan!

$$1. \quad F = TF_J T^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^t T^{-1}$$

$$2. \quad F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k} \end{array} \right] \implies F_J^t = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k}^t \end{array} \right]$$

Usiamo Jordan!

$$1. \quad F = TF_J T^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^t T^{-1}$$

$$2. \quad F_J = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k} \end{bmatrix} \implies F_J^t = \begin{bmatrix} J_{\lambda_1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & J_{\lambda_2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k}^t \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Usiamo Jordan!

extra

quasi-diagonale

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

$\lambda_i \neq 0$

Usiamo Jordan!

extra

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

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

Usiamo Jordan!

extra

$$4. J_{\lambda_i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \quad \textcolor{red}{\lambda_i = 0} \implies J_{\lambda_i,j}^t = N^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usiamo Jordan!

extra

4. $J_{\lambda_i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}}$ $\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_i,j}^t = N^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_i = 0$

$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t=0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$

delta di Kronecker
o discreto

$\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_i,j}^t = \begin{bmatrix} \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \delta(t-2) & \cdots & \delta(t-r_{ij}+1) \\ 0 & \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-2) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-1) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$

Modi elementari

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1} \\ \curvearrowright \delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1) \end{array} \right\} = \text{Modi elementari del sistema}$$

Modi elementari

$a \in \mathbb{C}$



$$\binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1}$$

$$\delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1)$$

= Modi elementari del sistema

$$\rightarrow \binom{t}{k} = \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} = \frac{t(t-1)\cdots(t-(k+1)) \cancel{(t-k)!}}{k! \cancel{(t-k)!}} = \alpha_k t^k + \dots + \alpha_1 t$$

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

$$\lambda_i > 0 \quad t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k (e^{\ln \lambda_i})^t = t^k e^{t \ln \lambda_i}$$

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t \ln \lambda_i} \quad \ln \lambda_i \stackrel{A}{=} \ln |\lambda_i| + i \arg(\lambda_i)$$

$$\lambda_i < 0 \quad \arg(\lambda_i) = \pi$$

Modi elementari

$$\binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1}$$
$$\delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1)$$

= Modi elementari del sistema

1. $\lambda_i \neq 0$: $\binom{t}{k} \lambda_i^{t-k} \sim t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)}$ ($\ln(\cdot)$ = 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 !!

Evoluzione libera

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

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + \cancel{Ju(t)}$$

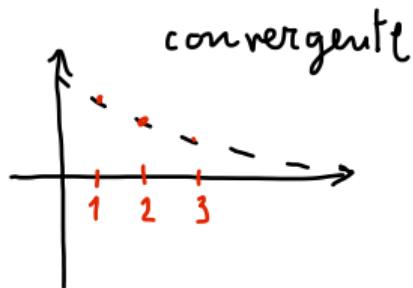
$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= y_\ell(t) = HF^t x_0 = \sum_{i,j} t^j \lambda_i^t v_{ij} + \sum_j \delta(t-j) w_j \\ &= \text{combinazione lineare dei modi elementari} \end{aligned}$$

In questa lezione

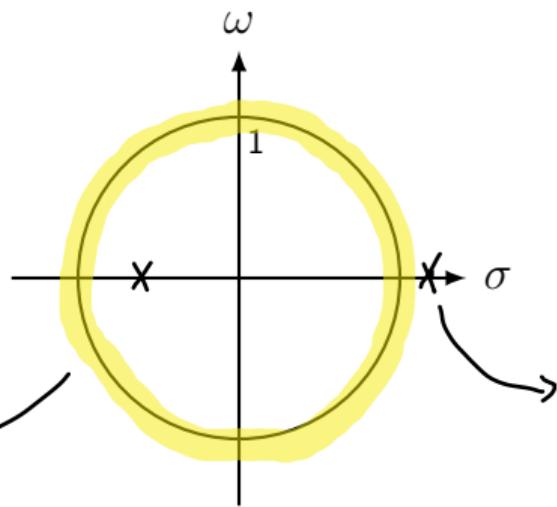
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Carattere dei modi elementari

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



limitato
 $k_i = 0$
di vergente
 $k_i \geq 1$

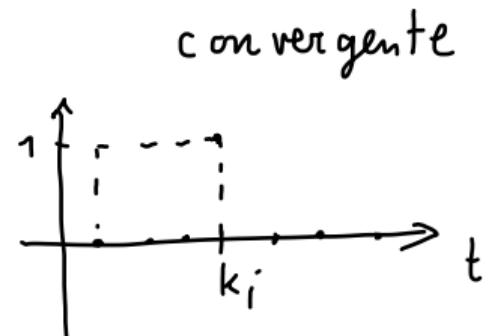
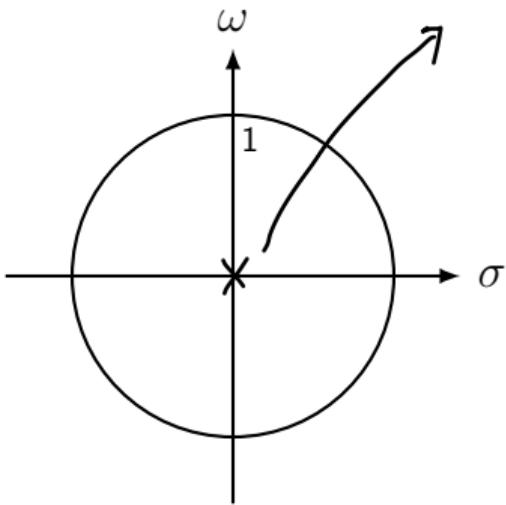


$$\ln |\lambda_i| > 0 \\ \Rightarrow |\lambda_i| > 1$$



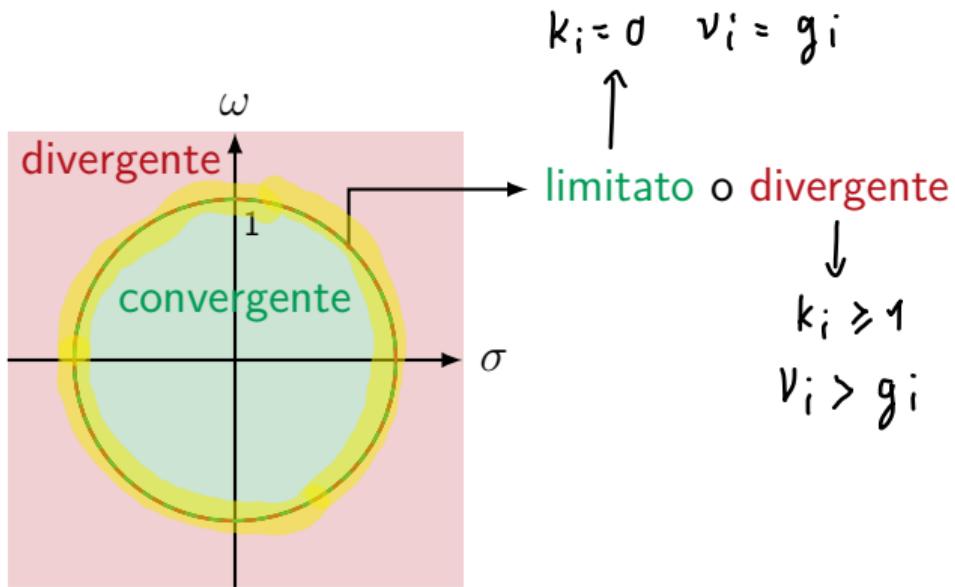
Carattere dei modi elementari

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



Carattere dei modi elementari

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



Comportamento asintotico

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

Comportamento asintotico

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

$\forall H, x_0$

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

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

Comportamento asintotico

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{lcl} |\lambda_i| \leq 1, \forall i \text{ e} \\ \nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1 \end{array} \iff F^t \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

Comportamento asintotico

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

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

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

$$|\lambda_i| \leq 1, \forall i \text{ e } \nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1 \iff F^t \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

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

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Evoluzione forzata

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

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

sovraffezione degli effetti



$$x(t) = x_\ell(t) + x_f(t), \quad x_\ell(t) = F^t x_0, \quad x_f(t) ??$$

$$y(t) = y_\ell(t) + y_f(t), \quad y_\ell(t) = HF^t x_0, \quad y_f(t) ??$$

Evoluzione forzata

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

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

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

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

$$w(t) = \text{ risposta impulsiva } = \begin{cases} J, & t = 0 \\ HF^t G, & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Evoluzione forzata

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

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

$$x(t) = \underbrace{Fx_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=x_f(t)} = \underbrace{Fx_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_t u_t}_{=x_f(t)} \quad u_t \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=y_f(t)} + Ju(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{H\mathcal{R}_t u_t + Ju(t)}_{=y_f(t)}$$

$\mathcal{R}_t \triangleq [G \mid FG \mid F^2 G \mid \dots \mid F^{t-1} G] =$ matrice di raggiungibilità in t passi

Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

extra

$$zX(z) - \textcolor{red}{z}x_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

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

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

Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

extra

$$zX(z) - \cancel{zx_0} = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

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

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

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

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

Equivalenze dominio temporale/Zeta

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

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

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

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

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

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$$F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right], \quad G_J = \left[\begin{array}{c} G_{\lambda_1,1} \\ \hline G_{\lambda_1,2} \\ \vdots \\ \hline G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right], \quad H_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} H_{\lambda_1,1} & H_{\lambda_1,2} & \cdots & H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right]$$

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$$F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right], \quad G_J = \left[\begin{array}{c} G_{\lambda_1,1} \\ \hline G_{\lambda_1,2} \\ \vdots \\ \hline G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right], \quad H_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} H_{\lambda_1,1} & H_{\lambda_1,2} & \cdots & H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(z) &= H_{\lambda_1,1}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,1})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,1} + H_{\lambda_1,2}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,2})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,2} + \cdots + H_{\lambda_k,\ell_k}(zI - J_{\lambda_k,\ell_k})^{-1}G_{\lambda_k,\ell_k} + J \\ &= W_{\lambda_1,1}(z) + W_{\lambda_1,2}(z) + \cdots + W_{\lambda_k,\ell_k}(z) + J \end{aligned}$$

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

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

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

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

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A.A. 2019-2020

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$$4. J_{\lambda, i,j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \lambda_i \neq 0 \quad J_{\lambda, i,j}^t = (\lambda_i I + N)^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Giacomo Biggio

IMC-TdS-1820: Lez. 7

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$$J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_i I + N$$

$$J_{\lambda_i, j}^t \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fatto: $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. Se A e B commutano ($AB = BA$)

$$(A + B)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} A^{t-k} B^k \quad (\text{binomio di Newton})$$

$$\binom{t}{k} = \frac{t!}{(t-k)! k!}$$

$\lambda_i I, N$ commutano

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{\lambda_i, j}^t &= (\lambda_i I + N)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (\lambda_i I)^{t-k} N^k \\
 &= \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t I + \left[\binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} N + \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2} N^2 + \dots \right] \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} & \dots & * \\ \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-(r_{ij}-1)} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t \end{bmatrix} \quad t \geq r_{ij} - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Usiamo Jordan!

back

$$4. J_{\lambda, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_j \times n_j} \Rightarrow J_{\lambda, j}^t = N^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \end{bmatrix} = N$$

$$J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = N^t$$

$$N^t = \underbrace{\dots}_{\text{I}} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & 0 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^{n_{ij}-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^k \quad k \geq n_{ij} \quad J_{\lambda_i, j}^k = 0$$

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

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

$$x(t) = x_l(t) + x_f(t), \quad x_l(t) = F^t x_0, \quad x_f(t) ??$$

$$y(t) = y_l(t) + y_f(t), \quad y_l(t) = HF^t x_0, \quad y_f(t) ??$$

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

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

$$x(t), y(t) ?$$

Per induzione:

$$x(1) = Fx_0 + Gu(0)$$

$$x(2) = Fx(1) + Gu(1) = F^2 x_0 + FG u(0) + Gu(1)$$

$$x(3) = Fx(2) + Gu(2) = F^3 x_0 + F^2 G u(0) + FG u(1) + Gu(2)$$

.

.

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

$$y(t) = \underbrace{H F^t x_0}_{y_x(t)} + \sum_{k=0}^{t-1} H F^{t-1-k} G u(k) + J u(t)$$

$y_x(t)$

$y_f(t)$

$$[w * u](t)$$

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} J & t=0 \\ H F^t G & t \geq 1 \end{cases} = \text{risposta impulsiva}$$

$$u_t = \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_t = [G | FG | \cdots | F^{t-1} G] = \text{matrice di raggiungibilità in } t \text{ passi}$

$$zX(z) - x_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

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

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

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

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

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

Fatto: $\mathcal{Z}[v(t+1)] = z V(z) - \cancel{z} v(0)$

$$\begin{cases} z X(z) - z x_0 = F X(z) + G U(z) \\ Y(z) = H X(z) + J U(z) \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{X_e(z)}_{X_e(z)} \quad \underbrace{X_f(z)}_{X_f(z)}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(z) = \underbrace{z (zI - F)^{-1} x_0}_{X_e(z)} + \underbrace{(zI - F)^{-1} G U(z)}_{X_f(z)} \\ Y(z) = \underbrace{H z (zI - F)^{-1} x_0}_{X_e(z)} + \underbrace{H (zI - F)^{-1} G U(z)}_{X_f(z)} + \underbrace{J U(z)}_{J U(z)} \end{cases}$$

$$Y_t(z)$$

$$Y_t(z)$$

$$1. \quad Y_t(z) = W(z) U(z)$$

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

$$2. \quad X_t(z) = \mathcal{Z}\left[F^t x_0\right] = z (zI - F)^{-1} x_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Z}[F^t] = z (zI - F)^{-1}$$