

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 2x_2 + 2u \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 - x_2 + \alpha u \\ y = x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [0 \quad 1]$$

$$\boxed{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}}$$

Per prime cose studiamo la raggiungibilità

$$R = [B \quad AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\alpha \\ \alpha & 2-\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

completamente raggiungibile $\Leftrightarrow \det R \neq 0$



completamente controllabile

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

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

NOTA: devo considerare solo i valori reali di α

$$\det R = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 + \alpha - 2 = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \neq 1$ e $\alpha \neq -2$ complete raggiungibilità / controllabilità

$\alpha = 1$ o $\alpha = -2$ non complete raggiungibilità / controllabilità

a) $\alpha \neq 1$ e $\alpha \neq -2$ $\varphi_c(s) = \varphi(s) = (s-1)(s+2)$

$$\varphi(s) = \det(sI - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} s & -2 \\ -1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} = s(s+1) - 2 = s^2 + s - 2 = (s-1)(s+2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

$\alpha = 1$ oltro calcolare $(sI - A)^{-1}B$ per vedere quale entrone si cancella

$$\begin{aligned} (sI - A)^{-1}B &= \frac{1}{\varphi(s)} \text{Adj}(sI - A) B = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2s+2+2 \\ 2+s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2(s+2) \\ s+2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(sI-A)^{-1}B = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2(s+2) \\ s+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(s+2)}{(s-1)(s+2)} \\ \frac{s+2}{(s-1)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s-1} \\ \frac{1}{s-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(s) = (s-1)(s+2)$$

$$\varphi_c(s) = s-1 \quad \varphi_m(s) = s+2$$

$$\boxed{\alpha = -2} \quad (sI-A)^{-1}B = \frac{1}{\varphi(s)} \text{Adj}(sI-A)B = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2s+2-4 \\ 2-2s \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2s-2 \\ -2s+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)(s+2)} \\ \frac{-2(s-1)}{(s-1)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s+2} \\ \frac{-2}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_c(s) = s+2 \quad \varphi_m(s) = s-1$$

$$b) \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\alpha \\ \alpha & 2-\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ raggiungibile per quali α ?

$\alpha \neq 1$ e $\alpha \neq -2$

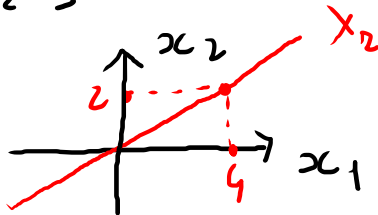
complete raggiungibilità $\Rightarrow X_2 = \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ raggiungibile

$\alpha = 1$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \left\{ \beta \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\beta \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \in X_2$ (per $\beta = 2$) $\Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ raggiungibile



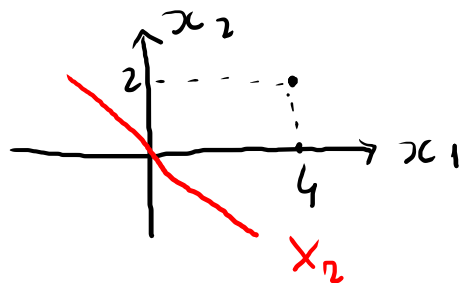
$$\alpha = -2$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\alpha \\ \alpha & 2-\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2 = \left\{ \beta_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \beta_2 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\beta_1 - 4\beta_2 \\ -2\beta_1 + 4\beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\beta_1 - 4\beta_2 \\ -(2\beta_1 - 4\beta_2) \end{bmatrix}, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ -\beta \end{bmatrix}, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \notin X_2 \Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ non raggiungibile}$$



c) Per quali α sistema stabilizzabile? $\alpha \neq -2$

stabilizzabile $\Leftrightarrow \varphi_{mc}(s)$ è asintoticamente stabile

$\alpha \neq 1$ e $\alpha \neq -2$ $\varphi_{mc}(s) = 1$ completa controllabilità \Rightarrow stabilizzabile

$\alpha = 1$ $\varphi_{mc}(s) = s+2$ asintoticamente stabile \Rightarrow stabilizzabile

$\alpha = -2$ $\varphi_{mc}(s) = s-1$ non asintoticamente stabile \Rightarrow non stabilizzabile

d) $\varphi(s) = (s-1)(s+2)$ autovalori in $1, -2$

Per spostare entrambi gli autovalori in -10 devono essere entrambi controllabili
(perché devono essere spostati entrambi)

\Rightarrow il vice \Leftrightarrow sistema completamente controllabile

$\alpha \neq 1$ e $\alpha \neq -2$

e) $\alpha = 0$

trovare $F \in \mathbb{H}$ tali che

$$\varphi^*(s) = s^2 + s + 1$$

$$G^* y^0 y(0) = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^* = A - BF &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2f_1 & 2f_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -2f_1 & 2-2f_2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^*(s) = \det(sI - A^*) &= \begin{vmatrix} s+2f_1 & -2+2f_2 \\ -1 & s+1 \end{vmatrix} = (s+2f_1)(s+1) - 2+2f_2 \\ &= s^2 + 2f_1 s + s + 2f_1 - 2 + 2f_2 = s^2 + (2f_1+1)s + 2f_1+2f_2-2 \end{aligned}$$

Per avere $\varphi^*(s) = s^2 + s + 1$ deve essere

$$\begin{cases} 2f_1 + 1 = 1 \\ 2f_1 + 2f_2 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 0 \\ 2f_2 - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_1 = 0 \\ f_2 = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$G_{y^0 y}^*(s) = \frac{z(s)}{q^*(s)} H = \frac{2}{s^2 + s + 1} H$$

$$z(s) = C \operatorname{Adj}(sI - A) B = [0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = [1 \ s] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$G_{y^0 y}^*(0) = \frac{2}{1} H = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \boxed{H = \frac{1}{2}} \quad G_{y^0 y}^*(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$$

f) $y^0(t) = 2 \cdot 1(t)$ tracciare l'evoluzione di $y_f(t)$

$$Y_f(s) = G_{y^0 y}^*(s) Y^0(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{s} \quad y_f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1} \cdot \frac{2}{s} \right\}$$

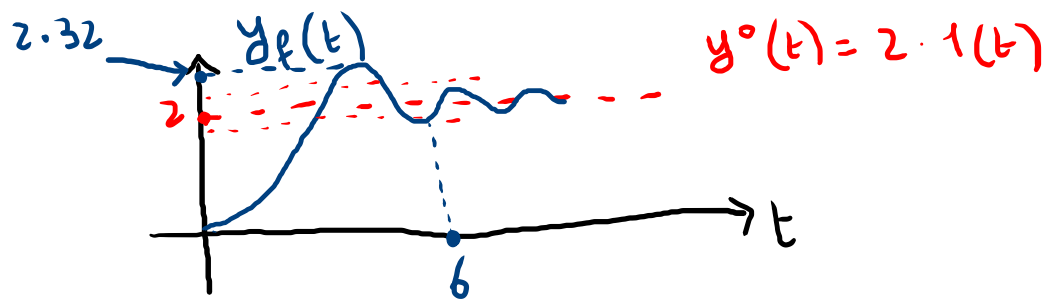
$G_{y^0 y}^*(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 1}$ è una funzione di trasferimento del II ordine del tipo

$$G_{y^0 y}^*(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$s^2 + s + 1 = s^2 + 2 \zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2$$

$$\omega_n = 1$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{2}$$



sovraccaricamento percentuale $\delta = 100 e^{-\pi \zeta / \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} \approx 16$

pico di $y_f(t) \approx \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{valore di regime}}}{Y_0} \left(1 + \frac{\delta}{100} \right) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{16}{100} \right) = 2 \cdot 1.16 = 2.32$

tempo di accostamento $T_{e,\varepsilon} \approx \frac{1}{\zeta \omega_n} \ln \frac{100}{\varepsilon} \approx 2 \ln \frac{100}{5} \approx 6$