

Prova intermedia di sistemi multivariabili del 19 Dicembre 2022

Es. 1) (7 punti) Considera il sistema

$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t),$$

dove

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

Trova una matrice di retroazione dello stato che assegni tutti gli autovalori di $A + BF$ in -1 .

Es. 2) (7 punti) Metti la seguente coppia nella forma canonica di controllo, indicando la trasformazione di coordinate che consente di ottenere questa forma e la forma esplicita finale delle due matrici:

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

Es. 3) (7 punti) Considera il seguente sistema a tempo continuo, dove $a \in \mathbb{R}$ è un parametro,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & 0 & a \\ 1-a & 0 & 3a-3 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & 4-2a & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Trova l'insieme degli stati non osservabili X_{NO} in funzione di $a \in \mathbb{R}$.

Es. 4) (9 punti)

a) Trova la scomposizione di Kalman per il seguente sistema a tempo continuo, mettendo in evidenza gli zeri strutturali e le sottomatrici di questa forma

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t), \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

b) Calcola la funzione di trasferimento del sistema.

c) Calcola la risposta all'impulso del sistema.

d) La coppia (A, B) è stabilizzabile? La coppia (C, A) è rilevabile?

Continua dietro.

Es. 5) (3 punti bonus) Considera il sistema descritto da queste equazioni

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -nx_1(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -nx_2(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_{n-1}(t) = -nx_{n-1}(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) \\ \dot{x}_n(t) = -nx_n(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t). \end{cases}$$

- 1) Trova gli autovalori del sistema. Il sistema è asintoticamente stabile? E' semplicemente stabile?
- 2) Dimostra che per qualsiasi stato iniziale $\hat{x} = [\hat{x}_1, \dots, \hat{x}_n]^T$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x_i(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{x}_i}{n}, i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Suggerimento: partire con $n = 2$ e $n = 3$, poi generalizzare.

$$1) \mu(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(2) = A x(1) + B \mu(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(3) = A x(2) + B \mu(2) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{A} = A + B \bar{F} = A + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{b} = B \mu(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = X$$

$$\bar{p} = -[0, 0, 1] \bar{R}^{-1} (\bar{A} + I)^3$$

$$= - \underbrace{[-1, 0, 0]}_q \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^3$$

$$q(\bar{A} + I) = [-2, -1, 0]$$

$$q(\bar{A} + I)^2 = [-3, -3, 1]$$

$$q(\bar{A} + I)^3 = [-4, -6, 4]$$

$$f = [4, 6, -4]$$

$$F = \bar{F} + u(s)\bar{f} = \bar{F} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2) R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, q = [0, 0, 0, 1] R^{-1}$$

$$= [1, 1, 0, 0]$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} q \\ qA \\ qA^2 \\ qA^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$b_c = P b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) X_{\lambda_0}(0) = \text{Ker } C$$

$$X_{\lambda_0}(1) = \text{Ker } \begin{bmatrix} C \\ C_A \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ e & e & 0 & e \\ e-1 & 0 & 2-e & e-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Ker } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ e & e & 0 & e \\ \cancel{e-1} & \cancel{0-2(e)} & \cancel{e-1} & \cancel{e-1} \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ e & e & 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{se } e = 0, X_{\lambda_0}(1) = X_{\lambda_0}(0) = \text{Ker } C$$

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

$$\text{se } e \neq 0, X_{\omega}(1) = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{M}$$

$$X_{\omega}(2) = X_{\omega}(1) \cap \text{Ker } MA$$

$$= X_{\omega}(1) \cap \underbrace{\text{Ker} [-e, -e, 1+e, -e]}_{\supset X_{\omega}(1)}$$

$$= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{-1-e}{e} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1-e}{e} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} X_{\omega}(1) = \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ se } e = -1 \\ \{0\}, \text{ se } e \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$X_{\omega} = \begin{cases} \{0\}, \text{ se } e \in \{0, -1\} \\ \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ se } e = 0 \\ \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ se } e = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$4/e) X_R(1) = \text{Im } B$$

$$X_R(2) = \text{Im} [B, AB] = \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Im} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

M

$$X_n(3) = X_n(2) + \lim AM =$$

$$X_n(2) + \lim \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = X_n(2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\subset X_n(2)}$

$$X_n = \lim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{\infty}(0) = \text{Ker } C$$

$$X_{\infty}(1) = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{\infty}(2) = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= X_{\infty}(1) = X_{\infty}$$

$$X_{\infty} = \lim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{\infty} + X_n = \lim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dim X_{\infty} \cap X_n = 1, \quad X_{\infty} \cap X_n = \lim \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A} = T^{-1}AT = T^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{RQ} \quad A_{RMO}$

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

Annotations: $A_{NR,0}$ points to the bottom-right element (-1). $A_{NR,0}$ points to the bottom-right element (-1). $A_{NR,0}$ points to the bottom-right element (-1).

$$\hat{B} = T^{-1} B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Annotations: $B_{R,0}$ points to the top element (1). $B_{R,0}$ points to the second element (1). 0 points to the third element (0). 0 points to the bottom element (0).

$$\hat{C} = C T = [1, 0, -1, 0]$$

Annotations: $C_{R,0}$ points to the first element (1). 0 points to the second element (0). $C_{NR,0}$ points to the third element (-1). 0 points to the fourth element (0).

$$b) H(s) = C_{R,0} (sI - A_{R,0})^{-1} B_{R,0}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (s+1)^{-1} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$c) h(t) = e^{-t} \mathbf{1}(t)$$

$$d) \{1\} \in \sigma(A_{NR}) \Rightarrow (A, B) \text{ non } \sigma_{TAB}.$$

$$\{1\} \in \sigma(A_w) \Rightarrow (C, A) \text{ non } \sigma_{RLV}.$$

5) CAH bio di coordinate

$$\bar{z} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n$$

$$y_{\lambda'} = x_{\lambda'} - \bar{z}, \quad \lambda' = 1, \dots, m-1$$

NUOVE COORDINATE

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{m-1} \\ \bar{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\bar{z}}(t) = -n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) + n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau \text{ e' } \text{CONSTANTE}$$

$$\dot{y}_{\lambda'}(t) = \dot{x}_{\lambda'}(t) - \underbrace{\dot{z}(t)}_{=0} = -n(x_{\lambda'}(t) + z(t))$$

$$= -n y_{\lambda'}(t), \quad \lambda' = 1, \dots, m-1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{m-1} \\ z \end{bmatrix}(t) = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -n & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & -n & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{m-1} \\ z \end{bmatrix}(t)$$

$$\sigma(A) = \{-n, 0\}$$

1) SIST. NON è ASINT. STAB,

è SEMPLIC. STAB.

$$\dot{y}_{\lambda'}(t) = -n y_{\lambda'}(t), \quad \lambda' = 1, \dots, m-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y_{\lambda'}(t) = 0, \quad \lambda' = 1, \dots, m-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x_{\lambda'}(t) &= z(0) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda'=1}^m \hat{x}_{\lambda'} / m \end{aligned}$$