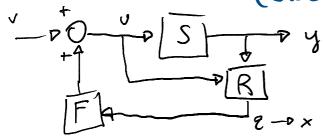
6. Separation principle

- Dynonic compensator

(dosever + feedback)



$$S: \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ \dot{y} = Cx \end{cases}$$

R: == (A-KC) =+ Bu+ ky

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{z} \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} A & BF \\ kc & A-kc+BF \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B \\ B \end{pmatrix} \vee$$

using the coordinate transformation

$$T: \begin{pmatrix} I - I \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \qquad T^{-1}: \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} = TAT^{-1} = \left(\frac{A - kc}{kc} + \frac{O}{A + BF}\right)$$
 $\tilde{B} = TB = \begin{pmatrix} O \\ B \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{C} = CT^{-1} = (C_1 C_2)$$

(6 (A-Kc) cienvolves of the reconstructor (6 (A+BF) cienvolves of the feedback

the decompled structure of A allows to approach the 2 problems supportely /A-kc 0 1+100

/a.aFIL

W(t) = (C, C2)e (Kc A+BF)t (B) = Ce (A+BF)t B coincides with the impulse response of the system without observer