

Πέμπτη, 12/01/2023

Θεώρημα Kharitonov

$$P(s) = \frac{m(s)}{\bar{a}_1 s} + \frac{n(s)}{n(s)} = a_0 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + \dots$$

$a_i \in [\underline{a}_i, \bar{a}_i]$

$$m(s) = \frac{1}{2} (P(s) + P(-s))$$

$$n(s) = \frac{1}{2} (P(s) - P(-s))$$

$$P(s) = a_0 + a_1 s + a_2 s^2 + a_3 s^3$$

$$a_0 \in [0.25, 1.25]$$

$$a_1 \in [0.75, 1.25]$$

$$a_2 \in [2.75, 3.25]$$

$$a_3 \in [0.25, 1.25]$$

$$P_1(s) = 0.25 + 0.75s + 2.75s^2 + 0.25s^3$$

$$P_2(s) = 0.25 + 1.25s + 3.25s^2 + 0.25s^3$$

$$P_3(s) = 1.25 + 0.75s + 2.75s^2 + 1.25s^3$$

$$P_4(s) = 1.25 + 1.25s + 2.75s^2 + 0.25s^3$$

$P_1$	$s^3$	0.25	0.75
	$s^2$	3.25	0.25
	$s^1$	0.6538	
	$s^0$	0.25	

$s^3$	$a_3$	$a_1$
$s^2$	$a_2$	$a_0$
$s^1$	$a_1 - a_3 a_0$	0
$s^0$	$a_0$	

Αρκεί  $a_1 a_2 > a_3 a_0 \quad \forall a_i \in [\underline{a}_i, \bar{a}_i]$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$\min\{a_1\} \min\{a_2\} > \max\{a_3\} \max\{a_0\}$$

$$2.75 \times 0.75 > 1.25^2 \quad \text{ΙΧΝΕΙ}$$



## Θεώρημα Hermite-Biehler

Έστω  $m(s)$ ,  $n(s)$  το άρτιο κ' περιττό κομμάτι πολυωνύμου  $P(s)$

$P(s)$  stable  $\Leftrightarrow m(s)$ ,  $n(s)$  έχουν ρίζες μόνο πάνω

στον φανταστικό άξονα, αυτές κ' εναλλάσσονται.

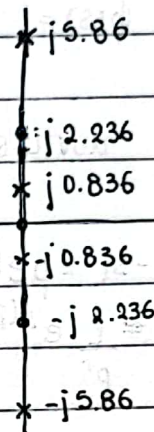
$$P(s) = (s+1)(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)$$

$$= s^4 + 10s^3 + 35s^2 + 50s + 24$$

$$= \underbrace{(s^4 + 35s^2 + 24)}_{m(s)} + \underbrace{(10s^3 + 50s)}_{n(s) = 10n(s^2+5)}$$

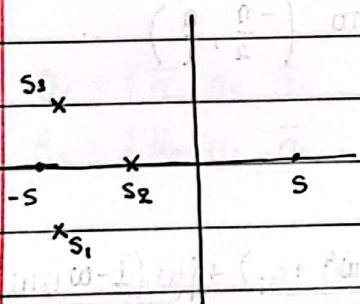
ρίζες του  $m(s)$  :  $\pm j 0.836$ ,  $\pm j 5.86$

ρίζες του  $n(s)$  :  $0, \pm j 2.236$



Αναγωγή:  $P(s)$  Hurwitz stable  $\Rightarrow$

$$P(s) = \prod_{i=1}^n (s - s_i)$$



$$|P(s)| > |P(-s)|$$

$$(s - s_i)(s^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(s_i)s + |s_i|^2)$$

$$s = \sigma + jr$$

$$s^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(s_i)s + |s_i|^2 = \sigma^2 - r^2 + 2j\sigma r - 2\operatorname{Re}(s_i)\sigma - j2\operatorname{Re}(s_i)r + |s_i|^2$$

$$|P(s)| > |P(-s)|, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$|P(s)| = |P(-s)|, \operatorname{Re}(s) = 0$$

$$|P(s)| < |P(-s)|, \operatorname{Re}(s) < 0$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{P(s)}{P(-s)}, \quad |\phi(s)| > 1, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$|\phi(s)| = 1, \operatorname{Re}(s) = 0$$

$$|\phi(s)| < 1, \operatorname{Re}(s) < 0$$

$$\psi(s) = \frac{\phi(s) + 1}{\phi(s) - 1} = \frac{m(s)}{n(s)}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\psi(s)) > 0, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\psi(s)) = 0, \operatorname{Re}(s) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{ρίζες του } \psi(s) \text{ μόνο πάνω στον φαντ. άξονα}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\psi(s)) < 0, \operatorname{Re}(s) < 0$$



$$\psi = \sigma_\psi + j r_\psi$$

$$\frac{1}{\psi} = \frac{1}{\sigma_\psi + j r_\psi} = \frac{\sigma_\psi - j r_\psi}{\sigma_\psi^2 + r_\psi^2} \rightarrow \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{\psi}\right) = \frac{\sigma_\psi}{|\psi|^2}$$

ρίζες του  $n(s)$   
πάνω στον φαντ. άξονα

πόλο τάξης  $r$  στο  $s_i$

$\psi(s)$

Laurent series  $\rightarrow \psi(s) = \frac{b_{-r}}{(s-s_i)^r} + \dots + \frac{b_{-1}}{s-s_i} + b_0 + b_1(s-s_i) + \dots$

μοντά στο  $s_i$   $\psi(s) \approx \frac{b_{-r}}{(s-s_i)^r}$ ,  $b_{-r} = k e^{j\beta}$

$$s - s_i = \rho e^{j\alpha}$$

$$\psi(s) \approx \frac{k}{\rho^r} e^{j(\beta - r\alpha)}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \psi(s) \approx \frac{k}{\rho^r} \cos(r\alpha - \beta)$$

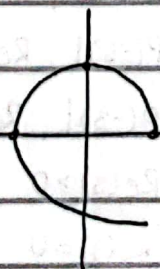
αν  $r > 1$  τότε  $\cos(r\alpha - \beta) < 0$  για κάποια  $\alpha$  στο  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\Rightarrow r=1$ , si ανλός

$$P(j\omega) = a_0 + a_1 j\omega + a_2 (j\omega)^2 + \dots = \underbrace{(a_0 - a_2 \omega^2 + a_4 \omega^4 + \dots)}_{m(j\omega)} + j\omega \underbrace{(a_1 - a_3 \omega^2 + a_5 \omega^4 + \dots)}_{n(j\omega)}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(P(j\omega)) = m(j\omega)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(P(j\omega)) = n(j\omega)$$





Λεμό

Αν οι ρίζες του  $m(s)$ ,  $n(s)$  είναι πάνω στον γανι. άρα  $P(s)$  stable  
 κηλές u' εναλλάσσονται

$$\psi(s) = \frac{m(s)}{n(s)}, \quad \text{Re}(\psi(s)) > 0 \text{ για } \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

ακού  $\text{Re}(\psi(s)) > 0$ , δεν μπορεί

το  $\frac{m(s)}{n(s)} + 1 = 0$  να έχει ρίζα με  $\text{Re}(s) > 0 \Leftrightarrow$  δεν μπορεί το  $P(s)$

$$\text{Re}(\psi(s)) = 0$$

$$\text{Re}(P(j\omega)) \leq \bar{a}_0 - \underline{a}_2 \omega^2 + \bar{a}_4 \omega^4 - \dots$$

$\frac{m(j\omega)}{n(j\omega)}$

$$\text{Re}(P(j\omega)) \geq \underline{a}_0 - \bar{a}_2 \omega^2 + \underline{a}_4 \omega^4 - \dots$$

$$\underline{a}_1 \omega - \bar{a}_3 \omega^3 + \underline{a}_5 \omega^5 - \dots \leq \text{Im}(P(j\omega)) \leq \bar{a}_1 \omega - \underline{a}_3 \omega^3 + \bar{a}_5 \omega^5 - \dots$$

$\frac{n(j\omega)}{m(j\omega)}$

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \{\bar{a}_1, \underline{a}_3, \bar{a}_5, \dots\}, \quad \mathcal{O}_2 = \{\underline{a}_1, \bar{a}_3, \underline{a}_5, \dots\}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_1 = \{\bar{a}_0, \underline{a}_2, \bar{a}_4, \dots\}, \quad \mathcal{E}_2 = \{\underline{a}_0, \bar{a}_2, \underline{a}_4, \dots\}$$

$$P(s; \underline{a}_0, \underline{a}_2, \dots; \underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_3, \dots) = \underline{a}_0 + \underline{a}_1 s + \dots$$

$$P(s; \mathcal{E}_1; \mathcal{O}_1)$$

$$P(s; \mathcal{E}_2; \mathcal{O}_2)$$

$$P(s; \mathcal{E}_2; \mathcal{O}_1)$$

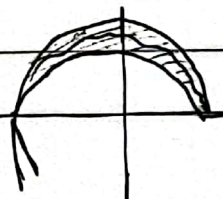
$$P(s; \mathcal{E}_1; \mathcal{O}_2)$$

$$\text{ΛΗΜΜΑ 1: } E^* = \{a_0^*, a_2^*, \dots\}, \text{ αν } P(s; E^*; \mathcal{O}_1), P(s; E^*; \mathcal{O}_2) \text{ stable,}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(s; E^*; \emptyset) \text{ stable } \forall \emptyset$$

$$\text{Re}(P(j\omega, E^*, \emptyset)) = \text{Re}(P(j\omega; E^*; \mathcal{O}_1)) = \text{Re}(P(j\omega; E^*, \mathcal{O}_2)) = a_0^* - a_2^* \omega^2 + \dots$$

$$\text{Im}(P(j\omega, E^*, \mathcal{O}_2)) \leq \text{Im}(P(j\omega, E^*, \emptyset)) \leq \text{Im}(P(j\omega; E^*, \mathcal{O}_1))$$



$P(j\omega; E^*, 0)$  τέμνει τους άξονες του λ. η φορές /  $\Rightarrow$  αριβω's  
 η βαθμω' η φορές

ΛΗΜΜΑ 2: Αν  $P(s, E_1, 0^*)$ ,  $P(s, E_2, 0^*)$  stable, τότε  
 $P(s, E, 0^*)$  stable

$E^* = E_1 \xRightarrow{\text{Λήμμα 1}} P(s; E_1, 0) \text{ stable}$   
 $E^* = E_2 \xRightarrow{\text{Λήμμα 2}} P(s; E_2, 0) \text{ stable}$