

Τέμνη, 19/01/2023

Ένα σύστημα έχει χαρ. πολυώνυμο: $s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0 + k(s+2)$

Για $k=3$ το χ.π. έχει ρίζες $-5, -4, -3, -1$

Επιθυμούμε όλες οι ρίζες να ανήκουν στο $\text{Re}(s_i) < -1$

Πρέπει να αυξήσουμε ή να μειώσουμε το k για να το επιτύχουμε;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Για } k=3 : s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0 &= (s+5)(s+4)(s+3)(s+1) \\ &= s^4 + 13s^3 + (5+4+3+1)s^2 + (12+15+20)s + 60 \\ &= s^4 + 13s^3 + 59s^2 + 107s + 60 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_3 = 13, a_2 = 59,$$

$$a_1 + 3 = 107 \Rightarrow a_1 = 104$$

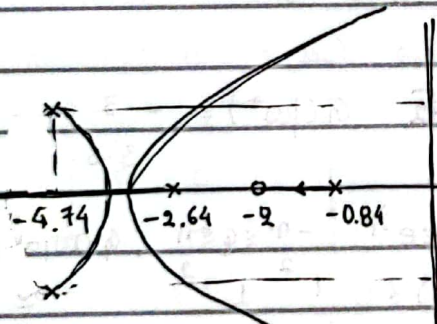
$$a_0 + 6 = 60 \Rightarrow a_0 = 54$$

$$s^4 + 13s^3 + 59s^2 + 104s + 54 + k(s+2) = 0$$

1^ο τρόπο

$$1 + k \cdot \frac{s+2}{s^4 + 13s^3 + 59s^2 + 104s + 54} = 0$$

$$s^4 + 13s^3 + 59s^2 + 104s + 54$$



2^ο τρόπο

$$s^4 + 13s^3 + 59s^2 + 104s + 54 + k(s+2) = 0$$

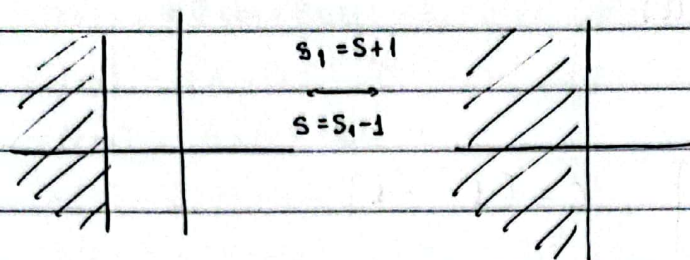
$$(4s^3 + 30s^2 + 20s + a_1) \frac{ds}{dk} + (s+2) + k \frac{ds}{dk} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{ds}{dk} \right|_{\substack{k=3 \\ s=-1}} = - \frac{s+2}{4s^3 + 30s^2 + 20s + a_1 + k} \bigg|_{\substack{s=-1 \\ k=3}} = -0.04 < 0$$

Αν $k \uparrow$ τότε $\text{Re}(s_i) < -1$.

Τύπος

$$\operatorname{Re}(s) \leq -1$$



$$(s_1 - 1)^4 + a_3(s_1 - 1)^3 + a_2(s_1 - 1)^2 + a_1(s_1 - 1) + a_0 + K(s_1 - 1 + 2) = 0$$

$$s_1^4 - 4s_1^3 + 6s_1^2 - 4s_1 + 1 + a_3(s_1^3 - 3s_1^2 + 3s_1 - 1) + a_2(s_1^2 - 2s_1 + 1) + a_1(s_1 - 1) + a_0 + K(s_1 + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s_1^4 + (a_3 - 4)s_1^3 + (6 - 3a_3 + a_2)s_1^2 + (-4 + 3a_3 - 2a_2 + a_1 + K)s_1 + (1 - a_3 - a_2 - a_1 + a_0 + K) = 0$$

$$s_1^4 + 9s_1^3 + 26s_1^2 + (K + 24)s_1 + (K - 3) = 0$$

Θ. Stodola $\sim K > 3$, ηρῆναι $K \uparrow$

2017

$$x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + x_2(k) + u(k)$$

$$x_2(k+1) = \alpha x_1(k) + x_2(k) + u(k)$$

$$y(k) = x_1(k) - x_2(k)$$

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

A) Ελεγχσιμότητα: $\mathcal{C} = [B \quad AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \alpha+1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\mathcal{C}) = \alpha+1-2 = \alpha-1, \alpha \neq 1 \text{ ελεγχσιμο}$$

Παρατηρησιμότητα: $\mathcal{O} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1-\alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det \mathcal{O} = 1-\alpha, \alpha \neq 1 \text{ παρατηρησιμο}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \text{tr}(A)\lambda + \det A = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + (1-\alpha) = 0, \Delta = 4 - 4(1-\alpha)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2, \exists \lambda_i \text{ Re}(\lambda_i) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{BIBO-ασταθής}$$

B) $u(k) = -Kx(k)$

$$\alpha \neq 1, \text{ ελεγχσιμο } \det[\lambda I - (A - BK)] = \lambda^2$$

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) = (A - BK)x(k)$$

$$K = [k_1 \quad k_2]$$

$$A - BK = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [k_1 \quad k_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1-k_1 & 1-k_2 \\ \alpha-k_1 & 1-k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{χαρ. πολυώνυμο: } \lambda^2 + 2(k_1-1)\lambda + (1-k_1-k_2+k_1k_2 - \alpha + \alpha k_2 + k_1 - k_1k_2) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + (k_1+k_2-2)\lambda + (1-\alpha)(1-k_2) = \lambda^2$$

Για $\alpha=1$ η μη ελεγχτιμη ιδιοτιμή βρίσκεται στο 0.

$$k_1 + k_2 = 2$$

$$\alpha \neq 1, k_2 = 1, k_1 = 1$$

$$\Gamma) \quad u(k) = -K\hat{x}(k), \quad K_e: \text{υέρδος παρατηρητή}$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = A\hat{x}(k) + Bu(k) + K_e(y(k) - C\hat{x}(k))$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = (A - K_e C)\hat{x}(k) + K_e C x(k) + Bu(k)$$

$$x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k)$$

$$e(k) = \hat{x}(k) - x(k)$$

$$e(k+1) = (A - K_e C)\hat{x}(k) - Ax(k) + K_e C x(k)$$

$$= (A - K_e C) e(k)$$

$$\det(\lambda I - (A - K_e C)) = \lambda^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$K_e C = \begin{bmatrix} K_{e1} \\ K_{e2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{e1} & -K_{e1} \\ K_{e2} & -K_{e2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - K_e C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - K_{e1} & 1 + K_{e1} \\ \alpha - K_{e2} & 1 + K_{e2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - (K_{e1} - K_{e2} + 2)\lambda + (1 - K_{e1} + K_{e2} - K_{e1}K_{e2} - \alpha - \alpha K_{e1} + K_{e2} + K_{e1}K_{e2}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - (K_{e2} - K_{e1} + 2)\lambda + (2K_{e2} - (\alpha + 1)K_{e1} + (1 - \alpha)) = 0$$

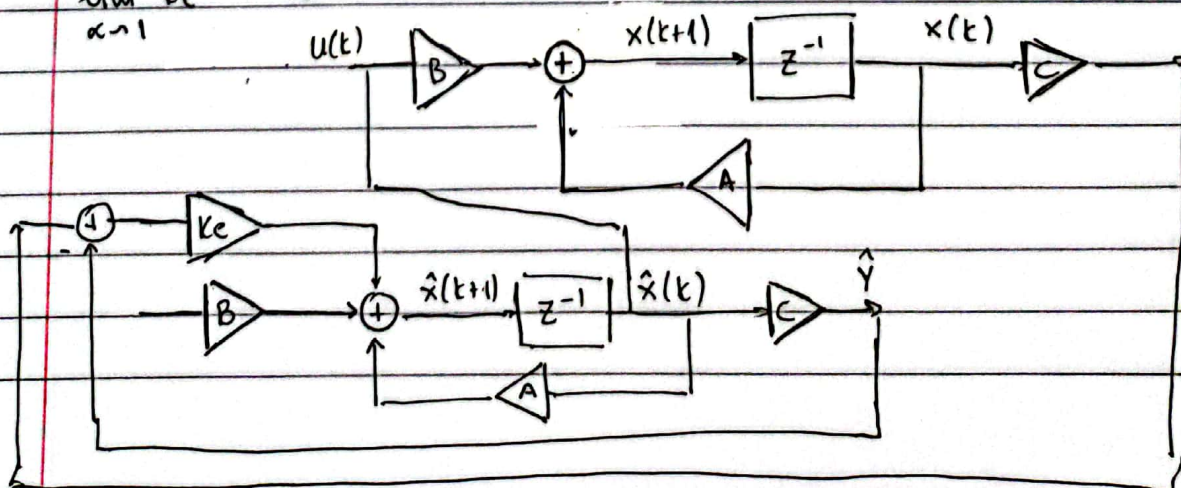
$$K_{e1} - K_{e2} = 2, \quad (\alpha + 1)K_{e1} - 2K_{e2} = 1 - \alpha$$

Για $\alpha = 1$: η μη παρατηρήσιμη τιμή δεν είναι στο 0.

$$K_{e1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1-\alpha & -2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \alpha+1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-3-\alpha}{\alpha-1}, \quad K_{e2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ \alpha+1 & 1-\alpha \end{vmatrix}}{\alpha-1} = \frac{-1-3\alpha}{\alpha-1}$$

$$K = K_e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} K_e = \infty$$



$$\alpha = 0, u(t) = 0, x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_1(2023) = ;$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(2023) \\ x_2(2023) \end{bmatrix} = A^{2023} x(0)$$

$$\text{Jordan Block } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Για } \alpha = 0 \quad x_2(k+1) = x_2(k)$$

$$x_1(k+1) = x_1(k) + x_2(k)^0 = x_1(0) = 1$$

η

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

$$= (I + N)^2 = I + 2N, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Εναγωγή: } A^k = I + kN$$