

Μετ / μος ομοιοτήτας: $\hat{A} = P^{-1}AP$, $\hat{B} = P^{-1}B$, $\hat{C} = CP$, $\hat{D} = D$

α) Διαγώνια κανονική μορφή

β) Κανονική ελέγχσιμη μορφή: $\hat{A} = P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\hat{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\hat{c}^T = c^T P = [\hat{c}_1, \dots, \hat{c}_n]$

$$\hat{Q}(s) = G(s) = \frac{\hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 s + \dots + \hat{c}_n s^{n-1}}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s} + d$$

γ) Κανονική παρατηρήσιμη μορφή: $\tilde{A} = \tilde{P}^{-1} \tilde{A} \tilde{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\tilde{b} = \tilde{P}^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\tilde{c}^T = c^T \tilde{P} = [0, \dots, 0, 1], \quad \tilde{d} = d$$

$$\tilde{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} c^T \\ c^T A \\ \vdots \\ c^T A^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_n \text{ τελεσταία στήλη}, \quad \tilde{P} = [V_n, AV_n, \dots, A^{n-1}V_n]$$

$$\tilde{Q}(s) = G(s) = \frac{\tilde{b}_0 + \tilde{b}_1 s + \dots + \tilde{b}_{n-1} s^{n-1}}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} + d$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 1 & 0 \\ -16 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} u(t), \quad y(t) = [1 \ 0 \ 0] x(t)$$

$\hookrightarrow A$ $\downarrow b$ $\nearrow c^T$ $d=0$

$$\psi(s) = \det[sI - A] = \det \begin{bmatrix} s+8 & -1 & 0 \\ 16 & s & -1 \\ 6 & 0 & s \end{bmatrix} = (s+8)s^2 + 16s + 6 = s^3 + 8s^2 + 16s + 6$$

$$G(s) = c^T [sI - A]^{-1} b + d = \frac{c^T \text{adj}(sI - A) b}{\psi(s)} + d = \frac{[1 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} s^2 & s & 1 \\ -(16+s) & s^2+8s & -s-8 \\ 6s & 6 & s^2+8s+16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}}{s^3 + 8s^2 + 16s + 6} + d$$

$$= \frac{[s^2 \ s \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}}{s^3 + 8s^2 + 16s + 6} = \frac{2s^2 + 8s + 6}{s^3 + 8s^2 + 16s + 6}$$

από είναι 00
δε με νοιάζουν οι 2^{ος} και 3^{ος} γραμμές

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -16 & -8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{c}^T = [6 \ 8 \ 2], \quad \hat{d} = 0$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 1 & -8 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{c}^T = [0 \ 0 \ 1], \quad \tilde{d} = 0$$

δ) Κανονική μορφή Jordan

$\hat{A} = \text{diag} \{ J_{\mu_1}, J_{\mu_2}, \dots, J_{\mu_n} \}$, όπου $J_{\mu_k} =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_k & 1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda_k & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_k \end{bmatrix}$$

Jordan Block
διαστάσεων $\mu_k \times \mu_k$
και $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_n = n$

Γενικευμένο Ιδιόδημα, $V_{\text{ερ}}$ βαθμού r , που αντιστοιχεί στην ιδιοτιμή λ_r της A :

$$(A - \lambda_k I)^{p-1} v_k \neq 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_k I)^p, \quad V_{kp} = 0$$

Τα v_k βρίσκονται ως εξής: $(A - \lambda_k I) v_k = 0$

$$(A - \lambda_k I) V_{k_2} = V_{k_1}$$

•

$$(A - \lambda_k I) V_k = V_{k,p-1}$$

$$\text{kal } P = [v_{11}, v_{12}, \dots, v_{1\mu_1}, v_{21}, v_{22}, \dots, v_{2\mu_2}, \dots, v_{\sigma_1}, v_{\sigma_2}, \dots, v_{\sigma\mu_\sigma}]$$

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

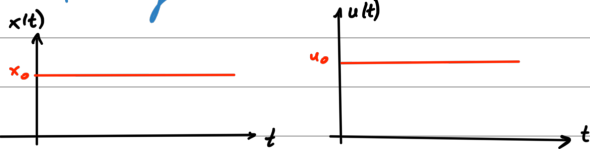
Γραμμικοποίηση μη-γραμμικών συστημάτων

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t)) \quad (1.1)$$

$$y(t) = g(x(t), u(t)) \quad (1.2)$$

Σημείο λειτουργίας ή σημείο ισορροπίας: (x_0, u_0) zw $f(x_0, u_0) = 0$

(av $x(0) = x_0$, $u(t) = 0 \quad \forall t > 0$, zöcc $x(t) = x_0$, $\forall t > 0$)



$$x_k(t) = x_{0k} + \delta x_k(t), \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

$$u_j(t) = u_{0j} + \delta u_j(t), \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\forall | \delta x_k(t) | \ll x_{0k}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, \mu$$

kor $|f a_j(t)| \leq a_{0j}, \forall t \geq 0, j=1, \dots, n$

$$\text{totale} \left(\frac{d(g(x(t)))}{dt} = \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x_0, u_0} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} \bigg|_{x_0, u_0} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = \right.$$

$$= A \delta_x(t) + B \delta_u(t)$$

$$\delta y(t) = \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(x_0, u_0)} \delta x(t) + \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial u} \bigg|_{(x_0, u_0)} \delta u(t)$$

γραμματικοποιημένο
σύστημα