EIZATOTH ZTON

AYTOMATO EVERXO

(onprincers Sisacrasias)

N.T. MAPATOS

## Errayuji 600 Auropero Escopo

- EIGOZNENÍ
- Movesponoinon
- Eficiens receives
- Xpavier accionos on Euconparos
- Eustabue
- Escytipiona sa nagretypusipione
- Apported anotherism suscripters
- Topapeupa: peragriperique Laplace en Z.

### Energy

- 1) Tpeppiki izzelepe: Apessis Slavuspierum ig Mivekum preppikin mesaponela, bashos Alaka UMOZONOHOS opilousas marapogú MNaka
- 2) Mezerpheziepoi Laplace ica Z: opiepoi kai siózetes

#### Bibriospagia

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- [2] J. Distefano, A. Stubberud, I. Williams, " Ensaipera ensopiarou Estaxou) Erl. Thomas
- [3] T.T. Kousioupijs," Ersayuzin stor Autopero Essaxo", Enputaus
- [4] I. Thagroce: "Aurignos Eserxos" Alinne
- [5] M. Mopaercuónoujos " Evocipera Avanção testica", Adrive
- [6] B. Merpidus " 11- -11- ", QE66/viren
- [7] N. Koncigns, " -11- -11-", Adira

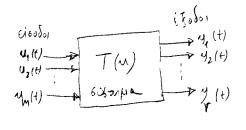
300 ex. Mpanyico popór au kencibiou: 100 p.x. Hour a Asizarbonis (oSpanski y MVENHAUKO GUET, ESEJXOU) 1769 M.X. James Watt pudpuscies -ax 6 pe anoppies (vierte ett)-9/1 Exquis (closer | Exercipeno (Suppresso) + 1 y (t)

I.E. Morrod Spoxa I. F. Ky MEROL POÓXOU 1905 di. : J. Maxwell Dempie putpusion Wett, Vyshvegradskii dempia acupication, l 10/5/2002 mi. Bode, Nyouist résio coxvocuses, Lyapunou Jempia moraièmes (résioxposes) the pay 22 tope them : Asimile greppieur outen between their entre transf. Beinten these xos 1970: Eistkos hiem HIX, Loukham gimois isexxon (exoxoranios, Loorathocanos) 1980 : Eigenesse Deskor beiters on

Aspes governos entope o speci extos en outopétou estexou.

- · Lodini ron um>organis =>08xo; = u>>0>cx>npox>nprient apparais à maine > nocios Mospulosiaire pre nyextporopous (pesai), supre pre PLC (programmable logic surtrollers)
- · unosograpis béstucour sopiem sucoposies un onpiètur avegapais (offline)
- · Boujonaris autoupgies: naparozosonen enisoens mixumen brebun orineta anotepá our sa naperoporum apoidrom, aboltonionenes Hobologie F. o.

ZE 60 proves pignèses execusarissis dir ma H/Y.



Tistupe  $x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ Siavioficial Usobury Boson resource To apobonne tou autopietou (séboxou.

Avison. Av 50000 npos ésopro ciempe en esegrais vé expedour or éjobor pie raide ontra mappies.

Exediacon. Ar bodi apos AEXXO ciampa va expéris de Exercis de consuiere to esembre exueros poixon (marradhichero esembre n'enperes exexon) να έχω επιδυμικώ συμπεριφορά.

Beciris anaitions and overhere extyrou.

1) Eucradua: èsa ca cipara (curapineus y(t), mt), e(t)) va cuyes nour éran

Exponens is puper los éxerxos: o exerció e Fasperides escilha estem en idempe exu alcharitura.

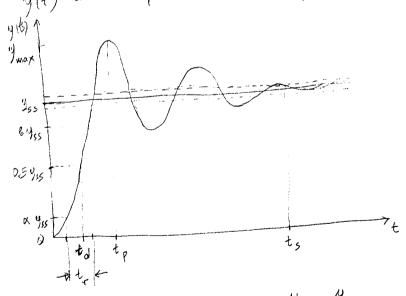
2) harrotura maparopoi en en s: To Survidua está y (t) apino va aropoudri

το διαλυσμε αναφοράν Γ(t) το οποίο πφιέχα της Emduparis amospises on sustaipeos: x>. sp.

Ar (4) anstapences con xposon : mossenne pilpulans (regulation) П.Х. Дерефевіа хорой втерни изрой заходня грамой кол.

Av (t) Egaptietes and to v Apovo: modernya Mapakazoù duous (tracking) M.X. Haparojoi Sub u 6 00 XOU and parcip Soprappou and kyonia K.> 1.

H realisance Mapares offens afjegostital pe Baisn and Reparten and replan y(t) ou sostificos exusor Brixon. Apolicypequent or Etins Maperinos:



- xpoiros raductiphens to.

- xporos moder tr: y(t1) = xyss , y(t2) = 6 4ss  $t_r = t_2 - t_1$ 6 widous  $\alpha = 0.1$ ,  $\delta = 0.9$ 

- xpòros ropupis tp:  $y(t_p) = y \triangleq \max_{t} \{y(t)\}$ 

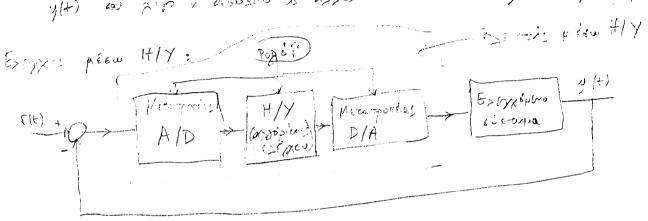
- µгдот % иперпибики Mp = <u>Умах</u>- 415. 100 %

-χρόνος απο κατά στα ενν  $t_s$ : ο χρόνος που απαιτύται πά να γθά ευ καν να ιταραφαίναι η y(t) εε μιὰ περιοχή τως εκλικώς τιμώς  $y_{ss}$ :

 $|y(t)-y_{55}| \leq \gamma y_{55}$   $\forall t \geq t_5$  (suridus  $\gamma = 5\%$  is 2%

- 64 à pre provipus raccècaseus ess: ess = e

4. Anoci jeu Jn encobor-ezobor. H perabozó pie emercicas rou diavolparos ezobou T(t) evan emidujunto va emposálu ru, arrietor u emioraisa rou diavosparos ezobou y(t) an emidujunto va emposálu ru, arrietor u emioraisa rou diavosparos ezobou y(t). Tix. asorgáno.



A> you idnos (50/200: as tipe Elexprosi xeelou

Discrept a Goodon :  $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $u(t_k) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t_k) \\ u_2(t_k) \end{bmatrix}$ Archivene Goodon :  $y(t) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$   $y(t_k) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t_k) \\ y_2(t_k) \end{bmatrix}$   $y_1(t_k) = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t_k) \\ y_2(t_k) \end{bmatrix}$ 

Madrhacikis porcéso que iko i eu exipieros: padrhacikis utologodis em ropur ens piens Egaphospellur your ens énerge en entre.

Morcesonoinen: Siediracia siperni pedapericoi porcesor Mede a poversonoinen "esempa" = pennheurs poverso.

Dienieur susurpieur:

- a) neckolog lenkantra Abethtice lankentrie utblesboblice, notamina / unatració gobire
- B) ouvexois xpoisou, Siekpiros xporou
- 2) mappine, pr-grappine
- 5) xpovike sædepe, xpovika prabezópiere
- E) piùs il rozzell escalari, piùs d' nozzell ezobar
- σε) ντετερμινιστικά, ετοχερτικά.

2.2 Tportor repropagnis austripétur

1) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0) ME ZEX EGTIN (0172260P à S C1606 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (0172260 W) -  $\frac{1}{2}$ (v, v) - > sicorpe > ve(t)

 $y(t) = T(u(t), t, x_0), \forall t \geq t_0$ 

eurexois xpobou

1) fel (1) (te) = 4 (te) = 4 (te) = 4 (te)

y(tx) = T(u(tx)), x=0,12...

Slaxpiros xpolou

2) Me diapopies efficació (Eficacus diacoper) ucidon-Efidoux 50/(xois xpolou:  $F(y(t),y^{(1)}(t),y^{(2)}(t),...,y^{(n)}(t),u(t),a^{(1)}(t),...,u^{(p)})=0$  $y(t) = \frac{0}{1/K}$ 

Slexpicoi x povoci: F (y(tx) y(txxx), y(txxx), ..., y(txxx), w(txxx), w(txxx)) = 0

F: Siaruspeakin suiapaneu pl Mésio oper CR?

Xportea etadepo on F ser ejeptatas ano tin' k Tooppies or F groupien

 $\chi_{\text{povice}} = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \tau \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \tau \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall \quad y(t-\tau) = \int \left( u(t-\tau) \right) \quad \forall \quad z \quad \forall$  $T(\alpha \bar{u}(t) + \beta \tilde{u}(t)) = \alpha T(\bar{u}(t)) + \beta T(\tilde{u}(t)) \quad \forall \, \sigma, \, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ peppies mi

3) ME ETIBLIGES RATAGERS

 $\dot{x}(t) = \int (x(t), u(t), t)$ 

y(t) = g(x(t), u(t), t)

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

9 (x (t), a(t)

 $\dot{x}(t) = A(t) \times (t) + B(t) \cdot u(t)$ 

y(t) = C(t) x(t) + D(t) u(t)

 $\dot{x}(t) = A x(t) + B u(t)$ 

y(t) = C x(t) + Du(t)

Noonico proberzopono

barron be constructed barr

Xboring abrogginso

x bonigo hecops??

xpovici xpeools.

Succession xpolou

 $x(t_{k+1}) = \int (x(t_k), u(t_k), \kappa)$ 

y(tie) = g (x(tie), u(tid)x)

 $x(t_{e+1}) = f(x(t_e), u(t_e))$ 

 $g(t_e) = g(x(t_e), u(t_e))$ 

 $\times (t_{u_1}) = A_{\kappa} \times (t_{\epsilon}) + B_{\kappa} u(t_{\epsilon})$ 

y (ten) = Cxx(tx)+ Dxultx)

 $\times (t_{EH}) = A \times (t_{E}) + B u (t_{E})$ 

y(tex) = Cx(tx) + Du(te)

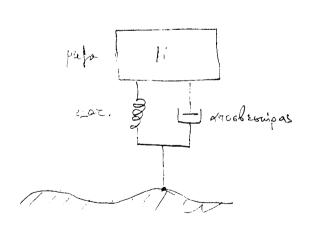
$$\times (t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

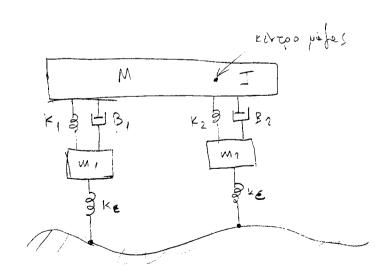
$$\times (t_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t_k) \\ x_2(t_k) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t_k) \end{bmatrix}$$

L Sièvospe katestiséeur.

( anoutieur ve siver sièxiste

ker manipres





bibrule anépensus autorintou

γισεοιρερείτο ερφανία: αμορελείτον αμό (ελρεχανέλη) μελέρο αδιράο αμλαλ (προ) εποληφωνι (πρότωκων ετοιχείων) διεκωθεβερενων μεταβί τους.

Πρότυπο β ,δωνικά στοιχεία: - τα απρούστερα δινατά συστήμετα - to becoperate d'un occivain even 2 jou - n persupgie vous besiferer es arrèqueites survojeurs

Tonosogie cosmiperos: - o ronos essus oborferos our croixeima - proper ve ever 70, 57,000

Eficación sucres sucreptos:

(i) The shocking extens existing (1.2.2.)

- 1 i 2 no cade o-orycio

- εξαρτωντοι κπότο είδος του ετριχείου

- and adoptikis a grocobikis Egirosenz Stothnikis y ha-stothnikis

5003 CX5005 WTTMOCOLOGNZ

- even Shahhiris asserbiris EZIRMENZ

- For effortement and to also the stocking non Epipe correct

- explégour basicosi vopous uns queus ron souvillates (n.x. volus Kirkhof)

I oposomer en M.Z. Z. « La Siègope quesse ensaipere : estima 1= 1 f ⇒ 3 majogies perafi oroix ein Siagopur 6.0. f - -----

=> 3 XEVIKEMPENN REPLAPOSÉN 6UGANJETUN (EN MOSSOIS) ANE FARTHUM om énericon donoberon 1200 satigaçon x çba.

Béen je our reviewhern repispação: éva fuzêpi peadqueur u(t), i(t) i(t): Ternewporn Mecabonicis Ertabos (TME)

- FIRMEDIA TO GTOIX ELO XETTETETE ETO XETE O SEXXPRAJETAN ENAULO QUALIPE

- produ priparus i , sorocpu f, portin T, ropoxú priparas

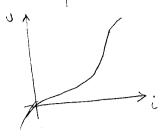
U(t): Terreupern Mercelsnen Taens (TMT)

- Spier rate pières ou troix lion ana ritau en pio ana popal

- taku V, taxiture U, gurianci taxiture W, Siapopie Missus AP, Siapopie

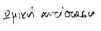
- 16xis 62 rade 4,0, extos dippiral P(t) = v(t) i(t)- Atm minution on

(a) Terrempem



リーじ

xaparanpi6aki



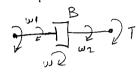
U(t) = Ri(t)

V(s)=R I(s)

$$\frac{B}{V_2(t)}$$

$$v_{1}(t)$$
 $+v_{1}(t)$ 
 $v_{2}(t)$ 
 $v_{3}(t) = v_{4}(t) - v_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{B} f(t)$ 

$$V(s) = \frac{1}{B} F(s)$$



$$w_1(t) = w_1(t) - w_2(t) = \frac{1}{B} T(t)$$

$$Q(s) = \frac{1}{B} T(s)$$

ulpayrein miscosu (ph-copbidus pois)

$$\begin{array}{c} Q(t) \\ \hline \\ P_1(t) + P(t) - P_2(t) \end{array}$$

$$P(t) = P_1(t) - P_2(t) = PQ(t)$$

$$P(s) = PQ(s)$$

uspauz IKN

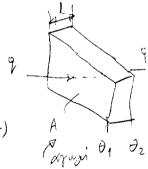
NEGOTINE Larbingus bois puries steribus ( macroheus

$$P(t) = P_1(t) - P_2(t) = R_T(Q(t))^2$$

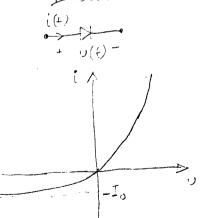
Ocphikin aciones n (μεταδοών Deprotutes

με αγωγή ή μεταφορά

$$q(t) = \frac{1}{R} \left( \theta_1(t) - \theta_2(t) \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left( \theta_1(t) - \theta_2(t) \right)$$



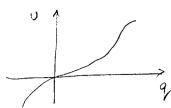
DioSo:



$$\hat{c}(t) = f(v(t))$$

$$i(t) = T_o(e^{\kappa U(t)} - 1)$$

$$q(t) \triangleq \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(z) dz \leftarrow \gamma_{\text{enix muso}} \phi_{\text{optio}} (\phi_{\text{phi}}) \phi_{\text{opopophi}}$$



xaper en procuri



Murevarias

$$\mathbf{V}(t) = \frac{1}{2} q(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $i(t) = C \frac{du(t)}{dt}$ 

$$I(s) = S C V(s) - C U(0)$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{1}{M} q(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(t) = M \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$F(s) = s M V(s) - M u(0)$$

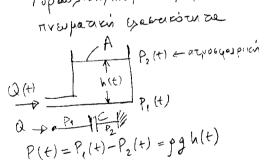
Pori alparties

$$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{J} q(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 T(+)=J $\frac{dw(t)}{dt}$ 

$$T(s) = sJQ(s) - Jw(0)$$

YSpansikin/nompetikin kuputikistute nverpeakin behavioural



$$P(t) = P_1(t) - P_2(t) = pgh(t)$$

$$Q(t) = A \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = \frac{A}{99} \frac{dP(t)}{dt}$$

$$Q(t) = C \frac{dP(t)}{olt}, C = \frac{A}{99}$$

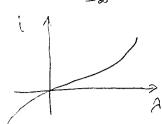
$$Q(s) = s C P(s) - Cp(o)$$

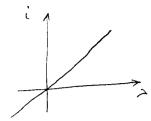
DEPHIKU XWPNZIKOW ZO

$$\frac{g(t)}{T(t)} = M \frac{dT(t)}{dt} = C \frac{dT(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dT(t)}{dt} = C \frac{dT(t)}{dt}$$

(1) LERIKEMIN ELLO SARVI





Kompekanpieaki A-i

WASFU OSMAN

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \alpha(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = \perp \frac{d'(t)}{dt}$$

$$V(s) = s \perp I(s) - Li(0)$$

Newpio

$$f(t) = K \times (t)$$
  $\epsilon \pi i \mu n \epsilon u \nu \epsilon n$ 

$$\Rightarrow v(t) = v_1(t) - v_2(t) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

$$V(s) = \frac{1}{\kappa} s F(s) - \frac{1}{\kappa} f(0)$$

16167061K3

ELEVIDIO

K w/(+)

T(+)

T(+)

$$T(t) = K \theta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega(t) = \omega_1(t) - \omega_2(t) = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\sqrt{1/t}}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$Q(s) = \frac{sT(s)}{\kappa} - \frac{T(0)}{\kappa}$$

Agoms icn/urmherry

Deppiro 7

$$0(t) \longrightarrow P_1(t) + P(t) - P_2(t)$$

EMITEXUVEN DU PENGEOÙ; f(+) = m y(+)

$$\Rightarrow P(t)A = pAl \frac{du(t)}{dt} = pl \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 PIF) =  $L \frac{dQ(t)}{dt}$ ,  $L = \frac{90}{A}$ 

$$P(s) = sLQ(s) - LQ(0)$$

(8) Ferresidens lavision neros exuno recións

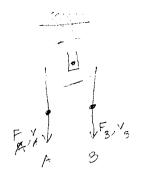


$$v_{1}(t) = \sigma \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} v_{2}(t)$$
 $v_{2}(t) = -\sigma \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} v_{1}(t)$ 
 $v_{2}(t) = -\sigma \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} v_{1}(t)$ 

$$\frac{V_{1}(1)}{V_{2}(1)} = -\frac{L_{2}(1)}{L_{1}(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1$$

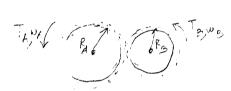
$$F_{A} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$F_{A} =$$



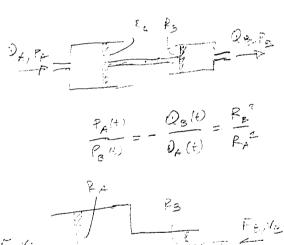
1/3 - F3 = -1=0 1/8 10 - FA = -1=0

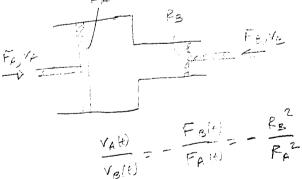
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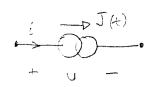


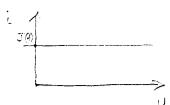
$$\frac{\omega_{k}(t)}{\omega_{a}(t)} := \frac{T_{B}(t)}{T_{A}(t)} := \sigma \frac{F_{A}}{P_{B}} = \frac{F_{A}/t}{T_{A}}$$

Inclurate foreig



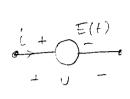


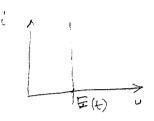




$$i(t) = J(t)$$

une japonon rugin F.M.E. (evresur Schopur poring rapoyis, appor, dopor)





one Facture muy r. M. T. (takus, taxitures, pur, toxitures, niebus, diphotopolios)

- poonoieis appeloneis egradas:

- (japontron and poto mystrocardians and stockery (mondrogica)

- Der ejaptourcou and to eigos tom etalyeims

- experson parier ropon and bient son enembreson

robbos: poros arnolizans sos parioner Súo sapreint 300/05: Exación Siaspopii xub Bijoss.

Mosson 1: Eurexua T.M.E.

To appellotent adjustage our T.M.E. How Europeour active topies = 0

Mosacen 1 = vopos proviscon Kirkhoff, april D'Alumbert, Stammen vieles l'édepped vrapiles à Floren lappin Sie viovent evésible;

Misroev 2: Zuplisas-iones T.M.T.

To azzebplico adposable ou T.M.T. racia vinces avois aporou = 0

Πρότω εν  $2 \equiv v$ όμος τὰ ε δων Κιτκ hoff, αρχή Γαλλιλαίου (εχεσιότατα ταχυσύτων) 6χυτικότατα τι ε 6 εων 6χετικότατα δευριοκρα ενών,

Mapalague 1:

Poni répersos pisson us mos A: J=ml²

11/1 A Silver mg sing

Poris 600 A Adam 
$$f=mg$$
:  $T=lmgsing$  (1)

Poris Adam  $J$ :  $T=J\frac{d\omega(t)}{dt}=ml^2\frac{d^2g(t)}{dt^2}$ 

Poris John 3:  $T_3=B\frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}$  (3)

The same of 
$$A : -T = T_J + T_B$$
 (4)

$$\Rightarrow \text{ wgl sing} + \text{ ml}^2 \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + B \frac{d^2q}{dt} = 0$$

$$d^2qH = 3 \text{ mlat} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2g/t}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{m\ell^2} \frac{d^2g/t}{dt} + \frac{3}{2} \sin g/t = 0 \qquad (5)$$

 $\exists rs \ \rho \circ \rho ; \dot{\rho} ; \dot{\rho} : F \left( \varphi^{(2)}, \varphi^{(1)}, \varphi \right) = 0$ 

## 3. E = IZO SEIZ KATASTAZHE

3. A. Tpomas regargagist knownstrainer (+22)

perabonais: 55 odor a(t),  $a(t_e)$ ,  $a(t_e)$ 

(11). Me Stayopixes et legions (et saces Sie your) ecison - et à bint:

$$F(y(t), y''(t), \dots, y'^{(n)}(t), v(t), v''(t), \dots, v^{(n)}(t), t) = 0$$

$$F(y(t), y''(t), \dots, y'(t_{k+1}), v(t), v(t_{k+1}), v(t_$$

(iii). Me et soiso; moisones:

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), \alpha(t), t)$$

$$g(t) = g(x(t), \alpha(t))$$

$$x(t_{k+1}) = f(x(t_e), u(t_e), x)$$

$$y(t_k) = g(x(t_k), u(t_k), x)$$

hisophuses: siegnoi a(+) a(+) a(+) eśogo. A(+) A(+) " ra-coesoeni x(+) x(+)

(W). Me eficacions sustainans (o.x.):

produces: F.M.T. conjeins u(t) u(te) [.M.E. acordine i(t) i(te).

(a)  $\Pi, \Sigma, \Sigma$ .  $(3) (4) (4) \frac{\partial y(4)}{\partial \xi}, i; (4) \frac{\partial y(4)}{\partial \xi} = 0$   $(3) = 1, \dots, k$ 

(b) = 7.64695 60/8 yours Till. = 1 = 0 = 0 = 1.11 ( opply)

(x) equality in solutions from t = 0  $t = 1, \dots, 1 = 0$ 

addropogramoris Egymens

3. 2. Мета-рони чергорази: (14) се пт):

( E}16601 60674 0001 66 3. 3. 4166 Sur - 876 Sur)

Opiqual pedfor u(t) and (Follow with more vill).

Amezorgi szwi tun kijan T.M.E. T.M.T. ertos aux aosbur, ejosur.

Taré δεργε 1: Ανοκοποιώσεν των Π.Σ.Σ. (1), (2), (3) 37+1 (4)

$$\Rightarrow F(6^{2})6(3) = \frac{d^{2}_{6}(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{3}{nl^{2}}\frac{d^{2}_{6}(t)}{dt} + \frac{3}{2}\sin^{2}(3) = 0$$
 (5)

3.3 Metatromin teorgraphis (11) 66 (111)

(ETIGNERS SUBTRIPTIONS 66 ETIGNESS MATRICTURES)

Opiopoi u(t), y(t) mougairsis

1)016pbs x(+): To Siavugua x(+) repréxu:

(x) as kréjáborrés T.M.T. gerik, xujonako tituly

(B) TIS MIEFORENCES T.N.E. YEVER EMOGRAPION

To στοιχείε του διανύομοτος χ(t) πρέπει να είναι ανεβάραιτα δης, πρέπει να ξ αμεδρικές σχέσεις μεταξύ τουν κατασσάσεων.

Mercerporti reproposit: (iv) 62 (III): Anazorgá ésun run Visaus T.M.E. i(t) zas T.N.T. U(t) ex est our Usóbus 1241, Estábus (IH) ex respectiones x(t).

Ave Japonen ppappient information en encomment de la constant de l

Tapidogus 2

Mapabuyha 2:

$$U_{R_i} = R_i i_{R_i} \qquad (4.1)$$

$$U_{R_2} = R_2 i_{R_2} \qquad (4.2)$$

$$i_{s,=} \subset \frac{d u_{c}}{dt} \qquad (1,3)$$

$$l_{c2} = l_2 \frac{d U_{c2}}{o t} \qquad (1, 4)$$

$$U_1 = E_1(t)$$
 (1.5)

(3): 
$$i_1 + i_{c_1} + i_{c_2} = 0$$
 (2.3)

$$3 \cos x \cos A$$
:  $v_2 - v_{R_1} - v_{C_1} + v_{A_2} = 0$  (3.1)

$$6poxos$$
  $B : -U_1 + U_{c_2} + U_{R_2} = 0$  (3.2)

$$(2.2), (1.1), (1.3) \Rightarrow i_{c.} = C_1 \frac{\partial u_{c1}}{\partial t} = i_{R_1} = \frac{U_{R_1}}{R_2}$$
 (4.1)

$$(2.4), (1.2), (1.4) \implies i_{c_2} = C_2 \frac{o_{c_2}}{dt} = i_{E_2} = \frac{U_{R_2}}{R_2}$$

$$(2.4) = i_{c_2} = C_2 \frac{o_{c_2}}{dt} = i_{E_2} = \frac{U_{R_2}}{R_2}$$

$$(3.2), (1.5) \implies v_{22} = v_1 - v_{c2} = E_1 - v_{c2}$$
 (4.3)

$$(3.1), (1.5), (1.6) \Rightarrow \alpha \cup_{e_1} - \cup_{e_1} + E_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cup_{e_1} = \frac{\cup_{e_1} - E_1}{(\alpha - 1)}$$
 (4.4)

$$(4.1) \quad (4.4) \Rightarrow \quad (3.4) \quad (4.4)$$

$$(4.1), (4.4) \implies C_1 \frac{\partial U_{C1}}{\partial t} = \frac{U_{R1}}{R_1} = \frac{U_{C1} - E_1}{(\alpha - 1)R_1} \iff \frac{\partial U_{C1}}{\partial t} = \frac{U_{C1}}{(\alpha - 1)C_1R_1} = \frac{E_1}{(\alpha - 1)C_1R_1}$$

$$(4.2), (4.3) \implies C_2 \frac{\partial U_{C2}}{\partial t} = \frac{U_{R2}}{R_2} = \frac{E_1 - U_{C2}}{R_1 - (\alpha - 1)C_1R_2} = \frac{E_1}{(\alpha - 1)C_1R_1} = \frac{E_1}{(\alpha - 1)C_1R_2}$$

$$(4.2) (4.3) \implies C_{2} \frac{dv_{c2}}{dt} = \frac{v_{R2}}{R_{2}} = \frac{E_{1}-v_{c2}}{R_{2}} \iff \frac{dv_{c1}}{dt} = -\frac{v_{c2}}{C_{2}R_{2}} + \frac{E_{1}}{C_{2}R_{2}}$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{dv_{c1}(t)} \\ \frac{dv_{c2}(t)}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(v_{-1})C_{1}R_{1}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{c1}(t) \\ \frac{1}{C_{2}R_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{c2}(t) \\ \frac{1}{C_{2}R_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(l-\alpha)C_{1}R_{1}} \\ \frac{1}{C_{2}R_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{1}(t) = A \times (t) + Bv_{1}(t) \\ \frac{1}{C_{2}R_{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. A. Метагропи Пергурация (ii) ве (iii) (8.5, 0608m/-0368m/ 68 03164642 rathermens)

(x) 606 Expers piè: (7600).

$$H \delta_{i,\xi}, \text{ bissour } \xi \text{ bisso$$

$$\Rightarrow y^{(n)}(t) = \frac{d^{n}(t)}{dt^{n}} = \Phi(y(t), y^{(n)}(t), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(t), y^{(n)}(t)) \tag{1}$$

Op16 pos es ros rà 6 eur:

$$x_{i}(t) = y(t) \tag{2.1}$$

$$x_2(t) = y^{(1)}(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \dot{x}_1(t)$$
 (2.2)

$$x_{n}(t) = y^{(n-1)} = \frac{y^{n-1}y(t)}{y^{n-1}} = x_{n-1}(t)$$
 (2.14)

$$(1) \implies x_{\mu}(t) = y^{(n)}(t) = \mathcal{P}(x_{\mu}(t), x_{\mu}(t), \dots, x_{\mu}(t), u(t), t) \qquad (3)$$

 $= \pm \frac{1}{160695} \times 2605 \times 605 : (2.2) \div (2.4) \times (3)$ 

$$\dot{x}_{1}(t) = \dot{x}_{2}(t)$$
 $\dot{x}_{2}(t) = \dot{x}_{3}(t)$ 
 $\vdots$ 
 $\dot{x}_{n-1}(t) = \dot{x}_{n}(t)$ 

$$\dot{x}_{u}(t) = f_{u}(x(t), u(t), t)$$

$$\dot{x}_{u}(t) = f_{u}(x(t), u(t), t)$$

$$\int_{V_{2}} a_{2} S(t) = \int_{V_{1}} (x(t)) u(t) dt = \int_{V_{1}}^{\int_{V_{1}} (x(t))} f(x(t)) dt$$

$$f_{i}(x(t)) = x_{j+i}(t), j=1,...,n-1$$

$$f_{i}(x(t),v(t),t) = \Phi(x(t),v(t),t)$$

f, (x(t), u(t),t)

(b) suspique to > 01 = 3000.

Epappifora v he revuri ju rane ijoso Exaproa.

$$\frac{1}{\text{Tapa Surver!}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) , \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{d^2 g(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{B}{n\ell^2} \frac{dg(t)}{dt} + \frac{g}{\ell} \sin g(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{(2)}(t) = \frac{d^2 g(t)}{dt^2} = -\frac{B}{n\ell^2} \frac{dg(t)}{dt} - \frac{g}{\ell} \sin g(t) \stackrel{\text{d}}{=} \Phi(g(t), g^{(1)}, g^{(2)})$$

$$\times_1(t) = y(t) = g(t)$$

$$\times_2(t) = \frac{d g(t)}{dt} = \times_1(t)$$

Efisissi kova stasus.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{d \times_{1}(4)}{d \cdot t} \\
\frac{d \times_{2}(4)}{d \cdot t}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\times_{2}(t) \\
-\frac{B}{m \ell^{2}} \times_{2}(t) - \frac{a}{\ell} & \sin x_{1}(t)
\end{bmatrix}$$

Eficosox choson: 
$$y(t) = g(t) = x_1(t) = [1 \text{ od} x(t)$$

3.5 Eficieus razietueus pr-paypiris avampirun

```
\frac{(1,1)}{(1,2)} \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \ t \geqslant t_0
                                  \dot{x}(t) = \int (x(t), u(t), t)
    INEXOLS XPOVOU:
                                   y(t) = g(x(t), u(t), t)
                     Sianopa razassasem
x(t), x(t_*) \in \mathbb{R}^n
                                                         f: R"xRPxR-DR"
                       -11- E1E 6 6 WAY
                                                         g: R"×RP×R → RM
N(t), N(t) EIRP.
                       -11- EZ 0 6 W1
 y(t), y (t) ∈ IR "
                                                                            ownbus tr= KT
      Discprosi xposou: x(t_{ELI}) = f(x(t_E), u(t_E), t_E) (2.1)
                                                                            + κ∈N, ×≥ °
                                   y(t_{\kappa}) = g(x(t_{\kappa}), a(t_{\kappa}), t_{\kappa}) (1.0)
      N = apidpois re-re-cession = Siesces rou <math>x(t) i' x(t_e) = a y and y replype y is
     Osijoupa unapfus juscum: lie on die. x(+) = f(x(+), t) pe a.o. x(to) = xo,
      (a) Écom ou u f(x,t) civa curexis us apos t exeloir nevour seo R
         (\delta v_{\lambda}, since oursein ero PR extrès ions and the applipation object of the onoine of f(x,t) excuaptorago con \delta \epsilon J to opto.
      18) Ét us ou 3 et nhausé entris enép ent K(t) z.w.
```

 $\|f(x,t)-f(x',t)\| \leq \kappa(t)\|x-x'\|$ (Suz. u f who congris race Lipschitz us mpos x)

TOTE

x (t) nou renonoici txoER", ItoER, I poroSieir enexus emporen  $xax \times (to) = x_0$ . 4 t≥ to, t≠ti  $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), t)$ 

```
605-upà en - 21
3,6 Eficiens rational prappieur xpourcé étélèper
                                                                               - enjourer birelobgi.
 (a) Europi xpoisu: x(t) = A \times (t) + B u(t) (1)
                                                                                 - xaparonp. rojudisho
                          y(t) = C \times (t) + Du(t) (2)
         x(t) ER", uH) ERP, y(t) ERM, A: Nxu, B: Nxp, C: mxn, D: mxp
        METREXULATIONES ESTÀ LES Place TUN METERSUTUN:
                    X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}
         | Siò ar to plo laplace: 2 (x(+)) = 5 X(s) - x(0)
          (1) \Rightarrow \times (s) - \times (o) = A \times (s) + BU(s) (3)

(2) \Rightarrow \times (s) - \times (o) = C \times (s) + DU(s) (4)
         (3) \implies (s I - A) \times (s) = BU(s) + \times (0) \implies \times (s) = [s I - A]^{-1} BU(s) + [s I - A]^{-1}
           (4) \Rightarrow Y(s) = \left[C\left[sI - A\right]^{-1}B + D\right]U(s) + C\left[sI - A\right]^{-1}\times(6) 
(5)
    Opiquos: H mxp migoe G(s) = C[sI-A]B+D asserta pripa
    lexion: [sI-A]^{-1} = \frac{Adj(sI-A)}{det(sI-A)} ray [Adj(sI-A)]_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} det[sI-A]
     O_{\rho} 16μος: Το πομυώνυμο \psi(s) = \det(sI-A) χερετών χαρακτωριστικό πομουλύμο
     To \psi(s) show Bosquois in (= \frac{1}{100} susquivazors = \frac{1}{100} service of places in \frac{1}{100}). Dosopois in \frac{1}{100} nosol = or places tou \psi(s), proferica or places the opposition of \frac{1}{100}.
 (B) Diospisou x povou: x (tx+1) = A x(tx)+ Bu(tx) (1)
                                      y(t_k) = C \times (t_k) + Du(t_k) \qquad (2)'
         x(te) ER, u(te) ER, y(te) ER, A: v,u, B: nxp, C: mxu, D: mxp
         METERRAPORTIGHEVES ERTÉ Z TON PLOSSIMENT:
                       X(z) = Z(x(t_e)), Y(z) = Z(y(t_e)), U(z) = Z(u(t_e))
          | Sioture W/o Z: Z(x(tx+1)) = Z(X(z)-x(0))
           (1') \Rightarrow z \times (z) - z \times (0) = A \times (z) + B \cdot U(z) \Rightarrow \times (z) = \left[ z \cdot I - A \right] \left( B \cdot U(z) + z \times (0) \right)
           (2') \Rightarrow Y(z) = CX(z) + DU(z) = C \left[zI - A\right]^{-1}B + D M(z) + z C \left[zI - A\right]^{-1}x(0)
```

Opispos: H map pière G(z) = C[zI-A]B+D sidera pière curaptiveur produpais Dolehoi: La noinornho h(s) = get (s I-4) > & seron xobernologio nominando To  $\psi(z)$  was baspoi z.  $G(s) = C \frac{Adj(sI-A)}{det(sI-A)}B+D$   $G(z) = C \frac{Adj(zI-A)}{det(zI-A)}B+D$ 

$$S(s) = C \frac{AJ_{1}(s_{1}-A)}{de+(s_{1}-A)} + D \qquad G(z) = C \frac{1}{de+(z_{1}-A)} D + D$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) U(s) \qquad x_{1}(s) = D \qquad Y(z) = G(z) U(z) \qquad x_{2}(s) = D$$

$$y(t) = J^{-1} \{G(s) U(s)\} \qquad x_{2}(s) = D \qquad y(t_{2}) = Z^{-1} \{G(s) U(z)\} \qquad x_{2}(s) = D$$

$$y(t) = J^{-1} \{G(s) U(s)\} + J^{-1} \{C(s_{1}-A)^{-1} \times (0)\}$$

$$y(t_{2}) = Z^{-1} \{G(s) U(s)\} + J^{-1} \{C(s_{1}-A)^{-1} \times (0)\}$$

3.7 Merces xuper suod operarions poeppies sustanta (A, B, E, D)  $(A) \times (A) = A \times (A) + B \times (A) \qquad (A.1) \times (A) \in \mathbb{R}^{n} \times (A) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ g(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t) (My A: nxn, B: nxp, C:mxn, D:mxp As eine P operi (ansospiyin) nxn pirpa.

Assezi básens seo xuiso satéstesnis (RM) and the I stur P:

$$x = P \stackrel{?}{\times} \iff \stackrel{?}{\times} = P^{-1}x \qquad (2)$$

 $\hat{x} = P \hat{x}(t) = P A x + P B u = P A P \hat{x} + P B u$ 

$$P \stackrel{(t)}{\times} (t) = P \stackrel{(+)}{\wedge} \times P \stackrel{(+)}{\wedge} + \stackrel{(+)}{\wedge} \times P \stackrel{(+)}{\wedge} = P \stackrel{(+)}{\wedge} P \stackrel{(+$$

 $y(t) = C \times (t) + Du(t) = CP \hat{\times}(t) + Du(t)$ 

$$C \times (t) + D \times (t) = C P \hat{\times} (t) + D \cdot (t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y(t) = \hat{C} \hat{\times} (t) + \hat{D} \cdot (t) + \hat{C} \cdot (t)$$

$$Apc : (1.1), (1.2) \Leftrightarrow (x(t) = \hat{A}x(t) + \hat{B}u(t))$$

$$(3.1)$$

$$y(t) = \hat{C}x(t) + \hat{D}u(t)$$

$$(3.2)$$

$$y(t) = \hat{C} \hat{x}(t) + \hat{D} N(t)$$
 (3.2)

onou 
$$\hat{A} = P^{\dagger}AP$$
,  $\hat{B} = P^{\dagger}B$ ,  $\hat{C} = CP$ ,  $\hat{D} = D$  (4)

(4) Jézovan peresymporopos opoiómas. Final syén isoburanios.

zóte  $\infty$  (A,B,C,D)  $\infty$  (Â,B,Ĉ,Ô) propour va Dempurdoor 6 au Supoperacis replapagés son ilon ensuipe aus.

(A,B,C,D) con  $(\widehat{A},\widehat{B},\widehat{C},\widehat{D})$  considera Dupine: Ar sio replapages opolotures (4) tote: pe peragraperiens

Xapakanpiedko nojuwnyo 018; 02 mox3 (A)

pape 6 orap Tin Eur peragopas. (8) Exon un isia

An6887n:

$$f_{nb}\delta y_{n}$$
:
$$(\alpha) \hat{\psi}(s) = \det(sI-\hat{A}) = \det(sP'P-P'AP) = \det[P'(sI-A)P] = \det(\alpha) \hat{\psi}(s) = \det(sI-\hat{A}) = \det(sI-A) \det(sI-A) = \det(sI-A) = \det(sI-A)$$

(8) 
$$\hat{G}(s) = \hat{C}(sI - \hat{A})^{-1}\hat{B} + \hat{D} = CP(sP^{-1}P - P^{-1}AP)^{-1}P^{-1}B + D$$
  

$$= CP[P^{-1}(sI - A)P]^{-1}P^{-1}B + D = CPP^{-1}(sI - A)^{-1}PP^{-1}B + D$$

$$= C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D = G(s)$$

3.8 Karovirés poppis on piropes A

l'Enoupri 2 cas i Siolidancepa pour pinques A: Ap=ap, AEC, PEC, PFO H nxn pinque A ixe n solvapis 20,22,... 2n, Ergixopèrus massersis.

(a) Dieguria ravoviris poposi

Econocia de A Exer a avefáncia do Sieviopenie Pi, Pz, "; Pn

Tore Api=aipi, i=1..., u. Maphalorces P=[p1, p2, ..., Pn] troupe;

$$\hat{A} = P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}[A_{P_1}, A_{P_2}, \dots, A_{P_m}] = P^{-1}[A_1P_2, A_2P_2, \dots, A_nP_m] = P^{-1}P \text{ diag}\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\} = \text{diag}\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$$

Suzasi n À eine Siogene de diegence expixele ou idiocipies mi Altà

Av u A ixel Electrici Blownic (extrospensis) wice Excl n duffaçance biodieviépere.

(b) Karovicin poppin Jordan

Ar n nxn pière à éxa noxxemés islompès sère ensixeral ne mun éxa n avejapare islosserietas experistas espe.

Tôre Je, propá va Sieguvoroindel pe perceguperens opoiórnes.
Mnopel épus va rédel seuv exédév Sieguna popér Jordan:

Tevicerue à l'observation de :  $A_V \propto_K 1500 \text{ april aux } A$ , ant s'abruepe  $V_{Kp} \neq 0$  and  $V_{Kp} \neq 0$  and  $V_{Kp} \neq 0$  and  $V_{Kp} \neq 0$  and  $V_{Kp} \neq 0$ 

 $(A - \lambda_{E} I)^{\beta} V_{E\beta} = 0$ 

Te VKP MPOGOIOPIJOVERN WI E TIME:

$$(A - \lambda_{k}I) V_{k1} = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_{k}I) V_{k2} = V_{k1}$$

$$(A - \lambda_{k}I) V_{k3} = V_{k2}$$

$$\vdots$$

(A->xI) VEX= VE, p-1 x12.17. 060 to buston represoceps.

Opus Vx1 Evdix con va uniepxou 102>à.

Av rayk  $(A-\lambda_k I) = n-m$  vote  $\exists m$  are Japane 15,08,000 for  $\lambda_k$ .

Kabbre och omté sepbérétaison Ver kon Enproppitaire pia 0 > 16 ile. Ta Jexik, 15108, nou réportation en métépente,

Av n A Éxel  $\sigma$  avejápala sololoviópoca  $V_{11}, V_{21}, V_{31} \cdots V_{61},$  av pe apxikó kabéve xn' autá exuperiódi n «volocoix n apublida.  $V_{K1}, V_{K2}, \cdots, V_{KN}$ ,  $K = 1, \cdots, \sigma$ 

ESI OUT TED EI P = [VII, VIZ, ..., VIFI, VZI, VZI, ..., VZIZ, ..., VOZ, ...,

TOTE " P averezpique ou peregnérales un A se ravoviris poppis

Jordan : Â = P'AP = diag [Jp, Jp, -, Jpo] pe o Jordan blocks.

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

```
(y) Karoviků ezêx jihu hoben
      Tie artjointe dempoère 606 ai pare 1 sidofou - 1 efosou, ottore B = b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}
         \operatorname{EQU} \quad C = C^{\mathsf{T}} = \left[ C_1, C_2, ..., C_{\mathsf{N}} \right].
                                Q = [b, Ab, A2b, ..., A"1b]
         As who
                                      VIT N ryentaia spappi ous Q1
          As Elvan

P = \begin{vmatrix} V_n \\ V_n^{\dagger} A \\ V_n^{\dagger} A^2 \\ \vdots \\ V^{\dagger} A^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}

\hat{A} = P^{T}AP = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}, \hat{b} = P^{T}b = \begin{bmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
-\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1} - \alpha_{1}
\end{bmatrix},

                                                                                                           __ KONOVIKU ES ES EINM
                                      2= cTP = [2, 2, .., En]
                                                                                                                        باممون حمد من مومونه
                \hat{\chi}(t) = \hat{A}\hat{\chi}(t) + \hat{b}u(t) \iff \hat{x}(s) = \hat{A}\hat{\chi}(s) + \hat{b}u(s)
                                                           \Leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{1}^{2}(S) = X_{2}(S)
\leq X_{2}(S) = X_{2}(S)
\leq X_{2}(S) = X_{2}(S)
                                                                          5 X = 1(s) = X n(s)
                                                                   s \hat{X}_{n}(s) = -\alpha_{n} \hat{X}_{n}(s) - \alpha_{n-1} \hat{X}_{2}(s) - \dots - \alpha_{n} \hat{X}_{n}(s) + U(s)
                  Y(s) = \hat{c}^{\dagger} \hat{X}(s) = \hat{c}_{1} \hat{X}(s) + \hat{c}_{2} \hat{X}_{2}(s) + \dots + \hat{c}_{n} \hat{X}_{n}(s)
                                                -τοι χ;(s), i=1..., ν έχουμε
                  Ano. > i corcoes
                                           (-(s) = \frac{1}{2}(s) = \frac{\hat{c}_1 + \hat{c}_2 + \dots + \hat{c}_n + \frac{1}{2}(s)}{s^n + \alpha_n + \alpha_n}
```

$$| \text{Tace} 2 \text{ do } \gamma \text{ pro} | : | \text{gill} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ firs} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| \text{Tace} 2 \text{ do } \gamma \text{ for }$$

 $G(s) = \frac{\gamma(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{(6 + 8s + 2s^2) \hat{x}_1(s)}{(s^3 + 6 + 16s + 8s^2) \hat{x}_1(s)} = \frac{2s^2 + 8s + 6}{s^3 + 8s^2 + 16s + 6}$ 

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t))$$
 (1.1)  
 $y(t) = g(x(t), u(t))$  (1.2)

Σαμαο ματουρχίος <math>u' εμμαο ιδορροπίος i' (xo, uo) τ.ω.  $f(x_0, u_0) = 0$  $\not\vdash V = x(0) = X_0, \quad U(t) = U_0 \quad \forall t \geqslant 0 \quad \text{with} \quad x(t) = x_0 \quad \forall t \geqslant 0.$ 

Aventuque Taylor 1 sufus our f(x,u), g(x,u) xiou and to (x,ous):  $f(x,u) = f(x_0,u_0) + \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0,u_0)} + \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0,u_0)} (u-u_0) + \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0,u_0)}$  $3(x,u) = 3(x^{0},u^{0}) + \frac{33(x,u)}{3x} |_{(x_{0},u^{0})} + \frac{33(x,u)}{3x} |_{(x_{0$ 

Av ||10(t)-40|| KAN ||x(t)-x0|| propa +t (2), -007 E (31)  $\frac{d \Delta x(t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \left| \Delta x(t) + \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} \right| \Delta u(t) = A \Delta x(t) + B \Delta u(t)$  $\Delta y(t) = \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,u_0)} \Delta x(t) + \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial u}\Big|_{(x_0,u_0)} \Delta u(t) = C \Delta x(t) + D \Delta u(t)$ (3.2

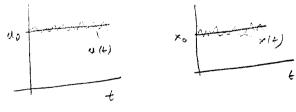
 $\Delta \times (t) = \times (t) - \times_{\circ} \qquad \Delta u(t) = u(t) - u_{\circ} \qquad \Delta y(t) = y(t) - g(\times_{\circ} u_{\circ}) .$ 

 $T_{o} \left( A, B, \zeta, D \right) = \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_{o}, u_{o})} , B = \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} \Big|_{(x_{o}, u_{o})} ,$ 

 $C = \frac{3x}{3(x,y)}\Big|_{(x_0,u_0)}, \quad D = \frac{3x}{3g(x,y)}\Big|_{(x_0,u_0)}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{3x}{3g(x,y)}\Big|_{(x_0,u_$ 

poverso cos (1.1), (1.2) 6 our reploxá cos supdou > 921/160ff, (xe, 40).

To (3.1), (3.2) ADOGERNIJU ICONOMORICA TO (1.1), (1.2) ON 16x CU 4 6 W Dúren (2).



Mosses popes napes d'novem me A arro vus (3.1) (3.2) (remis)

$$\frac{\prod_{\text{ope8type}} 1 \left( \epsilon_{\text{keptyis}} \right) : \left[ \dot{x}_{i}(t) \right] = \left[ \dot{x}_{2}(t) - \frac{3}{\ell} \sin x_{i}(t) \right]}{\left[ \dot{x}_{2}(t) \right]} = \left[ \frac{B}{m\ell^{2}} x_{2}(t) - \frac{3}{\ell} \sin x_{i}(t) \right]}$$

$$y(t) = x_{i}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times (t)$$

Injudic 160 pponies: 
$$(x_0)_2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{B}{m\ell^2}(x_0)_2 - \frac{3}{\ell}\sin(x_0)_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_{1}(x,u) = x_{2}(t) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_{1}(x,u)}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial f_{1}(x,u)}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial f_{1}(x,u)}{\partial x_{2}}\right] = \left[0 \quad 1\right] \quad \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$f_{2}(x,u) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sin x_{1} - \frac{B}{u\ell^{2}} x_{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_{2}(x,u)}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial f_{1}(x,u)}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial f_{2}(x,u)}{\partial x_{2}}\right] = \left[-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \cos x_{1}, -\frac{B}{u\ell^{2}}\right], \quad \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$g(x,u) = x_1(t)$$
  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x} = \left[\frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x_2}\right] = \left[1, 0\right] \frac{\partial g(x,u)}{\partial x_1} = 0$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{x_{2}}(t) \\ \Delta_{x_{2}}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{g}{e} & -\frac{B}{m\ell^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_{x_{1}}(t) \\ \Delta_{x_{2}}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta g(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Delta x(t) = \Delta x_1(t)$$

6 to 6 up tio 16 opportes 
$$\ddot{x}_{o} = \begin{bmatrix} \Pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
:

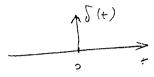
$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_1(t) \\ \Delta x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{9}{t} & -\frac{B}{M\ell^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_1(t) \\ \Delta x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta y(t) = [1 \quad O] \Delta x(t) = \Delta x_1(t)$$

# 4.1 Zurion experse unidou

(Lie an inghnen enhutaitober eneminaces)

Kpousakin eniparen:



Bupartien 6 webstaren:  $1 \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{5}$ 

$$\delta(t) = 0, \forall t \neq 0, \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} (r) dr = 1, \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$= \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon} \{\delta(t)\} = 1$$

 $u(i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \forall k < 0 \\ 1 & \forall k > 0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathcal{F}\left\{u(k)\right\} = \frac{2}{2-1}$ 

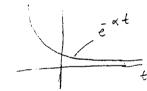


$$r(t)=t$$
 ,  $\Delta\{r(t)\}=\frac{1}{s}$ 

$$V(kT) = kT$$
,  $2\{V(kT)\} = \frac{T_2}{(2-1)^2}$ 



EDETIKI SURPTMEN:  $\frac{e^{-\alpha t}}{e^{-\alpha t}} = \frac{1}{s + \alpha}$   $\frac{e^{-\alpha t}}{t} = \frac{1}{s + \alpha}$   $\frac{1}{2} \left\{ e^{-\alpha t} \right\} = \frac{1}{2 - e^{-\alpha t}}$ 



42 Xpovikis attorpion speppikur stadepur susan I.X. Isversis xporon

$$\dot{x}(t) = A x(t) + B u(t)$$
 (1.1)

$$y(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t)$$
 (1.2)

Termin aign x(t) and (1.1):  $x(t) = x_p(t) + x_{op}(t)$ 

Öπου ×p(+) μία μερική μία π τως (1.1) καν ×ομ(+) η γωική

rien ani obodenois Edienens

$$\dot{x}_{o\mu}(t) = A x_{o\mu}(t) \tag{2}$$

Elva proseció u apprició (t=0) -apri  $\times(0)$  -cou  $\times(t)$ ,

H pieu ens opogenoùs une ens poposis:  $x_p(t) = \Phi(t) \times (0)$ óna  $\Phi(t)$  ârmern pière conopriseum zou xpolou.

As (now 
$$P(t) = C_0 + C_1 t + C_2 t^2 + C_3 t^3 + \dots + C_k t^k + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} C_k t^k$$
  
 $\times (0) = \Phi(0) \times (0) \implies C_0 = I$   
Tock  $\times (t) = \Phi(t) \times (0) = [C_1 + 2C_2 t + 3C_3 t^2 + \dots + k + C_k t^{k-1} + (k+1)C_{k+1} t^k + \dots] \times (0)$ 

$$C_{1} = A$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{2} A C_{1} = \frac{1}{2} A^{2}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{1}{3} A C_{2} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} A^{3} = \frac{1}{3!} A^{3}$$

$$C_{4} = \frac{1}{4} A C_{3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} A^{4} = \frac{1}{4!} A^{4}$$

$$C_{K} = \frac{1}{K} A C_{KA} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot K} A^{K} = \frac{1}{K!} A^{K}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!}$$
 (3)

Now oposition the sum of the sum operation of the

Tροδοχή: η ηχημήτρα et δεν έχω στοιχών exist : (ett) ≠ exist (ext) for η A ανα διαχωνία)

Apr : 
$$x_{0y}(t) = \Phi(t) \times (0) = e^{At} \times (0)$$
 (4)

```
1810 enzes ans eAt
```

1) 
$$e^{At_1}e^{At_2} = e^{A(t_1+t_2)}$$

2) 
$$e^{AO} = e^{At} e^{-At} = I$$

$$A) \left(e^{At}\right)^n = e^{nAt}$$

4) 
$$(e^{-t}) = e^{-t}$$
  
5) Av  $A = P^{-t}QP$  voice  $e^{At} = P^{-t}e^{Qt}P$ 

Arefreitau pepiro sion aus (1.1) aus properis 
$$x_p(t) = e^{At} p(t)$$
  $p(0) = 0$ 

inou p(t) npossiopiezée Sieurosparasis suraprusa. Tôte

$$\dot{x}_{p}(t) = \frac{de^{At}}{dt}p(t) + e^{At}\dot{p}(t) = Ae^{At}p(t) + e^{At}\dot{p}(t) = Ax_{p}(t) + e^{At}\dot{p}(t)$$

$$\dot{\phi}$$
  $\dot{\phi}$   $\dot{\phi}$ 

$$\dot{\alpha}\rho \circ \dot{\beta} = (e^{At})^{-1} B u(t) = e^{-At} B u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow p(t) = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-Az} Bu(z) dz$$

$$\Rightarrow x_p(t) = e^{At} p(t) = e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-At} Bu(t) dt = \int_0^t e^{A(t-t)} Bu(t) dt$$

Enopsilous 
$$x(t) = x_{op}(t) + x_{p}(t) = e^{At} x(0) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-z)} Bu(z) dz$$
 (5)

avoi a gerien gion ous (1.1) pe a.o. ×(0).

Toce (1.2) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $y(t) = Ce^{At} \times (0) + \int_{0}^{t} Ce^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau + Du(t)$  (6)

1) ME avistpopo peresxuparispo freplace.

Inster he husbe endoangenemm he cobobes:

$$x(t) = e^{At} \times (0) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-t)} Bu(t) dt$$

$$y(t) = C \times (t) + D \cdot u(t) = L^{-1} \{ C[sI-AJ^{-1}] \times (0) + L^{-1} \{ C[sI-AJ^{-1}] \times (0) + L^{-1} \{ G(s) \cdot u(s) \} \}$$

$$= L^{-1} \{ C[sI-AJ^{-1}] \times (0) + L^{-1} \{ G(s) \cdot u(s) \} \}$$

$$= G(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \{\{g(t)\} = C[sI-A]^{-1} \times (0) + [C(sI-A)^{-1}B+D]U(s)$$

$$= C[sI-A]^{-1} \times (0) + G(s)U(s)$$

2) Me Sieguromoinen ens A (av avec una surais).

Av n A EXEL M APOHIMINE ONE JOSPANICO 1510 BIONISHOZO PILBZI. PN

Dice  $A = P \wedge P'$  ones  $P = [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n]$  kay  $\Lambda = diag \S A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \rbrace$ ,

brioce (15 jources 5 4 6):

3) Me boon to Devicapea Cay ley-Hamilton

Décipape Cayley-Hamilton:  $A \vee \psi(s) = \det(sI - A) = s^n + \alpha_1 s^{n-1} + \alpha_2 s^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} s + \alpha_n$ tote  $A^n + \alpha_1 A^{n-1} + \alpha_2 A^{n-2} + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} A + \alpha_n I = \psi(A) = 0$ 

Eurychora Simpien ans est  $\psi \in \omega \psi(s)$ :  $e^{st} = \psi(s)\pi(s) + \upsilon(s) = \psi(s)\pi(s) + b_0 + b_1 s + \dots + b_{n-1} s^{n-1} \tag{1}$ 

To υπόχοιπο υ(s) (babpoù < n) προεδιορίξεται |χωρίς να πρεχμετωποιωθώ αδιαίριευ)
ως εξώς:

1 V: Vanderunoole pinque => det V = 17 (2:-2;) + 0

 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{-1} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ e^{\lambda_2 t} \\ \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$ 

(b) on - p(s) èxa mossams est pites voice xenciponoiouran
morpàques us moss s ms est pixa tà Jeus den n mellemoture ms J

DE rède répiramen:

(1)  $\Rightarrow e^{At} = \psi(A)\pi(A) + \upsilon(A)$   $\Rightarrow e^{At} = \upsilon(A) = b_0 \overline{+} b_1 A + b_2 A^2 + \dots + b_{n-1} A^n$ Convlex - Hamilton  $\Rightarrow \psi(A) = 0$   $\Rightarrow e^{At} = \upsilon(A) = b_0 \overline{+} b_1 A + b_2 A^2 + \dots + b_{n-1} A^n$ 

Mappeder yea: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Ynoxograpios rus 
$$e^{At}$$
 kou rus xpovikis anókpians.  
1) Me  $\int_{-1}^{-1}$ :  $\left(sI-A\right) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} s & o \\ o & s \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 1 \\ 2 & s+3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$olet(sI-A) = (s+2)(s+3)-2 = s^{2}+5s+6-2 = s^{2}+5s+4 = (s+1)(s+4)$$

$$(sI-A)^{-1} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s+3 & -1 \\ -2 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}}{(s+1)(s+4)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+4)} & -\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+4)} \\ -\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+4)} & \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Avanco de xoja exacuera:

$$\frac{5+3}{(5+1)(5+4)} = \frac{K_1}{5+1} + \frac{K_2}{5+4} = \frac{K_1(5+4) + K_2(5+1)}{(5+1)(5+4)} \implies 5+3 = K_1(5+4) + K_2(5+1)$$

$$S=-1$$
:  $2 = k_1 3 \implies k_1 = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $S=-4$ :  $-1 = k_2(-3) \implies k_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+4)} \right\} = \int_{0}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{3(s+1)} + \frac{1}{3(s+4)} \right\} = \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{(s+3)(s+4)}{(s+1)(s+4)} = f - \left(\frac{3(s+1)}{3(s+4)}\right) = 3 - 3 \\
\frac{1}{3(s+4)} = f - \left(\frac{1}{3(s+4)}\right) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{(s+1)(s+4)}{(s+4)(s+4)} \right\} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{1}{3(s+1)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4)} \right\} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{1}{3(s+4)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4)} \right\} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{1}{3(s+4)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4)} + \frac{2}{3(s+4$$

$$e^{At} = \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-\frac{1}{3}} (sJ - A)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{3}e^{-\frac{1}$$

$$x(t) = e^{At} \times (0) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\times (0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,  $u(t) = 0$  ,  $\forall t \Rightarrow$ 

$$y(t) = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ C \left[ sI - A \right]_{-1}^{-1} (0) + C \left[ sI - A \right]_{-1}^{-1} B U(s) \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \left[ 1 \quad 0 \right] \left[ sI - A \right]_{-1}^{-1} \left[ 1 \right] \right\} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \left[ 1 \quad 0 \right] \left[ \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \right] \right\} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-4t}$$

$$\lambda(t) = u(t) \implies u(s) = \frac{1}{s} \implies t = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} + 2e^{-4t} \\ -e^{t} + 4e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{4} + \frac{7}{4}e^{-4t} \\ \frac{3}{2} - 2e^{t} + \frac{7}{4}e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ sT - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{1} \right] + \left[ sT - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] \frac{1}{s} \right\} =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} - \frac{1}{s(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right] \right\} = \left( \frac{s}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} + \frac{s + 2}{s(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right\} = \left( \frac{s}{s} \right)$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} - \frac{1}{s(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right] \right\} = \left( \frac{s}{s} \right)$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{1} \right] + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] \frac{1}{s} \right\} =$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{1} \right] + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] \frac{1}{s} \right\} =$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{1} \right] + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - A \right]^{-1} \left[ \frac{0}{1} \right] \frac{1}{s} \right\} =$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} - \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right) \right] + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} - \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right) \right] + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\times (t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \left[ \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} - \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{s + 2}{(s + 1)(s + 4)} \right) \right\} + \left[ \frac{s}{s} - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s$$

2) ME Sieguromoinen ons A.

$$| \delta_{100p(i)} = 4 : det (\lambda I - A) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 4) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 : = -1 \\ \lambda_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$| A_{P_1} = \lambda_1 P_1 \Leftrightarrow (A_1 I - A)_{P_1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} \\ P_{12} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow P_{11} = P_{12}$$

$$| A_{P_2} = \lambda_2 P_2 \Leftrightarrow (A_2 I - A)_{P_2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -4 + 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 + 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{21} \\ P_{22} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{11} \\ P_{21} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$| P_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e^{At} = P e^{At} P^{-1}$$

$$| P_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e^{At} = P e^{At} P^{-1}$$

$$| P_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & e^{t} \\ e^{4t} & e^{4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P_4 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) ME D. Cayley - Hemilton

e At = bol + b, A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 21 \\ 1 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{21}t \\ e^{22}t \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4}t \\ e^{-4}t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t}t \\ e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t} \\ -e^{-t}t + e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_0 \end{bmatrix} + b_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t} \\ -2(-e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}) \end{bmatrix} - 4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}$$

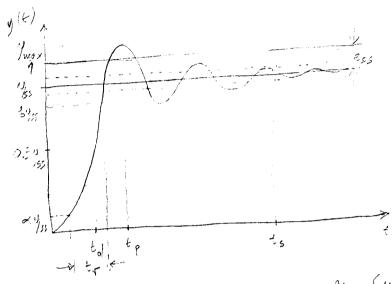
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{-t} - e^{-4t} \\ 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t} \\ -2(-e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}) \end{bmatrix} - 4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{-t} - e^{-4t} \\ 2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t} \\ -2(-e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}) \end{bmatrix} - 4e^{-t}t + e^{-4t}$$

(x) Tevisi

 $= e^{At} \left[ -e^{At} \right]^{t} A^{-1} B = e^{A^{\perp}} \left[ -e^{At} + I \right] A^{-1} B = (e^{At} - I) A^{-1} B = A^{-1} (e^{A^{\perp}} I) I$ = 2 - ( = [SI-A] B?

EfoSos:  $y(t) = C \times (t) + Do(t) = C(e^{At} - I)A^{-1}B + D = t > 0$  $= L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\{G(s)U(s)\} = L^{-1}\{\frac{1}{5}C[SI-A]^{-1}3 + \frac{D}{5}\}$ 



- region with our y'en: Us = 2im (y(t))

- xpovos conscipnons to : y(t) = 0.5 1/ss

-xpòros ropuris tp: y(Ep) = ywax = max {y(+)}

- µе́убъл % инерпибиби Мр: 11 р = <u>умая - 455</u>. 100%

- xpovos anomatabrabus  $t_s: |y(t)-y_{ss}| \leq x v_{ss}$ ,  $\forall t \geq t_s$  (consider  $\gamma = 5\% \dot{z}^2$ ) (0 xpôros nou anextérios ya va pôsse seu va napapeires n y(t) se prie neproxim mi "ss)

- 6 pèrpe por pas cate 6 tess:  $e_{ss} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \{u(t) - y(t)\} = 1 - \lim_{t\to\infty} \{u(t) -$ 

Délipope resiens tipns: Av to éple utépyour («un sF(s) siva l'armitz)  $\lim_{t\to\infty} \{f(t)\} = \lim_{s\to\infty} \{sF(s)\}$  one  $F(s) = 2\{f(t)\}.$ 3200

(8) Buponici onokorou 600 tripietur 1 1 totas

(i) sionne 1 se référ xupi: proserico

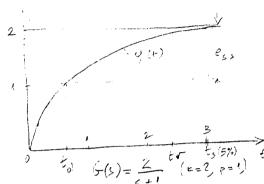
$$\dot{x}(t) = -p \times (t) + Ku(t) \qquad p > 0 \quad K > 0$$

$$y(t) = x(t)$$

$$G(s) = C[sI-A]^{-1}B+D=I(s-(-p))^{-1}K+O = \frac{K}{s+p}$$

$$Y(s) = G(s)U(s) = \frac{G(s)}{s} = \frac{K}{s(s+p)} = \frac{K}{ps} - \frac{K}{p(s+p)}$$

$$y(t) = L'\{y(s)\} = \frac{k}{p} \left[1 - e^{-pt}\right]$$



The property is  $f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{\frac{K}{p}(1 - e^{pt})\} = \frac{K}{p}$ The property is  $f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{\frac{K}{p}(1 - e^{pt})\} = \frac{K}{p}$ The property is  $f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{\frac{K}{p}(1 - e^{pt})\} = \frac{K}{p}$ The property is  $f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{\frac{K}{p}(1 - e^{pt})\} = \frac{K}{p}$ The property is  $f(t) = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{\frac{K}{p}(1 - e^{pt})\} = \frac{K}{p}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{X poins 1 coulosi oney : } y_1(t_0) &= 0.5 \text{ M/ss} \implies \frac{1}{P} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - e^{-t_0} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \implies e^{-P^{t_0}} &= \frac{1}{2} \implies e^{-P^{t_0}} &= 2 \\ \implies t_0 &= \frac{2n(2)}{P} = \frac{0.693}{P} \end{aligned}$$

χρόρς κιοδου κπό το 0% στο 30% της τέρινος τούς: η(tr) = 0.9 μς >

$$\Rightarrow t_r = \frac{2.302}{-P} = \frac{2.302}{P}$$

xporos respubis, pigion onephiologis x.

$$\chi_{p5} v_{05} = \frac{1}{25} v_{05} v_{$$

(ii) 606 onue 
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 vatur ut profer to  $6(5) = \frac{\kappa(5+2)}{5+2}$ ,  $p>0$ 

$$\begin{array}{l}
(A_{6} \times u \leq u) : v_{2} \otimes u_{1} \otimes u_{2} \otimes u_{3} \otimes u_{4} \otimes u_{4} \otimes u_{4} \otimes u_{5} \otimes u_{5$$

$$\frac{Y(s) = 5(s)U(s) = \frac{5(s)}{s} = \frac{K(s+2)}{s(s+p)} = \frac{kz}{ps} - \frac{K(z-p)}{p(s+p)}$$

$$y(t) = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{kz}{ps}\}} - \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{p(s+p)}\}} = \frac{k}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$y(t) = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{kz}{ps}\}} - \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{p(s+p)}\}} = \frac{k}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{Y(s)\}} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{\frac{k(z-p)}{ps}\}} = \frac{kz}{p} (z+(p-z)e^{-pt}), t > 0$$

$$\frac{y(t)}{s} = \int_{s}^{1} {\{y(s)\}} = \int_{s}$$

4 (+) 40 K=3 == 2, P=1, published priorities 42(+) 4P K=-3 Z=-2, P=1, to Sevice 5:9, i 1/4(t), 1/2(t) 0.00 mois và t=0 pulsario aniercoa - Entroy uven the mosque

There is 
$$y_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{y(t)\} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\{\frac{k}{p}(z+(p-z)e^{-pt})\right\} = \frac{kz}{p}$$

evêrue novinus raccicains:  $e_{ss} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \{u(t) - y(t)\} = 1 - \frac{\kappa^2}{p}$ 

$$xpovos \ \alpha: \ \gamma(t_{\alpha}) = \alpha \gamma_{ss} \Rightarrow \frac{\zeta}{p} \left(z + (p-z)e^{-pt_{\alpha}}\right) = \alpha \frac{\kappa z}{p} \Rightarrow e^{-pt_{\alpha}} = \frac{(\kappa-1)z}{p-z}$$

$$\Rightarrow -pt_{\alpha} = \ln\left(\frac{(1-\alpha)z}{z-p}\right) \Rightarrow t_{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{p} \ln\left(\frac{(1-\alpha)z}{z-p}\right) = \frac{1}{p} \ln\left(\frac{z-p}{(1-\alpha)z}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow t_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{p} \left[-\ln\left(1-\alpha\right) + \ln\left(\frac{z-p}{z}\right)\right]$$

 $\chi_{\text{poins}}$  coductioners:  $y(t_d) = \frac{1}{2} y_{ss} \implies t_d = t_{o.5} = \frac{1}{p} \left[ -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{2-p}{2}\right) \right]$ ⇒ to = p [0,693+lm (1-₽)]

X6002 miggon and 20% eas 30% on LETING 2007

$$y(t_r) = 0.9955$$
  $\Rightarrow t_r = t_{0.9} = \frac{1}{p} \left[ -\ln(0.1) + \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2}) \right] = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \left[ 2.302 + \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2}) \right]$ 

Négras manding l'épage : \

χρόνοι αποκαταβταβμις 5% και 2%:

$$t_s(5\%) = \frac{1}{P} \left[ -\ln(0.05) + \ln(1 - \frac{p}{2}) \right] = \frac{1}{P} \left[ 2.995 + \ln(1 - \frac{p}{2}) \right]$$

$$t_{s}(2\%) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -ln(0.02) + ln(1-\frac{1}{2}) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3.912 + ln(1-\frac{1}{2}) \right]$$

(8) Bupeaux «Horpion Guerraian 25 tajus

(i) 600 apre 2 ms tajns xmpis publicies

$$G(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 + \alpha s + \beta} = \frac{k}{s^2 + 25w_n s + w_n^2}, \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \delta > 0, \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{6}, \quad \overline{c} = \frac{\kappa}{2\sqrt{8}}$$

$$\times_{1}(+) = y(+)$$

$$x_{2}(t) = \dot{x}_{1}(t) = \dot{y}(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_{2}(t) = \dot{y}(t) = -2 \left[ w_{n} \dot{y}(t) - w_{n}^{2} y(t) + \kappa u(t) \right] = -2 \left[ w_{n} x_{2}(t) - w_{n}^{2} x_{1}(t) + \kappa u(t) \right]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\nu_n^2 & -2J\omega_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ k \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

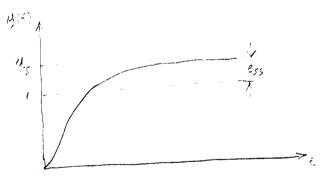
 $\Delta_{10}$  ration (3):  $\Delta = \alpha^2 - 4\theta = 4\zeta^2 w_u^2 - 4w_u^2 = 4w_u^2(\zeta^2 - 1)$ 

περίπωνον  $!!: \Delta>0$  , δυμεδί !>1 (2 πρεγμετικοί πόμοι αριστερώ)

$$\frac{Y(s) = G(s) U(s) = \frac{k}{s \left(s^{2} + 2 \overline{t} \omega_{n} s + \omega_{n}^{2}\right)} = \frac{k}{\omega_{n}^{2} s} + \frac{k}{\beta_{1} \left(-\overline{t} \Delta\right) \left(s - \rho_{1}\right)} + \frac{k}{\beta_{2} \overline{t} \Delta} \frac{k}{\left(s - \rho_{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta \pi_{0} U} = \frac{1}{\delta U_{1}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\delta U_{1}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\delta U_{1}} \left$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{\kappa}{\omega_{x}^{2}} + \frac{\kappa}{2\omega_{y}\sqrt{z^{2}-1}} \left[ \frac{e^{\beta_{z}t}}{\rho_{z}} - \frac{e^{\beta_{z}t}}{\rho_{1}} \right] \qquad t \ge 0$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \left$$

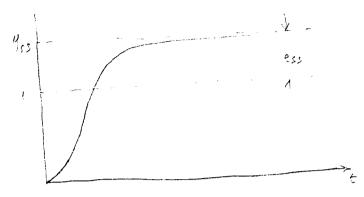
600 Us. GiveUNC KANGERERUS:

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\{ \mathbf{u}(t) - \mathbf{v}(t) \right\} = 1 - \frac{\kappa}{\omega_n^2}$$

Av  $\frac{1}{2}$  > 1 tots v expense proper vo spossons and six extense  $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$  to some  $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$  to  $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$  to

$$\frac{\pi \epsilon_{01} + \pi \omega_{01}}{\gamma(s)} = \frac{\kappa}{5(s^{2} + 2\omega_{0}s + \omega_{0}^{2})} = \frac{\kappa}{5(s + \omega_{0})^{2}} = \frac{\kappa}{\omega_{0}\epsilon} \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{s + \omega_{0}} - \frac{\omega_{0}}{(s + \omega_{0})^{2}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{\kappa}{\omega_{x}^{2}} \left[ 1 - e^{-\omega_{x}t} \left( 1 + \omega_{x}t \right) \right]$$



$$\frac{|\nabla v_{1}| |\nabla v_{2}| |\nabla v_{3}|}{|\nabla v_{3}| |\nabla v_{3}|} = \frac{|\nabla v_{3}| |\nabla v_{3}|}{|\nabla v_{3}| |\nabla v_{3}|} = \frac{|\nabla v_{3}|}{|\nabla v_{3}|} = \frac{|\nabla v_{3}|}{|$$

eçà va vàrion reatàcraeuz:
$$e_{cc} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \{a(t) - g(t)\} = 1 - \frac{k}{\omega_n x}$$

$$\chi poison \alpha : y(t_{\alpha}) = \alpha y_{ss} \Leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-w_{\alpha}t_{\alpha}} (1 + w_{\alpha}t_{\alpha}) = \alpha \Leftrightarrow e^{w_{\alpha}t_{\alpha}} = \frac{1 + w_{\alpha}t_{\alpha}}{1 - \alpha}$$

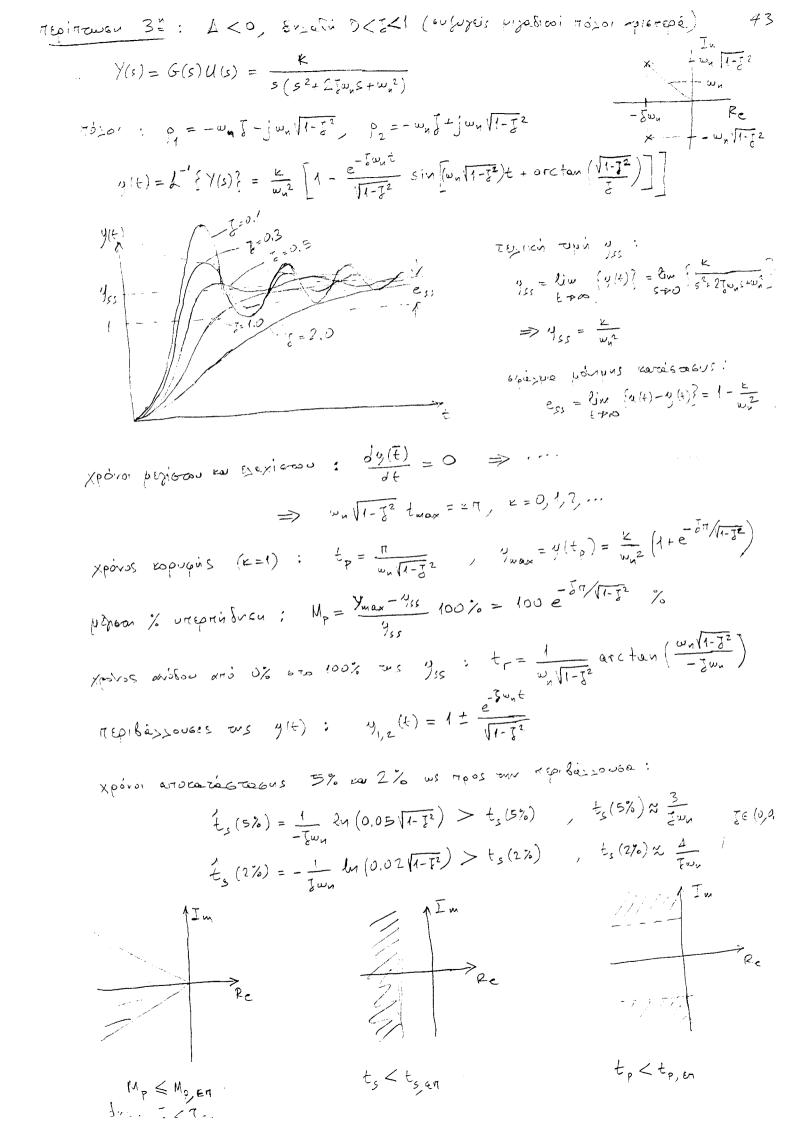
$$\chi_{poros}$$
 colhectioners  $(\kappa=0.5)$ :  $t_d = \frac{1.68}{\omega_M}$ 

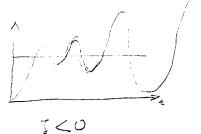
χρόνος ανόδου από 0% ως 90% του 
$$\frac{9}{25}$$
 ( $\kappa = 0.9$ ):  $t_r = \frac{3.9}{w_n}$ 

χρόνος αποκασαρταίας 5% και 2%: 
$$ξ_s(5%) = \frac{4.75}{ω_u}$$

$$4s(2\%) = \frac{5.8}{\omega_{\text{m}}}$$

X60002 cobrdis relations : 4

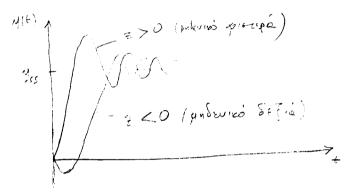




(11) sús-unpæ

$$G(s) = \frac{\kappa(s+2)}{s^2 + 2 \left[ \omega_n s + \omega_n^2 \right]} \qquad \gamma(s) = G(s) u(s) = \frac{G(s)}{s} = \frac{\kappa(s+2)}{s \left( s^2 + 2 \left[ \omega_n s + \omega_n^2 \right] \right)}$$

70>>is reparaises (ser repossie/oran sold).



(6) Enimacoorees 70301

$$G(s) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i s^i}{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j s^j} = k$$

Enteron correct πολοι

Γενική περίπεωε η:

$$G(s) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i s^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (s+z_i)} = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (s+z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (s+z_i)}$$

$$Form on or -δροι ενων απροί.

$$Y(s) = G(s) U(s) = \frac{G(s)}{s} = \frac{A_0}{s} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{A_j}{s+p_j}$$

$$Y(s) = [A_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in P_j^{t+j}] + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in P_j^{t+j}$$

$$Y(s) = [A_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in P_j^{t+j}] + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j \in P_j^{t+j}$$$$

(1) As grow Pr, Pr+1 to Esizapi pijasiens Hojens tou Spieretan moneiterpa ator GOURDETINS ÉTOVE. Au maroios MOZOS Pá una mosé mo 14040 quequeptros: 2e{px} = 2e (Px+1) < 1/5 Re{px}

Tôte of open et fushoven mosts register and rows et et et

(2) Av dras notos p. exa nosi correi cor de puntarico Z; tote Aj Mojú pigos > Ajetst propi le agrandés

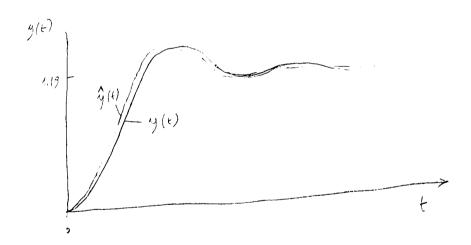
or  $P_{\kappa}, P_{\kappa+1}$   $\Rightarrow sportal Stripe to order thoso is then to the stripe to order thoso is <math>f(s) = f(s) = f(s)$ 

δυμεδά ν βνρετική «πόκρικη της <math>G(s) προσεργή fετων ικανοποιντικά από αντών της  $δωτεροβάθμιες <math>\hat{G}(s)$ .

 $\pi_{as}$  abortine:  $G(s) = \frac{50(s+2)}{(s+2.1)(s^2+s+1)(s^2+10s+40)}$ 

 $n_{0.201}$ : -2.1,  $\frac{1}{2}(-1\pm j\sqrt{3})$ ,  $-5\pm j\sqrt{15}$   $\mu_{0.1}$   $(-1\pm j\sqrt{3})$   $\mu_{0.1}$   $(-1\pm j\sqrt{3})$   $\mu_{0.1}$   $(-1\pm j\sqrt{3})$ 

 $\hat{G}(s) = 50 \frac{2}{2.1*40} \cdot \frac{1}{5^2 + s + 1} = \frac{1.19}{5^2 + s + 1}$ 



(X) Iuvapaicos peragopas avoircos con equeros Boóxou

$$\frac{\Gamma(t) + e(t)}{-1} \xrightarrow{E(t)} \frac{E(s)}{E(s)} \xrightarrow{E(s)} \frac{U(s)}{E(s)} \xrightarrow{F(s)} \frac{V(s)}{E(s)} \xrightarrow$$

$$6 \hat{\rho} = \hat{e}(t) = \hat{e}(t) - y(t)$$

6 per 
$$pe$$
:  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t) - y(t)$ 

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7 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t) - y(t)$ 

8 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t) - y(t)$ 

9 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t) - y(t)$ 

9 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t) - y(t)$ 

10 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t)$ 

11 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t)$ 

12 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t)$ 

13 per  $pe$ :  $\hat{e}(t) = r(t)$ 

$$\hat{E}(s) = R(s) - Y(s) \tag{1}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - Z(s) \tag{2}$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - \frac{2(s)}{2(s)}$$

$$U(s) = H_{1}(s) E(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) U(s)$$

$$Z(s) = H_{2}(s) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = H_{2}(s) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = H_{2}(s) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = H_{2}(s) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = H_{2}(s) Y(s)$$

Zuraponen peragopas avolveni Spóxou:

$$G_{xy}(s) = \frac{Z(s)}{E(s)} = H_1(s) H_2(s) G(s)$$
 (+)

Inspired herapopes exposed Spoxou:  $G_{ex}(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$ 

$$(2)_{1}(3) \implies Z(s) = G_{xy}(s) \left( 2(s) - Z(s) \right) \implies Z(s) = \frac{G_{xy}(s)}{1 + G_{xy}(s)} \frac{P(s)}{1 + G_{xy}(s)}$$

$$G_{xy}(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{Y(s)}{Z(s)} \frac{Z(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_{xy}(s)}{H_{2}(s) \left[ 1 + G_{xy}(s) \right]} = \frac{H_{1}(s) G(s)}{1 + H_{1}(s) H_{2}(s) G(s)}$$

$$(5)$$

$$\hat{E}(s) = R(s) - \gamma(s) = [1 - G_{E_{2}}(s)] R(s) = \frac{1 + H_{1}(s)G(s)[H_{2}(s) - 1]}{1 + H_{1}(s)H_{2}(s)G(s)} R(s)$$
 (6)

(b) Egéspera 6 en poripu reacciotes  $x + H_2(s) = 1$ .

Toze: 
$$Z(s) = Y(s)$$
,  $G_{\alpha\nu}(s) = H_{4}(s) G(s)$ 

$$\hat{E}(s) = E(s) = \frac{1}{1 + H_1(s) G(s)} R(s) = \frac{1}{1 + G_{ws}(s)} R(s)$$
 (7)

Désignée résières rigins plo l: Av unaprour re doire, roise

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{t \to po} \{\hat{e}(t)\} = \lim_{s \to 0} \{s\hat{E}(s)\} = \lim_{s \to 0} \{\frac{sR(s)}{1 + G_{xy}(s)}\}$$
 (8)

As there 
$$G_{N/}(s) = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{N} (s-2i)}{\prod_{i=1}^{N} (s-2i)}$$
, show  $\frac{2}{s_{i}} \frac{2}{s_{i}} \dots \frac{2}{s_{m}}$  as political and  $\frac{1}{s_{m}} \frac{1}{s_{m}} \frac{1}{s$ 

 $(11) \implies e_{SS,T} = \frac{1}{|K|}$ 

(iii) Equipme eritaxiones: 
$$r(t) = \frac{t^2}{2}y(t) = \frac{t^2/2}{2}$$
 or  $t > 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $R(s) = \frac{1}{ss}$ 

$$(2) \implies {}^{2}SS, \varepsilon = \lim_{S \to 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{S^{2}G_{M}(\varepsilon)} \right\} = \lim_{S \to 0} \left\{ \frac{S^{2}\pi(S)}{\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{K}(S)} \right\} = \underbrace{\frac{\pi(0)}{\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{A}(0)}}_{O} \text{ as } \ell = 2$$

$$(10) \implies K_{\mathbf{g}} = \lim_{s \to 0} \left\{ s^{2} G_{\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{v}}}(s) \right\} = \lim_{s \to 0} \left\{ \frac{\widehat{L}_{\mathbf{g}}(s)}{s^{2} - 2_{\pi(s)}} \right\} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{\widehat{L}_{\mathbf{g}}(s)}{\widehat{L}_{\mathbf{g}}(s)} \right\}}_{\infty} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{\widehat{L}_{\mathbf{g}}$$

$$(11) \implies e_{SS,E} = \frac{1}{K_E}$$

Tpokintow and try (6):

$$e_{SS} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left\{ \hat{e}(t) \right\} = \lim_{s \to 0} \left\{ s \, \hat{E}(s) \right\} = \lim_{s \to 0} \left\{ \left[ 1 - 6_{E_{\alpha}}(s) \right] s \, R(s) \right\}$$

$$f_{E_{\alpha}}(s) = \frac{H_{1}(s) \, G(s)}{1 + H_{1}(s) \, H_{2}(s) \, G(s)}$$
(5)

660> ho. Débns: 
$$e_{SS,0} = \lim_{S \to PO} \left\{ \left[ 1 - G_{KS}(S) \right] \frac{S}{S} \right\} = 1 - G_{ES}(0) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{4\kappa}{8 + 2\kappa} = \frac{4 - \kappa}{4 + \kappa}$$

(60) ho. Débns:  $e_{SS,0} = \lim_{S \to PO} \left\{ \left[ 1 - G_{KS}(S) \right] \frac{S}{S} \right\} = \lim_{S \to PO} \left\{ \frac{(S + 2 - \kappa)(S + 4) + 2\kappa}{S \left[ (S + 4) + 2\kappa \right]} \right\} = \infty$ 

Muserianos agentas désas:  $e_{ss,\theta} = \lim_{S \to 0} \left\{ 1 - G_{\kappa,s}(s) \right\} = 1 - G_{\kappa,s}(0) \implies G_{\kappa,s}(0) = 1 \tag{13}$ 

Mapaderyna: K=4

4.6 Xpovicin andepien peppikour stadepour susantieur L.X. (Sieropital xpôrou) 49  $X((EH)T) = A \times (ET) + B u(ET)$ E=0,1,2,... (1,1) $y(kT) = C \times (kT) + Du(kT)$ K=0,1,2,... (1, 2) $\times (T) = A \times (0) + Bu(0)$ (1,1) =>  $\times (2T) = A \times (T) + B u(T) = A^2 \times (0) + AB u(0) + B u(T)$  $\times (3T) = A \times (2T) + Bu(2T) = A^3 \times (0) + A^2 Bu(0) + ABu(T) + Bu(2T)$  $x(kT) = A^{k}x(0) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} A^{k-i-1} Bu(iT)$ (2,1) $(1.2) \Rightarrow y(kT) = C \times (kT) + Du(kT) = C A^{k} \times (0) + Du(kT) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C A^{k-i-1} Bu(iT)$ Sinoving (-0) 11 Osimone Cayley-Hamilton  $\Rightarrow \forall k \geq n \text{ in } A^k \text{ excitered suspecien an } A,A^3,...,A^{n-1}$ .

Metagynperepos  $Z: Z \{f(kT)\} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(kT) z^{-k} = F(z)$  $|\delta(i_0 + i_0 + i_0)| = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left[ F(k) - \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} f(j_k + i_0) \right]$  $Z\left\{f((\mathbf{z}-\mathbf{w})T\right\}=\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{w}}F(\mathbf{z})$  $x \neq 0$   $x((z+1)T) = z [X(z) - x(0)] \qquad \text{onou} \qquad X(z) = Z \{x(zT)\}$  $(1.1) \stackrel{Z}{\Longrightarrow} z \left[ X(z) - x(0) \right] = A X(z) + B U(z) , \text{ inou } U(z) = Z \left\{ u(zT) \right\}$ (1.2)  $\Rightarrow \forall (z) = C \times (z) + DU(z) - (3.2), in out <math>\forall (s) = Z \{y(z)\}$  $(3.1) \implies \lceil z \operatorname{I} - A \rceil \times (z) = z \times (0) + BU(z)$  $\Rightarrow \chi(z) = \left[z \operatorname{I} - A\right]^{-1} z \times (0) + \left[z \operatorname{I} - A\right]^{-1} B U(z) \tag{4.1}$  $(3.2),(4.1) \implies \forall (6) = \left[ C \left[ = I - A \right]^{-1} B + D \right] \mathcal{U}(z) + C \left[ = I - A \right]^{-1} z \times (0)$ (4,2)Mirpe Ewaptin Eter pe tapopés: (5) $G(z) = C[zI-A]^{-1}B+D$ (6) Xαρακτηριστικό ποχυώνημο: ψ(z) = det {zI-A} Mosol: or piges sou 4(2) publiske: or pifes our apidjuntur ous G(=)

$$\forall k \geq 0$$
  $\forall k \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow (x \neq 0) = \frac{2}{2-1}$ 

φχικές 6 ωλίπικες : x(0) = 0

(6) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\forall (z) = G(z) U(z) = G(z) \frac{z}{z-1}$ 

Av  $P_{11}P_{21}$ ... $P_{1n}$  or  $\pi \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} > 01$   $\pi \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} > 01$   $\pi \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} > 01$   $\pi \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} = 01$   $\pi \stackrel{\circ}$ 

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{A_o}{z-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{A_i}{z-p_i}$$

$$y(i=T) = Z^{-1} \{Y(i)\} = Z^{-1} \{Y(i)\} = Z^{-1} \{\frac{A_0 z}{z-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{A_i z}{z-P_i}\} = [A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i P_i^{\times}] / \kappa \ge 0$$

Morganis y(xT) une since Siakpiroi xpoisou.

As since: 
$$s^{i} = \frac{1}{T} \ln \{p_{i}\}$$
,  $s_{ij} = e^{s_{i}T}$  (1)

Tire 
$$y(kT) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i e^{s_i kT} = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i e^{s_i t}$$

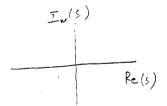
$$t = kT$$

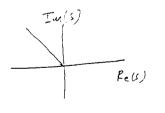
Sujasi « y(xT) proper « Demonser or repéperer « no Suzparo) my la pri repérson T rou signeros surexois xpirou:  $y(t) = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i e^{sit}$ .

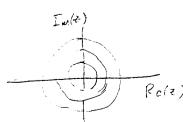
Αν η δυγματοχημία ελου αρκετία πυκνή  $(π.χ. T = \frac{1}{10} χρόνου ανόδου)$  τότε οι δίεεις των πόχων 5, του συκτίμετος 6.χ. μπορού να χρησιμοποιηθού χία των εκτίμησα των χαρακτηριστικών της y(κT).

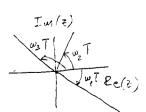
$$H$$
 exists (1),  $\delta u_{\lambda} = \delta u_{\lambda}$   $Z = e^{sT}$  (2)

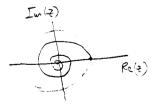
MEINVILLE CO 5-EMITEDO 600 Z-EMITEDO (ED EMITEDO SOS OBRITAS ) WI EZING











Re(5) < x > windows & ext Im (5) < w > while yours) < w T

 $\Rightarrow$  xpoves anomaziones  $\leq t_{5, \epsilon n} \Rightarrow$  xpoves cooleis  $\leq t_{p, \epsilon n}$ 

Untertailoren  $M_p \leq M_{P,cn}$   $Su_2$ .  $J \leq S_{en}$   $\Leftrightarrow V \leq e^{J\Phi}\sqrt{1-J^2}$  $c_2 : \infty u S u S \in Hupe$ 

4.8 Discreptoral new grouphear years a transmit overapietum E.X.

Alleton: 
$$\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Ba(t)$$
 (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = Cx(t) + Da(t)$  (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = Cx(t) + Da(t)$  (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = Cx(t) + Da(t)$  (III)

 $\dot{x}(t) = x(t) \Big|_{t=t}$  (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = C \dot{x}(t) + Da(t)$  (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = C \dot{x}(t) + Da(t)$  (III)

 $\dot{y}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$  (III)

 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$  (III)

 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$  (III)

 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-t)} d\tau \, d\tau \, d\tau \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-t)} d\tau \, d\tau \, d\tau \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) + \int_{0}^{t} e^{A(t-t)} d\tau \, d\tau \, d\tau \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t) \Big|_{t=t}$ 
 $\dot{x}(t) = a(t)$ 

5.1 E100 ywyn - 0016 poi

Torres assurpt emexous xpoisou: 
$$\dot{x}(t) = \hat{f}(x(\theta, u(t), t))$$
 (1.1)  
 $y(t) = \hat{g}(x(t), u(t), t)$  (1.2)

Tivies discular Siarpitoi xparou: 
$$x((k+1)T) = \hat{f}(x(kT), u(kT), kT)$$
 (2.1)

$$y(kT) = \hat{g}(x(kT), u(kT), kT)$$
 (2.2)

Este sol of sixofol 
$$u(t)$$
 is  $u(kT)$  over prestite smaptices to xpolou.

There 
$$\hat{f}(x(t), u(t), t) = f(x(t), t) \quad \forall t \quad (\pi \cdot X, u(t) = u_0, \forall t \geq t_0)$$

Tiere 
$$\hat{f}(x(t),u(t),t) = f(x(t),t)$$
  $\forall t$   
 $\hat{f}(x(t),u(t),t) = f(x(t),t)$   $\forall t$ 

$$f(x(eT), u(eT), kT) = f(x(eT), kT)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), t) \qquad (3)$$

onote: 
$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x|t), t$$

$$\times (1k+1)T) = f(kT, kT)$$
(4)

Doingos: To (3) referen entirono mun f(x(+),+) son e sapraran intera ano to t. To (4) pêptor autoropo an « É(ET, ET) sur ejaptie tou à proce unito E.

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)) \qquad (5) \\
x((k+1)T) = f(kT) \qquad (6) \qquad > \text{auxovope} .$$

Opionos: To enpire xo segera supero 100pporties:

$$vol (5) \quad a_{1} \qquad \qquad f(x_{0}) = 0$$

$$tos$$
 (6)  $av$   $i \neq (x_0) = x_0$ 

Σε ria de πιρίπτωση αποι μόσεις των (3), (5) ν (4), (6) ανου μοναδικές  $x(t_0) = x_0$   $\dot{x}' \times (\kappa_0 T) = x_0$ , where:

$$x(t) = x_0 \quad \forall t \geq x_0 \quad \forall \quad x(kT) = x_0 \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

Basiko Apobjule tou Exexxou: publish our Ejobur 1/(+) i y(kT), 53  $\delta v_{y} = \delta v_{y} = 0$  where  $y(t) = y_{0} + y_{0} = y_{0}$ .

Zuvidus repiramen: " f ser esaptionen àpase and to t il to k,

 $\delta v_{>e} \delta \dot{v}$ :  $\dot{x}(t) = \hat{f}(x(t), u(t))$   $\dot{v}' \times ((e+1)T) = \hat{f}(x(eT), u(eT))$ 

Tote on angoli  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall t \ge t_0$  is  $u(zT) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporterous our objective  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $\forall z \ge t_0$  reporter  $u(t) = u_0$ ,  $u(t) = u_0$ , u(t) =60 striple to :  $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)) = \hat{f}(x(t), u_0)$   $\dot{x}' \times ((k+1)) = \hat{f}(x(k)) = \hat{f}(x(k)$ 

Ar enzegei ermis respontes xo ( espeio zerospopies (xo, no)) t.w.

$$f(x_0) = \hat{f}(x_0, u_0) = 0$$

$$g(x_0, u_0) = y_0$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = \hat{f}(x_0, u_0) = x_0 \\ g(x_0, u_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

 $\text{ can an } \times (t_o) = x_o \quad \hat{n}' \quad \times (x_o T) = x_o \quad \text{ for } y(t) = y_o \quad \forall t \ge t_o$   $\hat{n}' \quad y(x T) = y_o \quad \forall t \ge k_o \quad$ 

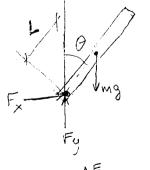
Smasin pione to modernine publicus que aprimo suprio x(to) = xo (i x(toT)=xo Baisies époienque: à supplairer en x(to) + xo (û x(rot) + xo)?

Mapàsayna: orestpaparo exerchés

0,6080s: N(+) = F(+) ifodos:  $y(t) = \theta(t)$ 

para pessou: m opolopopa kazerkhungern pori aspensies person as not to remposition : påla foption: M

DEGN GODSICU: =(+)



E fisheds enemberos: poblos:  $F_{\chi} = m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (z + L \sin \theta)$  (7.1) Swapu:  $F_{y} - mg = m \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}} (L \cos \theta)$  $-F_{x}L\cos\theta+F_{y}L\sin\theta=J\frac{d^{2}\theta}{dF}$  (7.2) portis

(7.4)  $\phi \circ \rho \circ \circ \circ \circ = F(t) - F_{\times} = M \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2}$ 

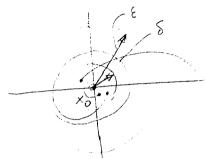
(7.5) E = - Fy

Fx, Fy xno 2) (7.1) + (7.4) Siver (6 now Jo= J+wL2): Anajolois  $F(t) = \left(M + m\right) \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} + m L \left(\frac{\partial^2\theta}{\partial t^2} \cos \theta - \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}\right)^2 \sin \theta\right)$ (Z6)  $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} = mg \operatorname{L} \sin \theta - m \operatorname{L} \frac{d^{2}z}{\omega t^{2}} \cos \theta$  $\triangle$  : àvioque rate de con :  $\times$  (t) =  $\begin{bmatrix} \times_{1}(t) \\ \times_{2}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \exists (t) \\ \forall z(t) \neq t \end{bmatrix}$   $\times_{4}(t) \begin{bmatrix} \exists (t) \\ \forall z(t) \neq t \end{bmatrix}$ Avakarasorasu sos (7.6), (7.7) kan erizusu us opos × (+) SNU:  $\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d \times_{1}(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{d \times_{2}(t)}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2}(t) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \end{bmatrix} - J_{0} \times_{4}^{2} M L \sin x_{3} + M^{2}L^{2}g \cos x_{3} \sin x_{3} - J_{0}F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{f}_{1}(x_{3}) \\ \hat{f}_{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{f}_{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{f}_{3}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{f}_{3}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(x_{3})$ 台のら  $q(x_3) = -J_0(M+m) + m^2 L^2(\omega s x_3(t))^2$ - (7.8)  $y(t) = \theta(t) = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \times (t).$ Mn-speppine, xpovice 6-200:00 (f 50x = Jop-ce-201 d+160 mo t). Avricusixo autovopo sistempa gapbaireran on  $F(t) = u_0$ :  $x(t) = f(x(t)) = \hat{f}(x(t))u$ Xo = [xo1, xo2, xo3, xo4] Tou arcovoped 600 apperos:  $f_1(x_0) = f_1(x_0, u_0) = x_{02} = 0$  $f_3(x_0) = f_3(x_0, u_0) = x_{04} = 0$ (8.3)  $f_2(x_0) = \hat{f}_2(x_0, u_0) = \frac{1}{9,(x_{03})} \left[ w^2 L^2 \cos x_{03} \sin x_{03} - J_0 u_0 \right] = 0$  $f_{4}(x_{0}) = f_{4}(x_{0}, u_{0}) = \frac{1}{q_{1}(x_{03})} \left[ -(M+m) mg - \sin x_{03} + (m - \cos x_{03}) u_{0} \right] = 0$ (8.4)  $(8.3) \Rightarrow u_0 = \frac{m^2 L^2}{3} \cos x_{03} \sin x_{05}$  (8.5)  $(8.4), (8.5) \Rightarrow \left[ -(M+w)g + \frac{w^2L^2}{J_0}(\cos x_{03})^2 \right] \sin x_{03} = 0 \Rightarrow x_{03} = \kappa \pi$ Apr to enploy 160pporties:  $u_0 = 0$ ,  $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} x_{01} \\ 0 \\ \kappa \Pi \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ones to  $x_{01}$  and  $x_{01}$  and  $x_{02}$  and  $x_{03}$  and  $x_{04}$  and  $x_{05}$  $x(t)=x_0$  kas  $y(t)=y_0=k\pi$   $\forall t\geqslant 0$ . Av  $x(0)\neq x_0$ ?

Dolepos: Mia zazáctach leopportes xo crós arcivopos escribetos  $\dot{x}(t) = \dot{f}(x(t))$   $5 = \dot{f}(x(t))$   $\dot{f}(t) =$ 

 $\left(\delta_{\text{N}>e}\delta_{\text{N}} - ||x(t)-x_0|| < \epsilon$ , t > 0,  $\forall x(0) = \infty$ .  $||x(0)-x_0|| < \delta$ ). To  $\delta$  ymopa ve is aprietan and to  $\epsilon$ .

Opiopos: Mia woradis kortácticos 1600ponies x. siós autóvopos Sux sucripares  $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)) > c getas xoupinaurica autoadús en <math>\exists \delta_{x} > 0 = c.u.$ , on  $||x(0)-x.|| < \delta_{x}$ , tôte  $\lim_{t\to\infty} \{x(t)\} = x_{0}$ .



Dolopics: Medio Exins plas a communica eneradois raciocaceus icopponles xo protanto a evoso M tum apxieur enpeire x (0) and te onois Elervolv aires x (1) nou cupezivour con xo.

 $O_{\text{elevol}}: M$  is κατώς τως πιορροπίως χο λέβετων σχικά αρμητωντικά ως ταθνίς αν σνων αρμητωντικά ως ταθνίκς μα κάθε αρχικά συνάντη χ(0), δημοδίν  $\Pi = \mathbb{R}^n$   $\dot{n}$   $\dot{n}$  απεριόριστα μεθέχο.

Opiopos: Mia rataccasu cooponias xo perer acradis au ZE>0 z.w.

Auri6-coixor opropol grie ous-aipere Scerpresi xpoisou:

Eustadoo :  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$   $\varepsilon . \omega$ ,  $\| \times (0) - \times_0 \| < \delta \implies \| \times (\varepsilon T) - \times_0 \| < \varepsilon$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ Asummutikin sustable:  $\exists \delta_{\alpha} > 0$   $\varepsilon . \omega$ .  $\| \times (0) - \times_0 \| < \delta_{\alpha} \implies \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \{ \times (\varepsilon T) \} = X_0$ .

5.2 H apren pidolos Lyapunor (2º pidolo: Lyapunor)

A) Tra averipera avexois xpo'vou

karn endinkn eneralbres me karie ragne 160pporties x = 0 vou autovopou surprisoi sustriputos x(t) = f(x(t)).

Av una x0 =0 tote n «>20 xin proclamen \$(t)=x(t)-x0  $\xi$  abperieu  $\hat{x}_{o}=0$   $\hat{x}$   $\hat{x}(t)=\hat{f}(\hat{x}(t))\triangleq f(\hat{x}(t)+x_{o})$ .

Opropol: As som DCR" z.w. OED Ear V:D-OR z.w. V(0)=0.

H V 2580021: DEDER ODIEHEYM 600 D ON V(x) > 0,  $\forall x \in D - \{0\}$ 

θετικο μμιορισμένη σω Dav V(x) <math>> 0, ∀x ∈ D κων ∃x ≠ 0 z, ω, V(x) = (xρννοα)

Zurapmen Lyapunov: o noia Jinoze evietmen V(x), V: R-PR z.w. V(0)=0  $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)), \quad f(0) = 0, \quad S_{n>k}S_n' \quad \forall (x(t)).$ 

The  $\frac{dV(x(t))}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial V(x(t))}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{dx_{i}(t)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial x_{i}} \Big|_{x=x(t)} f_{i}(x(t)) = \nabla V(x(t))^{T} f(x(t))$ 

Dispose Lyapunov: As sixon x(t) = f(x(t)), f(0) = 0.

Eson ou magner pla suvexies Siasopision un decree opispern con suo DCR" EURÉTIEN Lyapanor V(x) EN ÉSTU 07 EK>0 E.W. YE TO EUROSO  $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : V(x) \leq \kappa\}$  vewaponen  $\frac{dV(x)}{dt} = \nabla V(x)^T f(x)$  sives:

- (i) xpvnuka nyropisysvn sto sovojo DNA, tote x=0 ulan sustabis Kaz. 160pp;
- (ii) aprivaté opiépers 600 DAD, voit x0=0 alor despirantié méradis K. L.
- (iii) -11- -11- DAD, cas V(x) -> 00 cabul: ||x||-> 00, TOTE. xo=0 was oxité assignantie escrobis K. L.

 $(\times)$  (iv) décree opiepers 600 D pe  $\Delta = \mathbb{R}^n$ , vire to  $\times_0 = 0$  and actions eat. 160pp

Tapabuzne: Mu-speggina escripio de repropogina exicu:  $F = Kl(1-\frac{\ell^2}{4})$ .

In price 100 promies  $\times_0$  yie  $U(F) = U_0 = 0$ :  $\times_{02} = 0$   $\times_{01} \left(1 - \frac{\times_{01}^2}{2}\right) = 0 \iff \times_{01} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} M x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} K x_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{x_1^2}{4}\right)$$

H V(x) and Detre apreper son acroxin  $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x_1| < 2\}$ 

$$\frac{dV(x)}{dx} = \nabla V(x)^{T} f(x) = \left[ K \times_{1} - K \frac{x_{1}^{3}}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{x_{2}}{M} \times_{1} \left( 1 - \frac{x_{1}^{2}}{2} \right) - \frac{B}{M} \times_{2} \right] = 0$$

 $= \kappa \times_{1} \times_{2} \left(1 - \frac{\times_{1}^{2}}{2}\right) - \kappa \times_{1} \times_{2} \left(1 - \frac{\times_{1}^{2}}{2}\right) - B \times_{2}^{2} = -B \times_{2}^{2} \leq 0 \quad \forall (x_{1}, x_{2})$   $\text{indered approach in the propropriation of the propropriation of the propriation of$ 200 x = [0] encrabés.

B) l'à custinbera biarpitoi xpcirou

 $\chi(\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{k}) = f(\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{k})) \qquad \qquad f(0) = 0$  Avai on a mapazazion d' $V(\mathbf{x})$  d'substitut  $W(\mathbf{x}) = V(f(\mathbf{x})) - V(\mathbf{x})$ .

θωονμα. As ωνα ×(κ+1)=f(×(κ)) f(0)=0. Εεω ου υπάρχωpro enexis en decreo oprepera em emiso DCRM enjouren Lyapunov V(x) ran écon ou unépxen k>0 z.w. Ne w emplo  $D=\{x\in \mathbb{R}^n:V(x)\leq k\}$ 

 $v \in \mathcal{V}_{(x)} = \mathcal{V}_{(x)} - \mathcal{V}_{(x)} = \mathcal{V}_{(x)}$ 

(i) apmuka upropiqueum 6 to DNA, tote  $x_0=0$  une examins kaz, 100pp.

(ii) aprintis opicifica 600 DAD,  $7578 \times 000$  evaluation according 6.6.

(iii) -11- -11- -11- 20 V(x) → 00 stav ||x|| → 00, voice X0=0 Mai ogica « Guy navvica Waradig K, t.

(iv) dévise opiquem oro D,  $\mu \in \Delta = \mathbb{R}^n$  tote  $x_0 = 0$  even actailis kat, 160pp,

 $\times (k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \times_{1}(k) \\ \times_{2}(k) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1+\chi_{2}^{2}(k)} \begin{bmatrix} \times_{2}(k) \\ \times_{1}(k) \end{bmatrix} = f(\times(k))$ Mapaker zue:

 $\begin{cases} x_{01} = \frac{1}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} & x_{01} = 0 \\ x_{02} = \frac{1}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} & x_{01} = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x_{01} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} & x_{01} = 0 \\ x_{02} = \frac{x_{01}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x_{01} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} & x_{01} = 0 \\ x_{02} = \frac{x_{01}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} x_{01} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} & x_{01} = 0 \\ x_{02} = \frac{x_{01}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = \frac{x_{02}}{1 + x_{02}^{2}} = 0 \end{cases}$ 

As we  $V(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$  Staké opishen so  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

Total  $W(x) = V(f(x)) - V(x) = (f_1(x))^2 + (f_2(x))^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 = \frac{1}{(1+x_2^2)^2} (x_2^2 + x_1^2) - x_1^2 - x_2^2 = \frac{1}{(1+x_2^2)^2} (x_2^2 + x_2^2) - x_1^2 - x_2^2 = \frac{1}{(1+x_2^2)^2} (x_2^2 + x_2^2) - x_2^2 - x_2^2 - x_2^2 = \frac{1}{(1+x_2^2)^2} (x_2^2 + x_2^2) - x_2^2 -$  $= (x_1^2 + x_2^2) \frac{1 - (1 + x_2^2)^2}{(1 + x_2^2)^2} \le 0 \quad \forall \quad x \ne 0$ 

W(x) apriles es upropose evu  $\Rightarrow x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0$   $\Rightarrow x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

## 5.3 H EMMERN MEDOS Lyapunov (12 Médobos Lyapunov)

Xonerhousian eo Bothmicousinhers sibmaus xo ezembre signa con sogosièno,

Esiphpe: As show  $\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t))$ ,  $f(x_0) = 0$ . As show  $A = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=x_0}$  for our or f(x) than surexis broupopier u:  $\delta x = x_0$ .

- (i) αν όχες οι ιδιουμέι τως Α έχουν ερνατικό προχματικό μέρος, τότε κα κ. ε. κ. είναι αρυμπαιτικά ενεταθίς.
- (ii) av n A Exc rozzexiorov pia i Storpin pe deriko rpezpariko pepos, tore v K.l. xo estas accadins.
- (iii) av n A EXU 2002 à XI con pie soupeir pe publicie apeque auxi pépes con 01 0170 2017 ES ixon aprovaise apequencia usen zoit 1000 Pre cupaispacque de procinte von contra con

Παράδυ χρια: μη - γραμμιο Ωσείριο.

Είναι:  $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\kappa}{M} (1 - \frac{3}{2} x_1^2) & -\frac{B}{M} \end{bmatrix}$ Γραμμιιωποίνα γίρω από το  $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ :  $A = \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{x = x_0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{\kappa}{M} & -\frac{B}{M} \end{bmatrix}$   $\det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda I - A \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ \frac{\kappa}{M} & \lambda + \frac{B}{M} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda (\lambda + \frac{B}{M}) + \frac{\kappa}{M} = \lambda^2 + \frac{B}{M} \lambda + \frac{\kappa}{M} = 0$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}}^2 - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_2 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - 4\frac{\kappa}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_1$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_3 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} + \sqrt{\frac{B}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{B}{M}} \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_1 z = \lambda_2$   $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 z = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{B}{M} +$ 

Ariotoxo autóvopo 6:6 cmpa ne u(t)=0 : 
$$\dot{x}(t)=Ax(t)$$
 (2)

Zuprie 160pponies  $\times$  to  $\vee$  (2) :  $A \times = 0$  (3)

av det A +0 time X=0 povedikis o.c.

av det A = 0 zözzza oz.c. elvou ;  $\bar{x} = 0$  for  $\bar{x} \neq 0$  z.w.  $A\bar{x} = 0$ .

Aprel va eferable n abbable ou  $\bar{x}=0$  (xx  $\bar{x}'\neq 0$ ,  $A\bar{x}=0$ , assert  $\bar{x}'(t)=x(t)-\bar{x}'$ ) (1) i' (2) (xeyprom.) instable  $\bar{x}$  to  $\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon$ .  $\bar{x}=0$  to  $\epsilon$  (2) evan (xeypromatica) ensoring  $\bar{x}$   $\bar{x}$ 

$$V(x) = x^T P x$$

once Paner Kazêssana coppetaten uxa prizoa. Der naporidezan esti.

(a) Eucréduce and on dien mur nojeur (pifier cou x.n., 15,000 pur une A)

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\times d_{j}\left\{sI-A\right\}\times(o)}{\psi(s)}\right\}$$

 $\Rightarrow x_{\kappa}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{\pi_{\kappa}(s)}{\psi(s)}\right\}, \kappa=1,...,n \qquad (4)$ 

inou  $\psi(s) = \det \{sI-A\}$  to  $\chi$  apaktupistiko nojumupo  $\Pi_{k}(s) = e_{k}^{T} \chi d_{j} \{sI-A\} \chi(0)$ 

As when  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  or introduces as A (pilos ou p(s), nósor rouguer.). Ynoticoupe (pre arroance) ou eval argés.

As the  $A_i = \overline{i}$ ,  $i = 1,...,n_r$  or  $\pi p = p + e \pi k o i$   $\pi o \geq 0$  .

 $Ai = \Gamma_i + j\omega_i$   $\begin{cases} c = 1, \dots, n_c & \text{or } \mu_i \text{ passivoi} & \pi \neq 2n_c = n \end{cases}$  $\lambda_{i+1} = \Gamma_i - j\omega_i$ 

Total  $\psi(s) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} (s-\lambda_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_r} (s-r_i) \prod_{i=1}^{N_r} (s-r_i-j\omega_i)(s-r_i+j\omega_i)$   $= \prod_{i=1}^{N_r} (s-r_i) \prod_{i=1}^{N_r} \left[ (s-r_i)^2 + \omega_i^2 \right]$ 

Avenuer es ansa esachera em avaragin con mo Laplace:

$$\times_{\kappa}(t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\prod_{\kappa}(s)}{\prod_{i=1}^{m} (s-r_{i}) \prod_{i=1}^{m} \left[ (s-r_{i})^{2} + \omega_{i}^{2} \right]} \right\} = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\alpha_{\kappa,i}}{s-r_{i}} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{b_{\kappa,i} s + c_{\kappa,i}}{(s-r_{i})^{2} + \omega_{i}^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \alpha_{k,i} e^{r_i t} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} \bar{b}_{k,i} e^{r_i t} \sin(\omega_i t + \theta_i) \quad \text{inou } \bar{b}_{k,i} = \sqrt{b_{k,i} t + \frac{c_{k,i} t + b_{k,i} r_i}{w_i}}$$

$$\theta_i = \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{w_i b_{k,i}}{c_{k,i} t + b_{k,i} r_i}\right)$$

 $Θωρημα: Aν Γ:= Re{Ai}<0$ , i=1,...,n τότε  $lim{x(t)}=0=\overline{x}$ ,  $t\to\infty$ Γηγαδή το εδετημα (1) i'(2) εναν χευμπτωτικές ενεταθές.

Av  $\exists j \in \{1,...,n\}$   $\forall i \in \{1,...,n_{r}\} \cup \{1,...,n_{r}\} - \{j\}$  was or noison  $\exists j = T_{j} + j w_{j}$ .

Av  $T_{i} = \text{Re}\{\exists i\} < 0$ ,  $\forall i \in \{1,...,n_{r}\} \cup \{1,...,n_{r}\} - \{j\}$  was or noison  $\exists j = T_{j} + j w_{j}$ .

Eas  $\exists j \in \{1,...,n\} \in \{1,...,n_{r}\} \cup \{1,...,n_{r}\} - \{j\}$  was or noison  $\exists j = T_{j} + j w_{j}$ .

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(b) A > y Elpiés épirapre autre dues

Υπορογομός πόρων (ρίδων ψ(ε) ν' ιδιοτιμών Α) αριθμιτικά επίπονος.

 $\frac{\partial \mu \nu s}{\partial s}$   $\exists$  φιτήρια ενετάθειας μόνο από τους εντεμεστές του χ.π.  $\psi(s)$  (διν απαντείταν υποχοχισμός των ριβων).

$$\psi(s) = \alpha_{N} s^{N} + \alpha_{N-1} s^{N-1} + \cdots + \alpha_{1} s + \alpha_{0} = \alpha_{N} \det [sI - A]$$

θωρημε Stodola: Aν όχες οιρίξες του πολυωνύμου ψ(s) βρίσκονται στό αριστερό ημιεπίπεδο (αν  $Re\{Ai\}$  < O, i=1,...,n) τό τε όχοι οι σωτεχεστές του ψ(s) είναι μη-μηδενικό και έχουν το ίδιο πρόσημο:

$$x_{i} > 0$$
,  $i = 0,1,...,n$   $x_{i} > 0$   
 $x_{i} < 0$ ,  $i = 0,1,...,n$   $x_{i} < 0$ .

Avagaia ourdinen, oxi mavi.

Tapélu yre:  $\psi(s) = s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 8 = (s+2)(s^2 - s + 4)$ 

$$P_1 = -2 < 0$$
 $P_{2,3} = \frac{1}{2} [1 \pm j\sqrt{15}] \implies \text{Re}\{P_2\} = \text{Re}\{P_3\} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ 
 $\implies \psi(s)$  ασταθές

Πόρισμα: Ar οι συτεχεστές α; i=0,1,...,n συ χ.Π. έχουν διαγορετικά <math>61 πρόσημα i'' αν α; =0 για κάποιο  $j \in \{0,1,...,n-1\}$  τότε το συστιμα είναι ασταθές.

I kavir kan avezkaie endiku wezédues sivu es kpi-cipio Routh.

onou 
$$A_{k+1,i} = -\frac{1}{A_{k,4}} \text{ det } \begin{bmatrix} A_{k-1,4} & A_{k-1,i+4} \\ A_{k,4} & A_{k,i+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{k+1,i} = \frac{A_{k,1} A_{k-1,i+1} - A_{k-1,1} A_{k,i+1}}{A_{k,1}}$$

$$= A_{k-1,i+1} - \frac{A_{k-1,1} A_{k,i+1}}{A_{k,1}}$$

Н к зранни мастолки сто полимино:

$$f_{k}(s) = A_{k,1} s^{n-k+1} + A_{k,2} s^{n-k-1} + A_{k,3} s^{n-k-3} + ...$$

To nosurvupo auto evan to unosomo the Eukselsures Sinipeens tou  $f_{\kappa-2}(s)$   $f_{\kappa-2}(s) = f_{\kappa-1}(s) \cdot f_{\kappa}(s) \cdot f_{\kappa}(s)$ .

- Θωίρημα Routh: (i) O apròpios un prémir του ψ(s) που έχουν θετικό πρεχημετικό μέρος του 1605 με του apròpio των ενοχχεχών προσιέμου της 1<sup>nd</sup> στίχης της διατεξής Routh.

Παράδειγμα: 
$$ψ_1(s) = s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 8$$
:  $s^3 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 0$ 

2 εναχακὲς προσύμου  $\Rightarrow$ 
 $\Rightarrow 2$  πόχοι στο δεξιο υμιεπίπεδο  $\Rightarrow$ 
 $\Rightarrow 3 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow 3 \mid 1 \mid 2$ 

(ii) Αν η διεταξη Routh τερμετιεθεί κανονικά και τα εποιχείε της 1 = ετήχης είναι ομόσημε τότε όχες οι ρίθες του μ(s) ώναι στο αριστερό ημιεπίπεδο, άρε το εύστημε είναι χευμπτωτικά ευσταθές

Mapabuyha: 
$$\psi_2(s) = s^3 + s^2 + \kappa s + 8$$
:  $s^3 \mid 1 \mid \kappa \mid 0$ 

$$s^2 \mid 1 \mid 8 \mid 0$$

$$s^4 \mid \kappa - 8 \mid 0$$

$$s^0 \mid 8$$

(iii) Αν ένα από τα ετοιχεία της πρώτης ετοίχης μηθενίξεται και ετων ίδια χραμμή υπάρχουν μη-μηθενικά ετοιχεία τότε το ετοιχείο που μηθενίξεται αντικαθίεταται από παράμετρο ε (ομόσημη με το ετοιχείο που βρίσκεται ακριβώς από πάνω της) και ευνεχίξεται η διάταξη Routh ευναρτώτη του ε. Υποχοχίδεται ο αριθμός εναχραγών προσήμου καθώς  $ε \rightarrow 0$  και 16χουν τα (α) και (β).

Παράδυγρα: 
$$Ψ_3(5) = 5^5 + 25^4 + 25^3 + 45^2 + 115 + 10$$
;  $5^5 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid 11 \mid 0$   
καθώς ε-ρο εμφανίβονται 2 εναχεγές προσύμου  $\frac{5^3}{5^2} | 0 \in 6 \mid 0 \mid 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 2$  ρίδες στο δεξιό γωτεπίπεδο  $\frac{5^3}{5^3} | 6 \mid 0 \mid 0$   
 $\Rightarrow α \in ταθές 6 i α του με$ 

$$\Psi_{4}(s) = s^{4} + s^{3} + s^{2} + s + \kappa$$
:  $s^{4} \downarrow 1 \downarrow 1 \downarrow 0$ 
 $x \neq y \neq 0$ 
 $x \neq$ 

« K < O TÖZE:

Kadus € → O ∃ 1 Eve>>ezir προδύμου

⇒ 1 pife 6το J. v. ⇒ αστάθυ.

(iv) Av μιι οχόκηρη γραμμή (εσω η 5 κ ταξης κ) μηδενίζεται, τότε θεωρούμε 6 ξ το ποχυών μο B(s) που αναιστοιχεί ετην αμέσως παραπάλω γραμμή τάξης κ+1.

Το ψ(s) διαιρείται αφιβώς από το B(s): ψ(s) = B(s) π(s).

- (A) Av to B(s) Exu touzàxieter pie pife ettis tou partectikoi a Jore tote to cietape enan actedés.

  Enopos av to k even aprilo tote to cietape estal actedés.
- (B) Av k replèté tête of publisher enverients aus spoppins mésus k averable taven and tous enverients toi dB(s)

  kas a Siète du Routh enexifétas mavorinée.
  - (1) Av n 1 = 6 tipn èxu eva>> exès spossipou, toté 606 tiple x6 talès,
  - (2) Av n 1 = 6 tingn & EV èxer -11 11-, voice ones of pites
    tou B(s) ever navor 6 tor gartagario à Jora.
    - (x) av ozes on gavæbære's pifes evan anzès tote to sietupe (wetalés assi on apopromatio) chan opiere enerales onsessi extesci apeintes rossevriseus euxvocintur nou sisovean ano rus pifes tou B(s).
    - (8)  $\times V = 6$  avantaires pites jui nossansoitures  $\mu_i > 1$  tote to somple tival opiera entralis piovo av 16x1'on fank  $[jw_i I A] = n \mu_i$   $\forall i$

مكانية فلما موتمانية.

Topicolypre 2: 
$$\psi_{6}(s) = 5^{5} + 5^{4} + (1+\kappa)s^{3} + (1+\kappa)s^{2} + ks + k$$

$$5^{5} \qquad 1 \qquad 1+\kappa \qquad \kappa \qquad 0$$

$$5^{4} \qquad 1 \qquad 1+\kappa \qquad \kappa \qquad 0$$

$$5^{3} \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad B(s) = 5^{4} + (1+\kappa)s^{2} + \kappa$$

$$5^{3} \qquad 4 \qquad 2(1+\kappa) \qquad 0$$

$$5^{2} \qquad \frac{1+\kappa}{2} \qquad \kappa \qquad 1+\kappa - \frac{1+\kappa}{2}$$

$$5^{1} \qquad 2 \frac{(1-\kappa)^{2}}{1+\kappa} \qquad 0 \qquad \kappa$$

$$5^{0} \qquad \kappa$$

K=3 MEPIZZO. H 1: raiza Sierapul es apobupio aus a

Tie us upis k=-1 real k=0 probbitéreas spengis àpries métris.

Apr no K <0 to E) oupe une actabés.

Fie K>0 => B(s) èxa kadapà garrecrités pifés kar \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ evassayés aposis.}

Apinava ezerosoci nno>>anxionre em pifor eou B(s).

$$B(s) = 0 \iff s^{4} + (1+\epsilon)s^{2} + \kappa = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -1 - \kappa \pm \sqrt{(1+\epsilon)^{2} - 4\epsilon} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -1 - \kappa \pm \sqrt{(1-\epsilon)^{2}} \right] = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -1$$

TIO K+1, K>0 or pifes ever anxis onote to bistupe

Mu opiera extradés ran errejei rejavaisens pe 600 vources le par 1.

Tia K=1 of pides avon ±j nospanjournes 2.

Av Ellan promotion in A existre Kata mosov 16x CEI

Tank [j I-A] = n-y = 5-2 = 3 (1)

Av n (1) 16xiu, to 6 io mpre avan opravé accadés pre enxionare tajaramens 1.

Av n (1) Sur 16xiel, to sistupe and acrabis.

23 darsu 8 < x va

islas.» 8>x m

$$5^{3}$$
 | 1 4 0  
 $5^{2}$  | 2 K 0  
 $5^{1}$  |  $\frac{8-\kappa}{2}$  0  
 $5^{\circ}$  | K

$$B(s) = 2s^2 + 8 \Rightarrow \frac{dB(s)}{ds} = 4s$$

K=1 περιτεί τάξη.

1º «τεί» η διατηρεί πρόσημο

βίβει Β(s) φανταστικέι απιές

ορισκή ενστάθεια με συχνότητα ται ανακή

$$B(s) = 0 \implies 2s^2 + 8 = 0 \implies s = \pm j 2 \implies \omega = 2$$

Τραμμικό χρονικά αμετάβμητο εύεταμα: ×(κ+1) = A×(κ) + Bu(κ) (1)

Avoisco XO autoropo siscupe (u(x)=0,  $\forall$ x);  $\times$ (x+1)=  $A\times$ (x) (2)

Συμεία ιδορροπίας  $\bar{x}$  του (2) ;  $A\bar{x}=\bar{x}$  (3)

av det (A-I) \$0, voice povadicó 6.1. Was to x=0.

- (1)  $\dot{n}$  (2) (x60µπαντικά) ενεταθές  $\Longrightarrow$  το σ.(  $\bar{x}$ =0 εναι (χωμπαντικά) ενεταθές, χαρακτηρίστικό ποχυαντιμο ;  $\psi(z)=\det(\bar{z}\,I-A)$  Πόλοι  $\equiv$  οι ρίβες του  $\psi(z)\equiv$  οι ιδιοτιμές της A
- (d) Euste due ano en débn zur nojur.

 $\times_{\text{povien}}$  animpien tou autovopou eue-tripetos:  $\times (E+1) = A \times (K)$ 

 $x(k) = A^{k} \times (0)$ 

Tote u A exu ave Teptuca i Siobieviopera pipa. Pu kai Sieguvonoi d'au us e 765:

 $A = P \wedge P^{-1}$  onou  $A = diag \{a_1, ..., a_n\}$   $P = [P_1, P_2, ..., P_n]$ 

 $A_{ps}$   $A^{k} = P \Lambda^{k} P^{-1}$ 

 $\times (\kappa) = P \bigwedge^{\kappa} P^{-1} \times (0) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (A_i)^{\kappa} W_i$ 

Designape: Av  $|x_i| < 1$ , i=1,...,n total  $\lim_{\kappa \to \infty} \{x(\kappa)\} = 0 = \bar{x}$ ,

Snyesii co sistempe (1) à (2) una asuprocutire enscabés.

Av  $\exists j \in \{1,...,n\}$   $\tau, \omega, |a_i| > 1$ , voice to disturbe evou astablés.

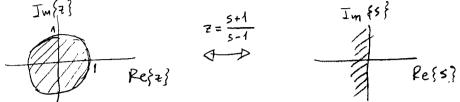
- - (i) Me xpiren zou Eizpephinoù pezaexnpeziapioù kan kpiempiou Routh.

 $\triangle_{1} \text{prephires hereexulation:} \quad \Xi = \frac{s+1}{s-1} \quad \beta' \quad s = \frac{z+1}{z-1} \quad (4)$   $(a) \text{ some heree by u this: } \quad z \longleftrightarrow s$ 

ME Barn to Signature 
$$\mu/\sigma$$
 in Eurobien wetables  $\delta, \chi$ ,  $|z| < 1$  spapital: 66

 $|z| < 1 \iff |s+1| < |s-1| \iff |\tau+jw+1|^2 < |\tau+jw-1|^2$ 
 $\iff (\tau+1)^2 + w^2 < (\tau-1)^2 + w^2 \iff \tau^2 + 2\tau + 1 < \tau^2 - 2\tau + 1$ 
 $\iff \tau = \text{Re}\{s\} < 0$ 

Enzelin to escription tou povedicion kirzon hetrexuperiferan eto apierepo unimin.



As Evan 
$$\phi(s) = (s-1)^n \cdot \left[ \psi(z) \right]_{z=\frac{s+1}{s-1}} = (s-1)^n \left[ \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^n + \alpha_{n-1} \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^{n} + \alpha_n \right]$$

Tote 
$$\psi(z)$$
 arupnowaria eneralis  $\Longrightarrow |J_i| < 1$  onou  $J_i$  or plass tou  $\psi(z)$   $\Longrightarrow \text{Re}\{p_i\} < 0$  onou  $p_i = \frac{J_i + 1}{J_i - 1}$   $\Longrightarrow \phi(s)$  arupnowaria eneralis  $6.x$ .

H worden tou p(s) eTeréferan M.X. pe to xpiripio Routh.

(ii) To Epizápio Jury.

(xvàxozo cou sprenpiou Routh).

Diezelu Jury:

οπου 
$$\alpha_{i}^{k} = det \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{0}^{k-1} & \alpha_{n-k+1-i}^{k-1} \\ \alpha_{n-k+1}^{k-1} & \alpha_{i}^{k-1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $K=1,2,...,n-2, i=0,1,...,n-k$ 
 $\Lambda_{n-k+1}^{k-1} = \Lambda_{n-k+1}^{k-1} = \Lambda_{n-k+1}^{k$ 

θωρημα (Jury-Blanchard): Το ψ(z) Exu pifes was του μοναδιαίου ιώκρου αν και μόνο αν ιέχιον:

$$\psi(1) > 0$$
 $(-1)^{n} \psi(-1) > 0$ 
 $|\kappa_{0}^{\circ}| < 1$ 
 $|\kappa_{0}^{*-1}| > |\kappa_{-k+1}|$ 
 $|\kappa_{0}^{*-1}| > |\kappa_{-k+1}|$ 
 $|\kappa_{0}^{*-1}| > |\kappa_{-k+1}|$ 

$$\alpha'_{i} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & x_{n-i}^{2} \\ x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{2} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-1} \\ \alpha'_{n-1} & \alpha'_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{2} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{i}^{3} = \det \begin{bmatrix} x_{0}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \\ x_{n-2}^{2} & \alpha'_{n-i-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Παράδειγια: Ψ(z) = z + 0.6 z 3 + 0.3 z 2 - 0.5 z + 0.25

(i) Dispappinos p/o - Routh

$$\phi(s) = (s-1)^4 \left[ \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^4 + 0.6 \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^3 + 0.3 \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right)^2 - 0.5 \left( \frac{s+1}{s-1} \right) + 0.25 \right]$$

$$= (s+1)^4 + 0.6 (s+1)^3 (s-1) + 0.3 (s+1)^2 (s-1)^2 - 0.5 (s+1) (s-1)^3 + 0.25 (s-1)^4$$

$$= (s^2 + 2s + 1)^2 + 0.6 (s+1)^2 (s^2 - 1) + 0.3 (s^2 - 1)^2 - 0.5 (s^2 - 1) (s-1)^2 + 0.25 (s^2 - 2s + 1)^2$$

$$= 5^4 + 45^2 + 1 + 45^3 + 25^2 + 45 + 0.6 (s^2 + 2s + 1) (s^2 - 1) + 0.3 (s^4 + 1 - 45^2) - 0.5 (s^2 - 1) (s^2 - 2s + 1) + 0.25 (s^4 + 45^2 + 1 - 45^3 + 25^2 - 45)$$

$$= 1.25 (s^4 + 65^2 + 1) + 3. (s^3 + s) + 0.6 (s^4 + 25^3 + 8^2 - 25 - 25 - 1) + 0.3 (s^4 + 1 - 45^2) - 0.5 (s^4 - 5^2 - 25^3 + 25 + 5^2 - 1)$$

$$= 0.5 (s^4 - 5^2 - 25^3 + 25 + 5^2 - 1)$$

$$= 1.65 + 5 + 5.2 + 5 + 6.3 + 5.2 + 5 + 6.3 + 5 + 6.3 + 5 + 6.3 + 5 + 6.3 + 6.$$

(ii) Kpicipio Jury

s° 1.65

$$\dot{x}(t) = A \times (t) + B u(t) \qquad t \geqslant 0 \quad (1.1) \qquad \qquad x(\kappa + 1) = A \times (\kappa) + B u(\kappa) \qquad \kappa \geqslant 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$y(t) = C \times (t) + D u(t) \qquad (1.2) \qquad y(\kappa) = C \times (\kappa) + D u(\kappa) \qquad (2.2)$$

## 6.1 Exessipoenza

Ορισμού: Το σίστημα (1.1) (i'(2.1))  $λεγετων ελεγζιμο αν χια οποιαδύποτε <math>\times_0, \times_f$ ,  $\exists$  πεπερασμενος χρονος  $t_f$  (i'  $k_f$ ) και  $\exists$  είσοδος u(t),  $t \in [D, t_f]$  (i'  $\exists$  u(k),  $k \in [D, k_f]$ )  $\forall$  v(k), v(k) v

Enloyerce x; : co enpeia reopponias > Enscison co nyobseque poblers.

Enoughtee 
$$x_j$$
: the signal of  $y_j$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{The two } (1.1) : & \times (t) = e^{At} \times (0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} B u(\tau) d\tau \\
\text{Cayley-Hamilton} \Rightarrow & e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k(t) A^k \\
\Rightarrow & \times (t_j) = x_j = e^{At_j} \times_0 + \left[ B \text{ AB } A^2 B \dots A^{n-1} B \right] \begin{bmatrix} \int_0^t t_j \alpha_j(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \\ \int_0^t \alpha_j(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \\ \int_0^t \alpha_j(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \\ \int_0^t \alpha_j(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau \\
\end{array}$$

Tie = (2.1):  $\times (k) = A^{k} \times (0) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} A^{k-i-1} Bu(i)$  =>

Conyley-Hamilton =>  $A^{q} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \alpha_{j} A^{j}$ , q = 0,1,... | \*  $\Rightarrow \times (k_{f}) = \times_{f} = A^{k_{f}} \times_{o} + \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^{2}B & ... & A^{n-1}B \end{bmatrix}$  | \*

| \* |

 $\frac{O_{\text{P16410S}}}{C}$ : The Giordina pe u racabraces rou r E16080US, u ux ru pritoa  $C_{\text{C}} = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^2B & ... & A^{N-1}B \end{bmatrix}$ 

ABERN MARO EJERJIHOTHES.

As Eval:  $\tilde{\Gamma}_{c}(A) = [B A B ... A^{2-1} B]$ .  $\Pi_{poparvi} : \tilde{\Gamma}_{c} = \tilde{\Gamma}_{c}(n)$ 

Opiquis: O ejaxioros «répaios A rie tor onoio 16xill  $Fan.k \{ \widetilde{E}(A) \} = Fank [BAB - A^{2-1}B] = N$ 

Algeron Sciens exentinocuras tou overimeros (1.1) (à (2.1)).

Av co discupa enou extylino tôte:  $A \le n$ Av r=1 (siconpa pià ucisou) côte:  $A \ge n$ 

⇒ Dig EréAziho ecembor higz Ereggon rexcer = N

Av +>2 wite evsigeral va 16xica 2 < n.

En ever horegiegs.

Es es } i potente son plo opoiotentes.

$$\hat{A} = P'AP$$

$$\hat{B} = P'B$$

$$\hat{A}^{*} = (P'AP)^{*} = P'APP'AP'AP' - P'AP = P'A^{*}P$$

$$\hat{A}^{*} \hat{B} = (P'AP)^{*}P'B = P'A^{*}PP'B = P'A^{*}B$$

$$\hat{A}^{*} \hat{B} = (P'AP)^{*}P'B = P'A^{*}PP'B = P'A^{*}B$$

$$\hat{\Gamma}_{c} = [\hat{B} \hat{A} \hat{B} \hat{A}^{2} \hat{B} ... \hat{A}^{n'}B] = [P'B P'AB P'A^{2}B ... P'A^{n'}B]$$

$$= P' [B AB A^{2}B ... A^{n'}B] = P' \Gamma_{c}$$

Θεώρημα: Η εχεγξιμότητα και ο δείκτης φεγξιμότητας διετηρούται αναλλείωτα κν στο είστημα εμφρμοσθεί μ/σ ομοιότητας.

Désignée: At ce cocampe piès ercobou estar  $A = d_1 ag\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_n\}$  rear  $B = [b_1, b_2, ..., b_n]^T$ 

ZOTE TO GIGTHA UNOU ENEXTIPO AV KON HOVO AV 16X10W;  $\chi_i \neq \chi_j$ ,  $\chi_i \neq j$  (5.1)

 $b_{i} \neq 0$ , i = 12,99.

 $\Gamma_{c} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} & \alpha_{1}b_{1} & \alpha_{1}^{2}b_{1} & \cdots & \alpha_{1}^{n-1}b_{1} \\ b_{2} & \alpha_{2}b_{2} & \alpha_{2}^{2}b_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{2}^{n-1}b_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{3} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n} & \alpha_{n}b_{n} & \alpha_{n}^{2}b_{n} & \cdots & \alpha_{n}^{n-1}b_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & b_{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & b_{3} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & -0 & b_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha_{1} & \cdots & \alpha_{1}^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{2}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha_{n} & \cdots & \alpha_{n}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$   $V_{0}u - Der - Monde$ 

det { [c] = n (5.1), (5.2)

 $\Rightarrow \mu_{1}-\epsilon_{2}\epsilon_{3}\epsilon_{4}$  ye ortoto Sinoze  $\alpha$   $A_{v} B_{2}=\begin{bmatrix} 0\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}, Sh_{3}. \text{ an Apholitical Holo in } 2^{\frac{n}{2}}\epsilon_{4}\epsilon_{6}\delta_{0}s_{1} \text{ To } \tau_{2}\epsilon_{4}$ 

$$(\Gamma_c)_2 = \begin{bmatrix} B_2 | AB_2 | A^2 B_2 | A^3 B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2x & 2x \\ 0 & 2x & 2x & -2x^3 + 2x \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 - 4x^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 - 4x^2 & 1 - 8x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det (\Gamma_c)_2 = -1 \left[ -2\alpha \left( 2\alpha (\sqrt{4-4}\alpha^2) - 2\alpha \right) - 4\alpha^4 + 4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha^2 \right] = -\left( 16\alpha^4 - 4\alpha^4 \right) = -12\alpha^4$$

Ορισμός: Το σύστημα (1.1), (1.2) (ii (2.1), (2.2)) > ελεται παρατηρίκειμο αν SoSilvan and  $y(t), u(t), \forall t \in [0, t_{\xi}] (i), y(k), u(k), k=0,1,...,k_{\xi})$ Eivan Suveroir va riposé ropisée in poxikin ripin x(0) rou diavisparos reactiones (kor enothing objektion n zien x(t)  $t \in [0, t_4]$   $\xrightarrow{i} x(k)$   $k = 0, 1..., k_4).$ 

Optopos: Fia cietupe pe n ratablabus ray m 1308ous n mn×n pirque  $\Gamma_0 = \begin{cases}
CA \\
CA^2
\end{cases}$   $CA^{n-1}$ 

ритра пареспривороситем.

<u>Θώρημα</u>: Το δύστημα (1.1), (1.2) (μ΄ (2.1), (2.2)) ενω παρατορίδιμο αν και μόνο αν rank { ro} = rank [CA CA CA CAn-1]

 $\Gamma_{ia} \approx (1.1), (1.2) \text{ what: } y(t) = Ce^{At} \times (0) + \int_{0}^{t} Ce^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau$   $\Rightarrow Ce^{At} \times (0) = y(t) - \int_{0}^{t} Ce^{A(t-\tau)} Bu(\tau) d\tau = q(t) \in \mathbb{R}^{m} \text{ your } \tau dt$ 

Cayley-Hamilton: eAt = \( \frac{n-1}{k=0} \) \( \alpha\_k(t) \) A^k

Converse with the series of t

> pun povadiros προβοιοριφиός του x(O).

As aron:  $\widetilde{\Gamma}_{o}(\mu) = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix}$ . Tpoperus  $\Gamma_{o} = \widetilde{\Gamma}_{o}(\mu)$ .

$$O_{\rho 16\mu \hat{o}S}$$
:  $O_{\rho 16\mu \hat{o}S}$  εχέχωτος ακίραιος μ σιά των οποίο 16χύει   
 $V_{\rho 16\mu \hat{o}S}$ :  $V_{\rho 1$ 

21/2 ETEN SEIETHS Répetupulation les les 606 taique les (1.1), (1.2) (in (2.1), (2.7)).

Av m=1 (situate prissé] obon) voité:  $\mu \leq n$   $\Rightarrow \mu = n$  av to situation  $\mu \leq n$   $\Rightarrow \mu = n$  av to situation in  $\mu \leq n$   $\Rightarrow \mu = n$  av to situation in  $\mu \leq n$   $\Rightarrow \mu = n$  av to situation in  $\mu \leq n$   $\Rightarrow \mu = n$  av to situation in  $\mu \leq n$ .

Mapernpublication rou plo opoiocutos.

$$\hat{A} = P^{\dagger}AP, \quad \hat{C} = CP$$

$$\hat{C}(\hat{A})^{k} = CP(P^{\dagger}AP)^{k} = CPP^{\dagger}APP^{\dagger}APP^{\dagger}APP = CA^{k}P$$
onote
$$\hat{C}_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{C}_{0} \\ \hat{C}_{0} \\ \hat{C}_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} CP \\ CAP \\ CA^{2}P \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA^{2}P \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA^{2}P \\ CA^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

<u>Θεώρημα</u>: Η παρατηρησιμότητα και οδείκαις παρασηρησιμότητας ενός συστήμετος διατηρούται αναχρίντα αν στο σύντημα εφαρμοσού μ/ο ομοιότητας.

Décipaça: Ar 60 sistapa piès asosou ema:

TôTE to GUSTUME Elver mapatemprisipo av real poro an 10x cour:

$$x_i \neq a_j$$
,  $\forall i \neq j$ 
 $c_i \neq 0$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ 

$$B_{\rho \circ x \circ s} 1: L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + e_{b} - E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L \frac{di}{dt} = -Ri - Rw + E \qquad (1)$$

Muxaviro pipos: 
$$T = J \frac{dw}{dt} + Bw \Rightarrow J \frac{dw}{dt} = \kappa i - Bw$$
 (2)

$$\frac{d \times (e)}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial i(t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial w(t)}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{W}{W}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{W}{W}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/L \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \times (t) + B \cdot M(t)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial i(t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L - \frac{W}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R/$$

$$y(t) = w(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i(t) \\ w(t) \end{bmatrix} = C \times (t)$$

Πφηραφί 
$$II$$
: διάννομα κατιστάσεων  $\hat{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} i(t) \\ \theta(t) \end{bmatrix}$ , έξοδος  $y(t) = \theta(t)$   $\hat{y}(t) = \omega(t)$ 

$$\frac{d\stackrel{\wedge}{\times}(t)}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial i(t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial i(t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial i(t)}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & 0 & -\frac{K}{L} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{K}{J} & 0 & -\frac{B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i(t) \\ \theta(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} E(t) = \hat{A} \hat{\times}(t) + \hat{B}u(t)$$

$$\hat{A} \qquad \qquad \hat{A} \qquad \hat{$$

$$y(t) = \Theta(t) = [0 \ 1 \ 0] \hat{x}(t)$$

$$\hat{y}(t) = w(t) = [0 \ 0 \ 1] \hat{x}(t)$$

$$\hat{c}_{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \text{Tepipapir I: } \Gamma_{c}^{\text{I}} = \left[ \text{B AB} \right] = \left[ \frac{1}{L} - \frac{R}{L^{2}} \right] \text{ rank} \left\{ \Gamma_{c}^{\text{I}} \right\} = 2 = n \implies \text{spirstyn} \\
& \Gamma_{o}^{\text{I}} = \left[ \frac{C}{CA} \right] = \left[ \frac{0}{L} - \frac{1}{L} \right] \text{ rank} \left\{ \frac{1}{L} - \frac{1}{L} \right] = 2 = n \implies \text{tapa-tapingiphi}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\det\{\Gamma_c^{\perp}\} = \frac{1}{L} \left(-\frac{\kappa^2}{J^2 L^2}\right) = -\frac{\kappa^2}{J^2 L^3} \neq 0 \implies \{>\hat{\epsilon}\} \hat{\gamma} \hat{\gamma}^{\mu} n$$

# 6.3 Anobirdean Kalman

Γραφή εξιωίσεων κατάστασης σε ενδική μορφή μεχρήση μ/ο ομοιότητας,

= 0 gapes nou exteinour or saiges ans [a.

$$M_{n-n}$$
 αρφτυρύσημος υποχώρος:  $X_{uo} = N \{ \Gamma_o \} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \Gamma_o x = 0 \}$ 

$$= ο χώρος που είναι κάθετος στι πραμμέι τως Γο.$$

D pn-yeggipos unoxúpos Xuc kon o napetupinenpos unoxúpos Xo EHIZIJOVEN kozázynya weze va 16xiow:

$$X = X_{c} \oplus X_{uc} = X_{o} \oplus X_{uo}$$

$$= (X_{c} \cap X_{uo}) \oplus (X_{c} \cap X_{o}) \oplus (X_{uc} \cap X_{uo}) \oplus (X_{uc} \cap X_{o})$$

As since  $n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4$  or blee-desers that  $X_c \cap X_{uo}$ ,  $X_c \cap X_o$ ,  $X_{uc} \cap X_{uo}$ ,  $X_{uc} \cap X_o$  archeoixa. Therefore  $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$ .

θεώρημα (Kalman 1963): Δεδομένου ευστήματος (A, B, C, D) ας ενων

P μια μίτρα της οποίας τα η, πρώτα διανύσματα εκτείνουν τονχώρο Χε Λχων,

τα επόμενα η εκτείνουν τον χώρο Χε Λχο, τα επόμενα η τον χώρο Χως Λχωο

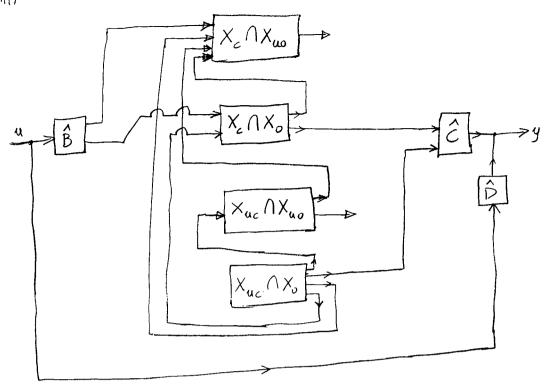
και τα τεχωταία η εκτείνουν τον χώρο Χως Λχο. Μετασχηματίβοντας το (A, B, C, D)

με μ/σ ομοιότητας με βάση τη μίτρα P οι μετασχηματισμένες μίτρες (A, B, C, D)

έχουν τη μορφή:

$$\hat{A} = P'AP = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ O & A_{22} & O & A_{24} \\ O & O & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ O & O & O & A_{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{B} = P'B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ O \\ O \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{C} = CP = \begin{bmatrix} O & C_2 & O & C_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{D} = D$$

οπου οι διροτάσεις των υπομπερών είναι Α<sub>11</sub>: n,×n<sub>1</sub>, Α<sub>22</sub>: n<sub>2</sub>×n<sub>2</sub>, Α<sub>33</sub>: n<sub>3</sub>×n<sub>3</sub>, Α<sub>44</sub>: n<sub>4</sub>×n<sub>4</sub><sup>71</sup> κ. Σ.Π.



Mapampires:

- 6 TM 6 UVERTUREM HETA PORIS GUMMETÉXEM MC'VO TO EZÉZ JI HO Y MAGRETURIS MO MO
- η πρεχμετοποίνων μιὰς G(s) επιτυχχάνται ππό διάφορα ευετίματα διαφόρων τάξεων, όμως ένα μοίνο ελαι εχίδειμο κ παρατηρισιμό και έχω εχάχιδων τάξη (πρεχμετοποίνων εχάχισως τάξης).
- 01 pn-E>EXJIPOI EST 01 pn- naparoprial por nosor EOU 6 USTRIPETOS MASEIGOVESTA
- n méradue vois eneraiperes der propeire emandei «nó eur emipernen precapopés extàs lar to éclempa eman estas pro y napernatorpo
- ν γνώση εισόδων και εξόδων δεν αρκά πε την πλήρη αναγνώριση
  του συστήμετος. Η υπαρξη μη-εχεγξιμών β΄ μη-παρετηρήσιμών υ/σ
  δεν μπορεί να επικεκαιωθεί ουτε να αντικρουσθεί από την εξωτερική
  συμπεριτορά του συστήμετος. " Picis δε καθ' Ηράκχειτον κρύπτεσθαι 412εί"
  Θεμίστιος

Durapien enprepriopé eneriperos xaperarpiferan

- (x) cize «Tò en xporteri es «nocpieri de n.x. Buperen nº xpouerien dic x Epon
- (B) CITE and THE AUGMENT POSITIONS KOSSELEENS CE LEUS NAILONIKES PIEREDERS CETOPON nje tous kou Hopsin (à Hupun) Stagopetikur Kursikur eugrotistur.

# 7.1 Hyrovikin povipu anoxpien energy term J.X.

$$u(t) = Asiv(wt)$$

$$u(s) = \frac{Aw}{s_{2}^{2}v^{2}}$$

$$G(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) u(s)$$

$$\Delta_{15} repair: u(t) = A sin(ut) \Rightarrow M(u) = \frac{A w}{s^2 + u^2}$$

Anoxonen: 
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \{Y(s)\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (y(s)) = \int_{-\infty}^$$

As Elma P. Pz, "Pn or notor ons G(s). Ynodétoupe ou Refp. 3 < 0, i=1..., n. Γιά απρότυτα υποθέτωμε οτι οι πόροι ώνου απροί.

Avayuen ons YII) er anja kjärpera:

Emulia Re Pil < 0 de evas lim {K; e Pit} = 0, onote a anoxpion star forther rationale (here and anorpered con he reported tonother) than:  $V_{Jss}(t) = K_0 e^{j\omega t} + \overline{K}_0 e^{-j\omega t}$ 

inou 
$$K_o = \frac{A \omega G(s)}{s+j\omega}\Big|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{AG(j\omega)}{2j}$$

$$K_o = \frac{A \omega G(s)}{s-j\omega}\Big|_{s=-j\omega} = -\frac{AG(-j\omega)}{2j} = -\frac{AG(j\omega)}{2j} = \frac{AG(j\omega)}{2j} = \frac{AG(j\omega)}{2j}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = A |G(j\omega)| \sin(\omega t + \alpha rg |G(j\omega)|)$$
 (1)

$$οπου$$
 $G(jw) = |G(jw)| \cdot e^{jarg |G(jw)|^2}$ 
(2)

ly. n anospien con poripu karacrabu enter upirovien emèprateu  $\epsilon_{\text{U}}$ Xvotutes w, njetous A[G(jw)] kai pieus arg $\{G(jw)\}$ .

G(ju): pizalien eviapenen ens reportaries peraboneis w.

Or axisondes aperheciris en apenhecis von m signeral «noxpieus enxvormes à apportes anoxpieus ons GIS).

Iurapemen nicrous ons G(s): M(w)=|G(jw)|

Zurapenen voiens ens G(s):  $\phi(w) = arg\{G(jw)\}$ 

Zuraptinéers répéous us 6(5):

(v) 68 db: K(w) = 20 logo [6(jw)] pe provade pierpuens es décibel (db)

(B) 6E Np: a(w) = ln |6(jw)| ME -11- -11- -10 Neper (Np)

Zuràpensu rpeppetitoù pipous ens G(s): R(w) = RefG(jw)}

Συνέρτωση φαντωστικού μέρους της G(s):  $X(ω) = Im \{G(jω)\}$ 

I vor propio ous  $\phi(w)$  despoirs ou n ouropourn  $\alpha rg\{z\}$  (XEI

πεδίο τομών: -180° < arg { z } < 180°

enopèrus  $n \in \chi \in \Omega$ :  $arg \{z\} = arctan \left\{ \frac{Im(z)}{Re(z)} \right\}$ 

16x001 pièvo av -90° { arg { z } { 90° (n.x. arg { k } = -180° av K < 0, K & k

Ymapxour exiétis peratio our «noxpiereur ouxvornous ous G(s):

$$R(\omega) = R(\infty) - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma X(\sigma)}{\sigma^{2} \omega^{2}} d\sigma \qquad X(\omega) = \frac{2\omega}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{R(\sigma)}{\sigma^{2} \omega^{2}} d\sigma$$

$$a(\omega) = a(\infty) - \frac{2}{\Pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sigma \phi(\sigma)}{\sigma^2 - \omega^2} d\sigma \qquad \phi(\omega) = \frac{2\omega}{\Pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{a(\sigma)}{\sigma^2 - \omega^2} d\sigma$$

KON HETATO OUV «HORPIGEUV GUXVOINTES UNS G(S) KAN UNS BUHERNONS «HORPIGUS:

$$R(\omega) = \int_{0}^{\infty} y_{u}(t) \sin(\omega t) dt, \quad X(\omega) = \int_{0}^{\infty} y_{u}(t) \cos(\omega t) dt$$

$$y_{u}(t) = R(0) + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{X(w)}{w} \cos(wt) dw = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{R(w)}{w} \sin(wt) dw$$

 $O_{X1}$  πος  $O_{X}$  χρήσιμες διόσ συνίδως αναι χνωστές οι αποκρίσεις συχνότωτος σε πεπερασμένο διά ετουμα  $[O_{X}$  ως  $O_{X}$  του  $O_{X}$  ο  $O_$ 

Diejepon: u(kT) = Asin(KwT)

 $U(z) = Z \left\{ u(kT) \right\} = Z \left\{ A \sin(k\omega T) \right\} = \frac{A z \sin(\omega T)}{(z - e^{j\omega T})(z - e^{j\omega T})}$ 

Anorpius:  $Y(z) = G(z)U(z) = A \sin(\omega T) \frac{zG(z)}{(z-e^{j\omega T})(z-e^{j\omega T})}$ 

Υποθέτουμε σα η G(z) έχα πόχους ανετηρέ μέσα στο μοναδιαίο κύκχω. Επίσης (πά απρότητα) θωρούμε στι η G(z) έχω απρούς πόρους P.Pz. - Pn.

Avazuen uns Y(z) es anjà exàspera:

$$\frac{\sqrt{(z)}}{z} = \frac{A\sin(\omega T)G(z)}{(z-e^{j\omega T})(z-e^{j\omega T})} = \frac{K_0}{z-e^{-j\omega T}} + \frac{K_0}$$

Zen pévipu karcactaen (però env arióbben tou perabaturoi galvoperou) da ellar:

$$y_{ss}(kT) = K_0 e^{j\omega kT} + K_0 e^{-j\omega kT}$$

$$= A |G(e^{j\omega T})| \sin(\kappa\omega T + \alpha rg \{G(e^{j\omega T})\})$$

 $δυχ. ν απόκριων στι μόνιμα κατόσταση είναι δείχμοτα μίας νηιτωνικώς ωναρτικώς ίδιας συχνότιτος με τη διέχερων πρώτους <math>A[G(e^{jωT})]$  και φάσης ατη  $\{G(e^{jωT})\}$ 

Opiopoi: Or axispordes mospieus enraptieus tou u piporten anoxpieus euxvotutes il approvites anoxpieus tos G(Z).

Zuvapenen Marous ens G(z): Marw) = 16 (ejut)

Involution pages uns G(z):  $\phi_{d}(\omega) = \arg \left\{ G\left(e^{j\omega T}\right) \right\}$ 

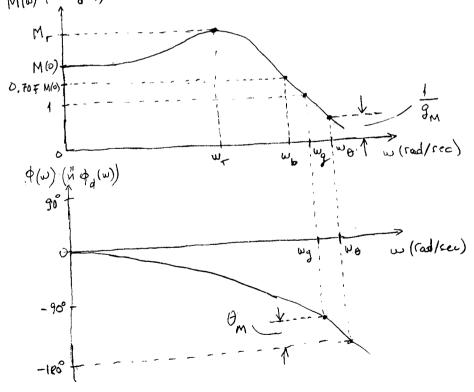
Iuvápenan réplous ens G(z) ac db: Ky(w) = 20 log lo (eiwT)

## Anukovicals apportunt attorpiceme:

- (x) Siespéphera pérpou & gâseus: M(w) (x Mg(w)) kon y(w) (i \$g(w)) swaprises wo w
- (b) -11- Bode: K(w) (Kd(w)) Kan & (w) (b' \$d\_d(w)) 60 vop times too leg (w)
- (γ) πορικό διώ γραμμα: απεικονίζεται ο μιχάδας G(jω) (η  $G(e^{jωT})$ ) 6το μιχαδικό επίπεδο με παράμετρο το <math>ω ∈ (-ω, ω).
- (δ) διάγραμμε Nyquist: inus 600 πολικό διάγραμμε απικονίβεται ο μιχάδας G(5)
  (ή G(Z)) για μια ειδικό τροχία της παρεμέτρου 5 (ή Z).
- (ε) διαγραμμα μίτρου-φάσις: απικονίβεται το κέρδος ΚΙω) (μ καιω) ενναρτικεί τις φάσις φ(ω) (μ φ/ω)) με παράμετρο το ω.
- (50) Sièspapha Nichols: Sièspapha pirou-géons éxi rus  $G(j\omega)$  (h'rus  $G(e^{j\omega T})$ ) x>è piès àxuns pizalitis eméprieus rou  $\omega$  rou opifical étypea étei úbre va Siaruptizal étadépir n europrinen  $\left|\frac{G(j\omega)}{1+G(j\omega)}\right|^{n} \left|\frac{G(e^{j\omega T})}{1+G(e^{j\omega T})}\right|$

Me Baien to biapapheta pierpou un gassus emaprises tou is opifortal or aciosodes mosotrates eus onoies euxré embassoral mpoblespagés.

M(w) (n' Md(w))



$$M(\omega) = |G(j\omega)|$$

$$M_{d}(\omega) = |G(e^{j\omega T})|$$

$$\phi(\omega) = \arg\{G(j\omega)\}$$

$$\phi_{d}(\omega) = \arg\{G_{d}(e^{j\omega T})\}$$

Migriero  $\pi_{ja}$  tos se sur covirto  $M_{r}$ : in pignetan tiqui tou pietpou M(w) = |G(jw)|("  $M_{d}(w) = |G(e^{jwT})|$ ) we those the survitation w.

Kuksikin συχνότητα συντονισμού ως: η κυκς, συχνότητα στην οποία συμβαίνει το παραπάνω μέχιστο, δης. | [[jwc]] = Mr (" | [ciwr]) = Mr,

Κυκλική δυχνόσητα αποκοπής ω<sub>b</sub>: η κυκλ. δυχνότητα για των οποία 16χύξι:  $|G(jω_b)| = \frac{12}{2} |G(j0)| (η |G(e^{jω_bT})| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |G(1)$ 

```
[[epidupio képdous gm: eiver to avristpoyo tou képdous [G(jwa)] (is [G(eivet)]
 6 th x x x x ( xi 6 x x v o ta ta x 0 no ia 16 x v x \ \( \psi \) = -180° (" \psi \( \mu \) = -180°),
                           g_{m} = \frac{1}{|G(j\omega_{\theta})|}
                                                        onou " cival z.w. arg {6(jwa)}=-180°
                            g_{M} = \frac{1}{|G(e^{j\omega_{\phi}T})|} onou \omega_{\theta} since z.w. arg \{G(e^{j\omega_{\phi}T})\} = -180^{\circ}
   Av n auxvornza up ser cival porasien coze: gm = min { 1/6(iNA) }
  Περιδήριο φάκης θη: ειναι η γωνία 180°+φ(ωg) ("180°+φ(ωg))
    σων κυκρικά συχνότατα ως με των οποία πχύει |G(jwg)|=1 (μ' |G(e^{jwgT})|=1)
                           θ<sub>M</sub> = 180°+ arg { G(jωg)} onou ως είναι τ.ω. | G(jωg) | = 1
                         \theta_{M} = 180^{\circ} + arg \left\{ 6 \left( e^{j\omega_{g}T} \right) \right\} once \omega_{g} are the \left| 6 \left( e^{j\omega_{g}T} \right) \right| = 1
     Av n euxvocata ug der alar porabition tott: \theta_{m} = 180^{\circ} + min \{arg\{G(jug_{i})\}\}.
    Mapadagna: G(s) = K
    M(\omega) = |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + p^2}}, \quad \Phi(\omega) = \arg\left\{G(j\omega)\right\} = \arg\left\{\frac{K}{j\omega + p}\right\} = \arg\left\{\frac{K}{p^2 + \omega^2}(p - j\omega)\right\}
     M_{r} = \max_{w} \left\{ M(w) \right\} = \max_{w} \left\{ \frac{k}{\sqrt{w^{2}+p^{2}}} \right\} = M(0) = \frac{k}{|P|} \qquad w_{r} = 0
      M(\omega_b) = |G(j\omega_b)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{\omega_1^2 + p^2}} = \frac{12}{2} |G(jo)| = \frac{12}{2} |G(jo)| = \frac{12}{2} |F| \implies 2|p| = \sqrt{2(\omega_b^2 + p^2)}
                            \implies \omega_b^2 + \rho^2 = 2\rho^2 \implies \omega_b = \pm |P|
     \pi \left\{ p_{j} \right\} = \alpha \left\{ \frac{K}{p_{j} + w^{2}} \left( p_{j} - j_{w} \right) \right\} = \alpha \left\{ \frac{W}{P} \right\} \in \left( -90^{\circ}, 90^{\circ} \right) \neq w
                                          \Rightarrow \not \equiv \omega_{\theta} \Rightarrow g_{\mathbf{M}} = \infty \quad (??)
      on |K| > |P| = vzt wg = \k2-P2
                      onote \theta_{M} = 180^{\circ} + arg \{ G(jwg) \} = 180^{\circ} + arg \{ \frac{K}{jwgtp} \} =
                                       = 180°+ arg { \( \frac{F^2+w_0^2}{P^2+w_0^2} \) (P-jwg) \\ \} = 180°+ arctan \\ \left( \frac{\psi_g}{P} \\ \right) \\ \]
                      \Rightarrow \quad \theta_{M} = 180^{\circ} - \arctan\left(\frac{VK^{2}-P^{2}}{P}\right)
```

Anskovicers phoniking and chiern (b) Diespappa Nyquist: «MEIKOVIJEZAN N G(iw) EC MOZIEN HOPGIN HE MAPAJETO TO (1) Diappaphe Nichols: «nurovide au co King ourapaises ans gaons p(w)

# 7.5 Diaspappa ca Bode Gubanhatur G.X.

Diepoppe Bode reipous: anuxovifu un KIW) europaisen wou w mi w >0. afores: w (rad/sec) GE zogapidmikin ezipaka K(w) (db) 61 peppier -11-

Diagraphe Bode pagns: «Hyrovifa un p(w) emaprieu wu ma w>0, afoves: m (rad/sec) es zogapiblismi szipesa φ (w) (°) 6ε γρεμμικώ -1-

Tio en xàpaju aux Siespappie un Bode anaixirai:

(x) ve naperforconoinDovin o apidpuntis & onaporopeetis cus (1)

(a) va respersionation of specific 
$$m_2$$
 [1+2  $\frac{\vec{J}_K}{\vec{\omega}_K}$ 5+  $\left(\frac{\vec{S}}{\vec{\omega}_K}\right)^2$ ]

(b) va  $G(s)$  va  $E(s)$  for property:

$$G(s) = K \frac{\left[(1+s)^2\right]}{\prod_{i=1}^{n_1} (1+s)^2} \left[1+2\frac{\vec{J}_K}{\vec{\omega}_K} s + \left(\frac{\vec{S}}{\vec{\omega}_K}\right)^2\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{n_1} \left(1+s\right)^2\right] \left[1+2\frac{\vec{J}_K}{\vec{\omega}_K} s + \left(\frac{\vec{S}}{\vec{\omega}_K}\right)^2\right]$$

onou or mon co peghior materials accessiver es utables es upoportions inopositiones και οι δωτεροβάρμιοι -11- -1- μόνο δε ζώχη μιχαδικών πόρων/μηδενικ JK < 1, K=1..., N2

Aν J<sub>k</sub> > 1 i' T<sub>k</sub> > 1 ο δωτιροβάθμιας παρέγοιτας πρέπει να ανογυθεί δε χινόμενο 2 πρωτωβαθμίων.

Eival: 
$$\alpha^2 s + 6 s + \gamma = \gamma \left(1 + \frac{6}{\gamma} s + \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} s^2\right) = \gamma \left(1 + 2 \frac{\delta_1}{\omega_1} s + \frac{s^2}{\omega_1^2}\right)$$
 or  $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{\delta}{\alpha}}, \delta_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}}$ 

$$\Delta = 4 \frac{\xi_1^2}{\omega_1^2} - 4 \frac{1}{\omega_1^2} = \frac{4}{\omega_1^2} \left(5_1^2 - 1\right) \quad \text{ope} \quad \Delta < 0 \iff |\delta_1| < 1.$$

83

$$\begin{array}{l} O_{\pi \circ \tau \epsilon}: \\ K(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} \left| G(j\omega) \right| = 20 \log_{10} \left| K \right| \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{j+1} \left| \frac{1}{\omega_{i}} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{i}} \right)^{2} \right|}{\prod_{i=1}^{j+1} \left| \frac{1}{\omega_{i}} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{i}} \right)^{2} \right|} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow k(\omega) = \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} 20 \log_{10} \left[1 + j\omega T_i\right] + \sum_{\nu=1}^{m_2} 20 \log_{10} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\vec{J}_{k}}{\omega_{1k}} (j\omega) + (\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{k}})^2\right] - \frac{\vec{J}_{k}}{200} \log_{10} \left[1 + 2 \frac{\vec{J}_{k}}{\omega_{1k}} (j\omega) + (\frac{j\omega}{\omega_{1k}})^2\right] + 200$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_{1}} 20 \log_{10} |1+jwT_{i}| + \sum_{k=1}^{m_{2}} 20 \log_{10} |1+2 \frac{dk}{\omega_{k}} |jw| + (\frac{jw}{\omega_{k}})^{2} + 20 \log_{10} |k| \\
- \sum_{i=1}^{m_{1}} 20 \log_{10} |1+jwT_{i}| - \sum_{k=1}^{m_{2}} 20 \log_{10} |1+2 \frac{dk}{\omega_{k}} |jw| + (\frac{jw}{\omega_{k}})^{2} + 20 \log_{10} |k|$$

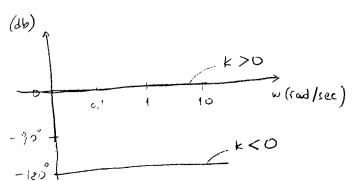
=> Siappenha Bode réposus us 6(s) reportuntes reposotiones Shapp. Boole Kildons que undosquem

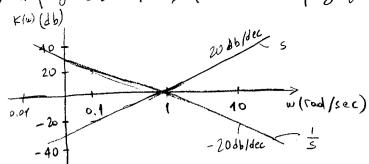
$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg \left\{ \delta(j\omega) \right\} = \int_{i=1}^{M_1} \arg \left( 1 + j\omega T_i \right) + \int_{k=1}^{M_2} \arg \left( 1 + 2 \frac{\vec{J}_k}{\omega_k} (j\omega) + \left( \frac{j\omega}{\omega_k} \right)^2 \right) - \int_{i=1}^{M_1} \arg \left( 1 + j\omega T_i \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{M_2} \arg \left( 1 + 2 \frac{\vec{J}_k}{\omega_k} (j\omega) + \left( \frac{j\omega}{\omega_k} \right)^2 \right) + \arg \left( k \right)$$

Siespeppe Bode paens us (II) aporcineu apordécover bioga. Bode Gasos anjur napegorans

Kiplos K [lapézovers:

Mapajareas mapajuneus ii odoksviputus: 5±1 : (1+ sT) ±1 1º badyoi : [1+25 ( 5 mm) + ( 5 mm) 27 = 1 2ººº badpoi



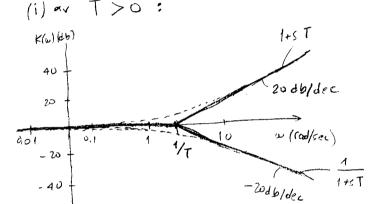


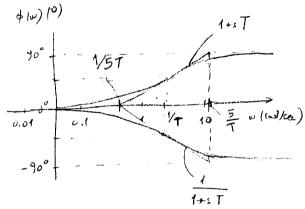
$$K(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{j\omega} \right| = 20 \log_{10} \frac{1}{\omega}$$
$$= -20 \log_{10}(\omega)$$
$$K(\overline{\omega}) = 0 \implies \overline{\omega} = 1$$

$$\phi(w) = \arg\left(\frac{1}{jw}\right) = \arg\left(-\frac{j}{w}\right) =$$

$$= \arctan\left(-\frac{1}{w}\right) = -90^{\circ}$$

(χ) πρωτο βάθριος παρέγουτας: 1+sT





 $K(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{1 + j\omega T} \right| = -20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 T^2}$ 

 $\phi(\omega) = arg\left(\frac{1}{1+j\omega T}\right) = -arctan(\omega T)$ 

 $\alpha \vee \omega \ll \frac{1}{T}$ :  $K(\omega) \approx -20 \log_{10}(1) = 0 \stackrel{\triangle}{=} K_{\alpha s}(\omega)$ 

av w -> 0 : \$(0) % 0

 $| w \rangle > \frac{1}{T} : K(\omega) : 20 \log_{10}(\omega T) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} K_{\alpha\sigma}(\omega)$ 

ανω→∞: φ(ω) ~-90°

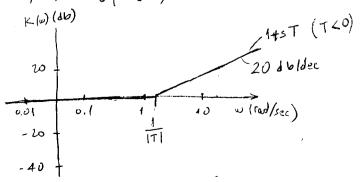
6 u x voit nea  $\theta$  > a 6 v s :  $K_{do}(\omega_{\theta}) = 0 \iff \omega_{\theta} = \frac{1}{T}$ 

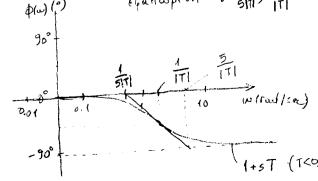
 $φ(ω_θ) = -arctan(1) = -45°$ n equitopin τως φ(ω) 6τω  $(\frac{1}{7}, \pm 45°)$ τίγνω τις χωρητώτωνς στις ωχνώς  $\frac{1}{57}$   $\frac{5}{7}$ 

(ii) av T<0:

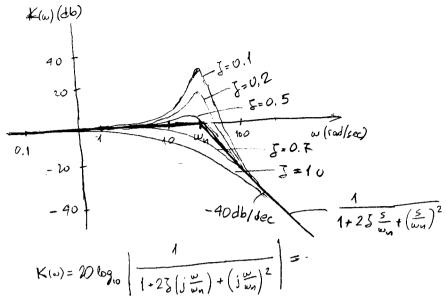
 $K(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} |1+j\omega T| = -20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1+\omega^2 T^2} = -20 \log_{10} |1+j\omega |T| \implies \omega_{\theta} = \frac{1}{|T|}$ 

 $\phi(\omega) = \arg(1+j\omega T) = \arctan(\omega T) = \arctan(\omega T)$   $\Rightarrow \phi(\omega) = -\arctan(1) = -45^{\circ}$ 





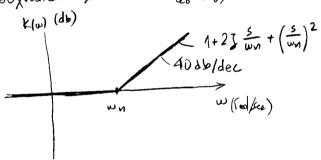
MPÉTEL ve avosible se propero 2 repusobal pier oper)



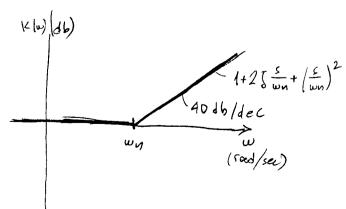
$$K(\omega) = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{1}{1 + 2\delta \left( j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{n}} \right) + \left( j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{n}} \right)^{2}} \right| = -20 \log_{10} \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{\omega^{2}}{\omega_{n}^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left( 2\delta \frac{\omega}{\omega_{n}} \right)^{2}}$$

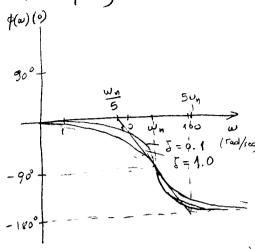
« w << w, : K(w) ~ - 20 log(0 (1) = 0 = Kar(w)  $\approx \omega >> \omega_n : K(\omega) \approx -20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{\omega_n^2}\right) = -40 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} k_{\kappa\sigma}(\omega)$ 

Euxvoire diagns: Lar (w)=0 = wn



(ii) au -1 < 5 < 0 anezobei 60 proporo 2 raportobalipier) ( NV ] < -1 HPETE



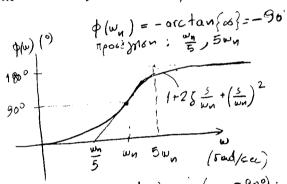


85

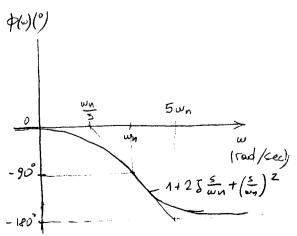
$$\phi(\omega) = \arg\left(\frac{1}{1+2\delta(j\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}) + (j\frac{\omega}{\omega_n})^2}\right)$$

$$= -\arctan\left(\frac{2\delta(\omega/\omega_n)}{1-(\omega/\omega_n)^2}\right)$$

av w→0 : 0(w) ×0° on w-> a: \$(w) ≈ -180°



Thorsalin and \$ (m) 600 (m" + 300): (was equitable on \$=1) 5 y 5wn



Tapadel gre: 
$$G(5) = \frac{105-30}{5^4+35^3+45^2+25}$$

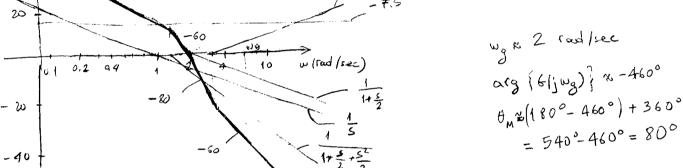
-60 F

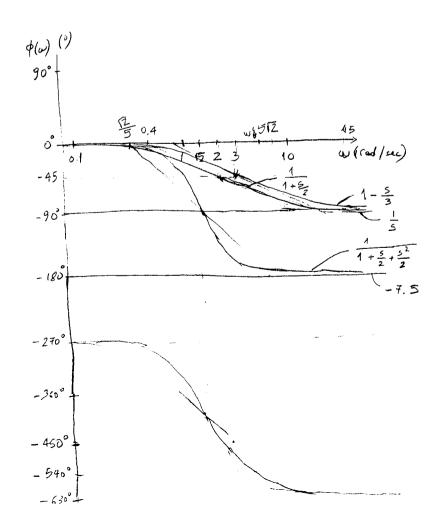
$$G(s) = \frac{10(s-3)}{5(s^3+3s^2+4s+2)} = \frac{10(s-3)}{5(s+2)(s^2+s+2)} = \frac{-30(1-\frac{5}{3})}{4s(1+\frac{5}{2})(1+\frac{5}{2}+\frac{5^2}{2})} = \frac{-7.5(1+\frac{5}{T_1})}{5(1+25\frac{5}{2})(1+25\frac{5}{2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_1 = -\frac{1}{3} , T_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \omega_n = \sqrt{2}, 2\frac{3}{\omega_n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow J = \frac{\omega_n}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} < 1 \text{ o.k}$$

$$θ$$
υχνότητες θράφης:  $φ$ ιδηνική:  $ω_{θ, }=\frac{1}{|T_1|}=3$ ,  $φ$ ίως  $20$   $db/dec$ 

παρονομεσώ: 
$$w_{02} = \frac{1}{T_2} = 2$$
, κχίω - 20 db/dec





7.6 Diagnaphera Bode Guernharm J.X.

Diego, Bode Kipbous This G(Z): «MUKONIJU THY K(W) = 20 log 10 (G(ejwT)) ematrices con m>0 (m es >0800 johnsen sojhers

Mapp. Bode years ons G(z): «nucovife our plw) = arg { G(eswT)} Embosies son m>0 (m es 70 Jabighice stitutes)

Der nujeka usjen u enkosje ektegierar som aenhusmakar grædbehhigsem.

$$G(e^{j\omega T}) = \frac{1}{1 + T_1 \cos(\omega T) + j T_1 \sin(\omega T)}$$

$$K(w) = 20 \log_{10} |G(e^{j\omega T})| = -20 \log_{10} |I + T_1 \cos(\omega T) + jT_4 \sin(\omega T)| =$$

$$= -20 \log_{10} \sqrt{I + T_1^2 + 2T_4 \cos(\omega T)} \rightarrow \pi \omega \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

$$(\exists v_{ij}) = \frac{1}{1+sT_1} \implies k(w) = 20 \log_{10} |G(j_w)| = -20 \log_{10} \sqrt{1+w^2T_1^2} \xrightarrow{70 \text{ M w} \to 0}$$

Πορωτήρηση:  $H G(e^{j\omega T})$  ω, πφιοδική ενέρτηση του ω με πφίοδο  $ω_T = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ Πρέρμετα  $e^{j(ω+κω_T)T} = e^{j(ω+\frac{2\pi κ}{T})T} = e^{jωT} = e^{jωT}$   $= e^{jωT}$   $= e^{jωT}$   $= e^{jωT}$   $= e^{jωT}$ 

Enoperus to Suspippare Bode opicuira exesiações sum reploxis:

$$0 \le \omega \le \frac{2n}{T}$$

Enulis le juit = 1 vw ne juit élarpexen un représent coi prove braion et exon(sia biapopa w)

(6) pe bases to Signerpies persoxuparispo

 $\Delta$  pappings hereexnharehos:  $z = \frac{1+w}{1-w} \iff w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$ .

Mεταρχημετίδυ το ερωτερικό του μοναδιαίου κύκλου (2) στο αριστερό υμιεμίπεδο (W)
-11- των περιγέρεια -11- -11- (Z) στον φανταστικό άδονο (W).

$$\theta$$
 =  $G(w) = G(z)$ 

$$= \frac{1+w}{1-w} = G(\frac{1+w}{1-w})$$

Tote 
$$G(z)$$
|  $z=e^{j\omega T}$  =  $G(w)$ |  $w=\frac{e^{j\omega T}}{e^{j\omega T}+1}$ 

$$o_{pws} = \frac{e^{jwT-1}}{e^{jwT/2}} = \frac{e^{jwT/2}}{e^{jwT/2}} = \frac{e^{j$$

Enopows 
$$G(e^{j\omega T}) = \hat{G}(jQ)$$
 5000  $Q = tan(\frac{\omega T}{2})$ 

To Siappippata Bode ons  $\hat{G}(w)$  ratestuádoras car varitar n  $\hat{G}(w)$  evaptures perapopas crós esetispatos eurexois xpóros (w405),

Suz. Siegreppe Bode Képbous: 
$$K(Q) = 20 \log_{10} |\hat{G}(jQ)|$$
 conaprieu rou  $\log_{10} Q$ 

Z  $\omega = \frac{2}{T}$  arctan  $\{Q\}$ 

$$\hat{G}(w) = G(z) = \frac{(z+1)^2}{100(z-1)(z+\frac{1}{3})(z+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{(1-w)(1+w+1-w)^2}{100(\frac{1+w}{1-w}+1)(\frac{1+w}{1-w}+\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1+w}{1-w}+\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{(1-w)(1+w+1-w)^2}{\frac{100}{6}(1+w-1+w)(3+3w+1-w)} = \frac{6 \cdot 4 \cdot (1-w)}{100 \cdot 2w \cdot (2w+4)(w+3)} = \frac{6 \cdot 1-w}{100 \cdot 2(2+w)(3+w)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\hat{G}(v) = \frac{0.01 (1-w)}{w (1+\frac{w}{2}) (1+\frac{w}{3})}$$

$$\frac{1-w}{40}$$

$$\frac{$$

François xpolou y cux votuces  $0 \approx 2000$  expositions:  $T_1 = -1$   $Q_1 = \frac{1}{|T_1|} = \frac{1}{2}$  reparqueers:  $T_2 = \frac{1}{2}$  /  $Q_2 = \frac{1}{T_1} = 2$   $T_3 = \frac{1}{3}$  ,  $Q_3 = \frac{1}{T_3} = 3$ 

20 log (0.01) = -40 db

Περιδώριο κέρδους:  $arg \{\hat{G}(j\Omega_{\theta})\}=-180^{\circ} \Rightarrow \Omega_{\theta} \times 1 \text{ rad/sec}$   $20 \log_{10}(3_{\text{M}})=-20 \log_{10}|\hat{G}(j\Omega_{\theta})| \times 40 \text{ db}$   $w_{\theta}=\frac{2}{T} \text{ arctan } \{\Omega_{\theta}\} \approx \frac{1.57}{T} \text{ rad/sec}$ Περιδώριο φάσης:

spidupio Gaens.  $|\hat{G}(j \circ g)| = 1 \implies \Omega g \approx 0.01 \text{ rad/sec}$   $|\hat{G}(j \circ g)| = 1 \implies \Omega g \approx 0.01 \text{ rad/sec}$   $|\hat{G}(j \circ g)| \approx 180^{\circ} + \alpha rg \left\{ \hat{G}(j \circ g) \right\} \approx 180^{\circ} + (-90^{\circ}) = 90^{\circ}$   $|\hat{G}(j \circ g)| \approx \frac{2}{T} \text{ are tan} \left\{ \hat{G}(j \circ g) \right\} \approx \frac{0.02}{T} \text{ rad/sec}$ 

Ancimorifa tor piseda 6(jw) et pisabile eninedo pe napaperpo to we (-0,0)

$$G(j\omega) = Re\left\{G(j\omega)\right\} + j \left[Im\left\{G(j\omega)\right\} = R(\omega) + j \times l\omega\right]$$

$$= |G(j\omega)| \frac{\phi(\omega)}{\phi(\omega)} = |G(j\omega)| \left(\cos\phi(\omega) + j\sin\phi(\omega)\right), \quad \phi(\omega) = \arg\left\{G(j\omega)\right\} = \arctan\left\{\frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}\right\}$$

= to edoso the enpein  $|G(jw)| \angle \phi(w)$  yawe  $(-\infty, \infty)$ (o G(jw)) be the popular inhibitoris  $\phi = 0$ , 90, 180, 270

Eiva:  $R(\omega)$  àprile swapenen ou  $\omega$ ,  $X(\omega)$  réplite wapenen vou  $\omega$ , àpa  $G(-j\omega) = Rc \left\{ G(-j\omega) \right\} + j \operatorname{Im} \left\{ G(-j\omega) \right\} = R(-\omega) + j \left[ X(-\omega) = R(\omega) - j X(\omega) = G(j\omega) \right]$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  το ποχικό διάρραμμα μα συχνότωτες  $w \in (-\infty, 0]$  είναι το συμμετρικό του διαρράμματος μά συχνότωτες  $w \in [0, \infty)$  ως προς τον προχματικό άξονα.

Έμρες οχεδίουν του  $\Pi.\Delta$ : προκίπτει ωδίως από το διεγράμμετο μίτρου και φάσης της G(s) ή από το διεγράμμετο Bode της G(s) το οποία δίνων τον μιγάδο G(jw),  $w \in (0, \infty)$  ει ποχική μορφή.

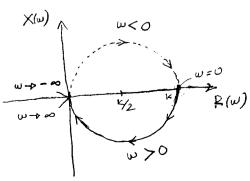
Apren exedican tou M. A. :

(a) aprèl vi exebiaen e  $\omega$   $\delta$  i a supre  $\omega \in [0,\infty)$ . To uno somo eivan supple très  $\omega$ s mpos  $\omega$  represente à 3 ove :  $\delta(-j\omega) = \delta(j\omega)$ 

(b) enperiorment to emple tou  $\Pi_i\Delta$ , now anticopyour of x expertupleticis GUXVOCUTES ( $\Pi_iX_i$ , W=0,  $W\to\infty$ ) radial kou in Gopá aufineus tou  $W_i$ ,

(y) Tuerosia con existen étar n G() Exentosous jû néver étar garcactio à Jova otière lim (G(ju)) +00 (bs. Sièspappa Nyquist).

Παράδυγμα:  $G(s) = \frac{\kappa}{1+sT}$ 



Mosiko Sie prefipe uns G(s) = 1+ST

$$\Rightarrow G(jw) = \frac{K}{1+jwT} = \frac{K(1-jwT)}{1+w^2T^2} = \frac{K}{1+w^2T^2} - \frac{KwT}{1+w^2T^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(w) = Re\{G(jw)\} = \frac{K}{1+w^2T^2} \times (w) = Im\{G(jw)\} = \frac{KwT}{1+w^2T^2}$$

$$w = 0 : R(0) = K \times (0) = 0$$

$$w \to \infty : \lim_{N \to \infty} \{R(w)\} = 0, \lim_{N \to \infty} \{X(w)\} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \{-\frac{KT}{1+T^2}\} = 0$$

 $\begin{array}{c} \omega = 0 : \text{Rin} \left\{ R(\omega) \right\} = 0, \quad \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \left\{ X(\omega) \right\} = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \left\{ -\frac{\kappa T}{\omega} \right\} = 0$   $\begin{array}{c} \text{Eni} \text{ Theorem } \left\{ R(\omega) \right\} = 0, \quad \text{Lim} \left\{ X(\omega) \right\} = \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \left\{ -\frac{\kappa T}{\omega} \right\} = 0$   $\begin{array}{c} \text{Eni} \text{ Theorem } \left\{ R(\omega) \right\} = 0, \quad \text{Lim} \left\{ X(\omega) \right\} = 0, \quad \text{Lim}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \left(R - \frac{\kappa}{2}\right)^2 + \chi^2 = \frac{\kappa^2}{4}$$

Eipeen our enjein ropins rou noxiroi Erespréparos us GIS) pe rous ifores. 90

$$G(s) = \frac{\alpha(s)}{b(s)} = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{\alpha}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{onou} \quad \tilde{\alpha}(s^2) \text{ for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{onou} \quad \tilde{\alpha}(s^2) \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{onou} \quad \tilde{\alpha}(s^2) \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{onou} \quad \tilde{\alpha}(s^2) \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)}{\tilde{b}(s^2) + s \, \hat{b}(s^2)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)} \quad \text{for some parameter } \alpha(s), b(s) \\ = \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(s) + s \, \hat{b}(s)}{\tilde{b}(s)}$$

$$G(j\omega) = \Re \{G(j\omega)\} + j \operatorname{Im} \{G(j\omega)\} = \Re \{\omega\} + j \times \{\omega\}$$

$$= \frac{\tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2}) + j\omega \tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})}{\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2}) + j\omega \tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})} = \frac{\left[\tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2}) + j\omega \tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})\right] \left[\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2}) - j\omega \tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})\right]}{\left(\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2}) + j\omega \tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})\right)^{2} + \omega^{2} \left(\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})\right)^{2}} = \frac{1}{\left|\tilde{b}(j\omega)\right|^{2}} \left[\left(\tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2}) + \omega^{2}\tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})\right) + j\omega \left(\tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2}) - \tilde{\alpha}(-\omega^{2})\tilde{b}(-\omega^{2})\right)\right]}$$

6 ημεία τομώς με προγματικό άδονα: 
$$(R(\hat{\omega}), 0) = (G(\hat{\omega}), 0)$$
  $(\alpha V \exists R(\hat{\omega}))$  όπου  $\hat{\omega}$  είναι  $\hat{A}$ ίδα τως  $\hat{X}(\hat{\omega}) = 0$ , δυχ.  $\hat{\omega} \left[\hat{A}(-\hat{\omega}^2)\hat{b}(-\hat{\omega}^2) - \hat{A}(-\hat{\omega}^2)\hat{b}(-\hat{\omega}^2)\right] = 0$   $(\alpha V \exists R(\hat{\omega}))$ 

σημεία τομώς με φαντακτικό άζονα: 
$$(O, X(\tilde{\omega})) = (O, G(j\tilde{\omega}))$$
  
όπου  $\tilde{\omega}$  είναι χίκιι τους  $R(\tilde{\omega}) = O$ , δημ.  $Z(-\tilde{\omega})^2 \tilde{b}(-\tilde{\omega}^2) + \tilde{\omega}^2 \tilde{\alpha}(-\tilde{\omega}^2) \tilde{b}(-\tilde{\omega}^2) = O$  [ανΞ  
Παρόμοια για το ποχικό διάγραμμα της  $G(\tilde{\omega})$ .

Παρεδειχμα:  $G(s) = \frac{\kappa}{1+s\tau}$   $\Rightarrow$   $R(\omega) = \frac{\kappa}{1+\omega^2 T^2}$ ,  $X(\omega) = -\frac{\kappa \omega T}{1+\omega^2 T^2}$ Η  $R(\omega)$  δω μωδενίβεται, ώρε  $\neq$  συμεία τομώς με τον φανταστικό άζονα  $X(\hat{\omega}) = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\hat{\omega} = 0$  οπότε  $R(\hat{\omega}) = R(0) = \kappa$  $\Rightarrow$  συμείο τομώς με πρεβματικό άζονα :  $(\kappa, 0)$ . Anuxovifu  $\tau$  or  $\mu$ 1 yèle  $G(e^{j\omega T})$  6 to  $\mu$ 1 yabirò enine G0  $\mu$ 2 rapa $\mu$ 2 tepo  $\omega E(-\infty,\infty)$  (ono T = 6 tall. cival in repiolos S0 y  $\mu$ 2 to  $\chi$ 1  $\chi$ 2  $\chi$ 3.

Grad. Given a repictor buy partox ny lest).

$$G(e^{j\omega T}) = |G(e^{j\omega T})| / \frac{\phi_d(\omega)}{\phi_d(\omega)} = |G(e^{j\omega T})| e^{j\phi_d(\omega)} = |G(e^{j\omega T})| (\cos\phi_d(\omega) + j\sin\phi_d(\omega))$$

$$= R_d(\omega) + j \times_d(\omega) \qquad \text{onou} \qquad R_d(\omega) = Re\{G(e^{j\omega T})\} = |G(e^{j\omega T})| \cos\phi_d(\omega)$$

$$\times_d(\omega) = Im\{G(e^{j\omega T})\} = |G(e^{j\omega T})| \sin\phi_d(\omega)$$

$$\phi_d(\omega) = \arg\{G(e^{j\omega T})\} = \arctan\{\frac{\chi_d(\omega)}{R_d(\omega)}\}$$

Πορικό διέγραμμε της  $G(z) = τω 6 ονορο των 6 ημείων (<math>R_d(ω)$ ,  $X_d(ω)$ ) γιε ω ∈ (-ω, ω)  $(G(e^{jωτ}) εε καρτεειανή μορφή: λξονες <math>R_d(ω)$ ,  $X_d(ω)$ )  $= τω 6 ονορο των 6 ημείων <math>|G(e^{jωτ})| / (Φ_d(ω))$  γιε ω ∈ (-ω, ω)  $(G(e^{jωτ}) εε πορική μορφή)$ 

 $O_{\mu\nu}s$ :  $G(e^{j\omega T}) = G(e^{j(\omega T + 2\kappa \pi)}) = G(e^{j(\omega + \frac{2\kappa \pi}{T})T})$ ,  $\kappa = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...$ δημαδίν η  $G(e^{j\omega T})$  είναι περιοδικά συνάρταση του ω με περιοδο ω<sub>T</sub> =  $\frac{2\pi}{T}$ χρα αρκεί η σχεδίαση του Π.Δ. στην περιοχά  $\omega \in [-\frac{\pi}{T}, \frac{\pi}{T}]$ .

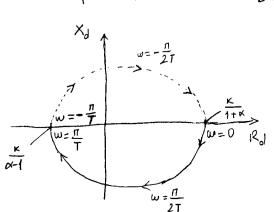
Enions: ejwT = ωs (ωT) + j sin (ωT) , cπομενως

G(e-jwT) = G(ωs (-ωT) + j sin (-ωT)) = G(ωs (ωΤ) - j sin (ωΤ)) = G(ejwT) = G(ejwT)

δηγαδή το Π.Δ. γα ω Ε (-νο, ο] αναι το συμμετρικό του Π.Δ. γα ω Ε [ο, α)

ως προς τον προγματικό άζονα.

Mapèsusque:  $G(z) = \frac{k}{z+\alpha}$ , k>0,  $0 < \alpha < 1$ .



$$G\left(e^{j\omega T}\right) = \frac{\kappa}{e^{j\omega T}+\alpha} = \frac{\kappa}{\omega_{S}\left(\omega T\right)+\alpha+j\sin^{2}\left(\omega T\right)} = \frac{\kappa\left(\omega_{S}\left(\omega T\right)+\alpha-j\sin^{2}\left(\omega T\right)\right)}{\left(\omega_{S}\left(\omega T\right)+\alpha\right)^{2}+\sin^{2}\left(\omega T\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa\left(\omega_{S}\left(\omega T\right)+\alpha\right)}{1+\alpha^{2}+2\alpha\cos\left(\omega T\right)} - \frac{\kappa\sin\left(\omega T\right)}{1+\alpha^{2}+2\alpha\cos\left(\omega T\right)} = R_{J}\left(\omega\right)+j\times_{J}\left(\omega\right)$$

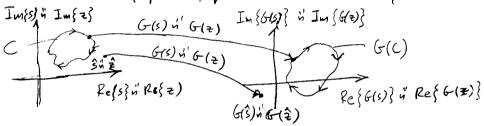
$$\omega = 0 : R_{J}\left(0\right) = \frac{\kappa\left(1+\alpha\right)}{(1+\alpha)^{2}} = \frac{\kappa}{1+\alpha}, \quad \chi_{J}\left(0\right) = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2T} : R_{J}\left(\frac{\pi}{2T}\right) = \frac{\kappa\alpha}{1+\alpha^{2}}, \quad \chi_{J}\left(\frac{\pi}{2T}\right) = -\frac{\kappa}{1+\alpha^{2}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\pi}{T} : R_{J}\left(\frac{\pi}{T}\right) = \frac{\kappa\left(-1+\alpha\right)}{(1-\alpha)^{2}} = \frac{\kappa}{\alpha-1}, \quad \chi_{J}\left(\frac{\pi}{T}\right) = 0$$

#### 8.1 Elegurn

- To Siespeppe Nyquist uns G(s) is uns G(Z):
  - anotesei geriken en tou aristoj nos 1 koŭ Siespephetos.
  - αναμετωπίζει τις δυεκοχίες που προιώπτουν όταν η G(1) έχει πόχους πάνω ετον μοναδιαίο κύτο.
  - EFETAJEN TUV G(S) 11 TUV G(Z) GAN «MELKOVIGES TON HIJAGINOI EMIMEGON S vi Z GTO HIJAGIKO EMIMEGO G(S) 11 G(Z) ANCIETOIX & (G: C -> C).
  - opifu μια κρασώ καμπύρη (διαδρομή Nyquist) 600 επίπεδο 5 i = που απορείχα τους πόρους της <math>G(s) i G(z),
  - το διέγραμμα Nyquist αναι η κχαστά καμπύχη που προκύπτει όταν η διαδρομή Nyquist απεικονιαθεί μέων των (GIS) η 6(2).

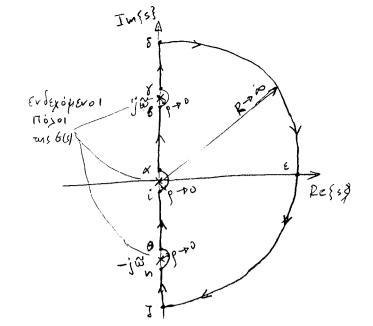


Mie puri sweprinen G(s) is G(z) uns pryadicis perabonais sist éxer us efins idiothès:

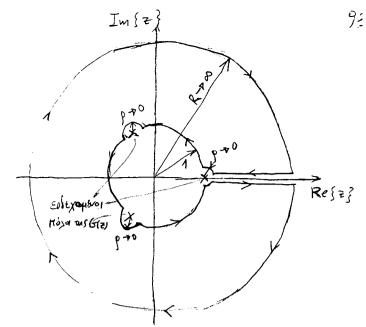
- (d) eivai <u>avezveiri</u> (onzadir onexis diagopieipis) es èse ce àssa supela con pisabiros enintédouvérrois ans cous nosous cons (idiéforce onpeia ms G).
- (8) Eiver Echhopen aurisons proposion abstragan kage and kahunder and cultilous is a greenpoison abstragance kage and kalender and kalender and kage and kag

### 8.2 H Siespopin Nyquist

- Για ουστήμετα σ.χ. είναι εχειστή καμπύρη που περικρείει όλο το δεξιό ημιεπίπεδο μαζί με τον φανταστικό άξονα εκτώς ενδεχόμενων πόρωντης G(S) πάνω στον φανταστικό άξονα
- Για ουστήμετα  $\delta$ , χ. ενω κραστο καμπώρο που περικρείο όρο το επίπεδο ε εκτός του εωντερικού του μονεδιαίου εύκρου και ενδεχόμενων πόρων τως G(z) πένω στον μονεδιαίο εύκρο.



Ouspopie Nyquist year ouscripera o.x.



Siespopis Nyquist ne sucarpare S.X.

Thinks 
$$x b$$
:  $s = j \omega$ 
 $-11 - 8 \sigma$ :  $s = lim \{j \omega + p e^{j \theta}\}$ ,  $\theta \in [-90, 900]$ 
 $-11 - \gamma \delta$ :  $s = j \omega$ 
 $-11 - \delta \epsilon j$ :  $s = lim \{R e^{(-)j\theta}\}$ ,  $\theta \in [-90, 900]$ 
 $-11 - \delta \epsilon j$ :  $s = lim \{R e^{(-)j\theta}\}$ ,  $\theta \in [-90, 900]$ 
 $-11 - \gamma \delta$ :  $s = j \omega$ 
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 $-11$ 

## 8,3 To Siagraphia Myquist

To Sieppoppe Nyquist ons G(x) is ons G(Z):

- (α) είναι η κλειερι καθιμήτη του πιλαρικοί εμιμέρου ε(ε) η, ε(ε) μου προκομετεί anuxoviforces un Siespopie Nyquist prèse uns G(s) i'G(z).
- (b) ar to noting giesbothe and e(1) y, me e(5) ever showing shothing tock to Siapappe Myquist zanziferan pe to nosité Sièxappe.
- (7) an oxi, wice to noxiko bie prepipe oup nyuparetou pe us exèrts tur τό ζων γύρω από τους πόχους του φανταστικού άζονα.
- (7) TO ET à MUPO TO FO ENVIOUS MMUROVIJETON EE ÉVACUMEIO TOU ETIMESON G(5) à 6/2) το οποίο τουτίβεται με το επ' άπειρο συμείο του ποχικού διαγράμμετος.
- (E) en n G(S) Ser EXEL MOYOUS MêRN GTON GONTAGRICO à JONG TORE TO διέγραμμα Nyquist τουτίβεται με το ποχικό διάγραμμα.

$$G(s) = \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s + \dots + \alpha_m s^m}{b_0 + b_1 s + \dots + b_m s^m}, \quad n \ge m \implies G(jw) = \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (jw) + \dots + \alpha_m (jw)^m}{b_0 + b_1 (jw) + \dots + b_n (jw)^m}$$

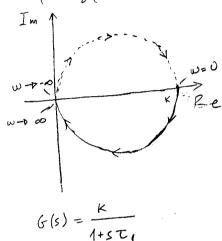
A) Av to cootupe Ser èxer noxous nous cor garrestro à jove

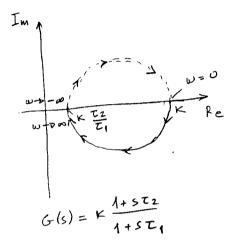
$$G(j\theta) = \frac{\alpha_0}{b_0}$$

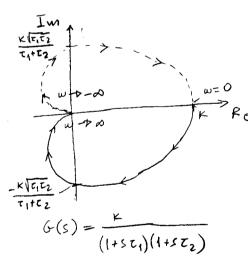
$$\lim_{R \to \infty} \left\{ G(Re^{j\theta}) \right\} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{R^{n-m}} \cdot \frac{\frac{\kappa_0}{R^m} + \frac{\kappa_1 e^{j\theta}}{R^{m-1}} + \dots + \frac{\kappa_{m-1}}{R} e^{j(m-1)\theta}}{\frac{b_0}{R^n} + \frac{b_1 e^{j\theta}}{R^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{b_{n-1}}{R} e^{j(n-1)\theta} + b_n e^{jn\theta}} \right\} = \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n} \quad \text{as } n = m$$

=> τω διάγραμμα Nyquist του τίβεται με το ποχικό διάγραμμα.

Mapabiguaca: K>0, Ti>0, i=1,2,...







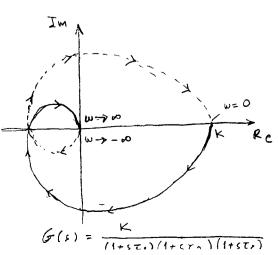
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{\kappa}{(1+j\omega\tau_1)(1+j\omega\tau_2)} = \frac{\kappa}{1-\omega^2 \tau_1\tau_2 + j\omega(\tau_1+\tau_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\kappa(1-\omega^2 \tau_1\tau_2 - j\omega(\tau_1+\tau_2))}{(1-\omega^2 \tau_1\tau_2)^2 + \omega^2(\tau_1+\tau_2)^2}$$

$$F(j0) = \kappa \qquad \lim_{N \to \infty} \{G(j\omega)\} = 0$$

$$\chi(\hat{\omega}) = 0 \implies \hat{\omega} = 0 \qquad \Re(0) = \kappa \implies (\kappa, 0)$$

$$\Re(\hat{\omega}) = 0 \implies \hat{\omega} = \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{\tau_1\tau_2}} \qquad \chi(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{\kappa}{\omega^2(\tau_1+\tau_2)^2} = \frac{\hbar}{\tau_1+\tau_2}$$



$$G(jo) = K, \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{G(j\omega)\} = 0$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{K}{(1-\omega^{2}c_{1}c_{2}+j\omega(c_{1}+c_{2}))(1+j\omega c_{3})} = \frac{K}{1-\omega^{2}(c_{1}c_{2}+c_{1}c_{3}+c_{2}c_{3})+} + j\omega(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}-\omega^{2}c_{1}c_{2}c_{3})} + \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{\widehat{\omega} = 0, R(o) = K, \widehat{\omega} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}}}, R(\widehat{\omega}) = \frac{K}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})} + \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{\widehat{\omega} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}}}, R(\widehat{\omega}) = \frac{K}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})} + \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{\widehat{\omega} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}}}, R(\widehat{\omega}) = \frac{K}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})} + \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{\widehat{\omega} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3}}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}}}, R(\widehat{\omega}) = \frac{K}{c_{1}c_{2}c_{3}-(c_{1}+c_{2}+c_{3})} + \lim_{\omega \to \infty} \{\widehat{\omega} = 0, R(o) = K, R(o$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\widetilde{\omega}) = 0 \implies \widetilde{\omega} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_1 \tau_2 + \tau_1 \tau_3}}, \quad \mathcal{R}(\widehat{\omega}) = \frac{\kappa \, \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3}{\tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_1 \tau_2 + \tau_1 \tau_3 + \tau_2 \tau_3}}$$

$$\times (\widetilde{\omega}) = 0 \implies \widetilde{\omega} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\tau_1 \tau_2 + \tau_1 \tau_3 + \tau_2 \tau_3}} + \frac{\kappa \, (\tau_1 \tau_2 + \tau_1 \tau_3 + \tau_2 \tau_3)}{\sqrt{\tau_1 \tau_2 + \tau_1 \tau_3 + \tau_2 \tau_3}}$$

B) Av to sistemple exten l nojous sto O xupis assous nojous storyourastiro infora. 95 (sistupe timos l)

$$G(s) = \frac{\alpha_{o} + \alpha_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{m} + \alpha_{m} + \alpha_{m}}{s^{l} \left(b_{l} + b_{l+1} + \dots + b_{m} + s^{n-l}\right)}, \quad \text{Superior} \quad b_{o} = b_{1} = \dots = b_{l-1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \left\{ G\left(Re^{j\theta}\right) \right\} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n} \right\}}_{b_n} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n} \right\}}_{m \text{ ind}} = \underbrace{\left\{ \frac{\alpha_n}{b_n} \right\}}_{m \text{$$

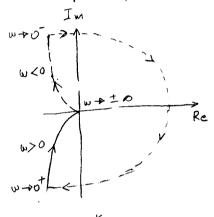
$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \left\{ G\left(Re^{j\theta}\right) \right\} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\alpha_{n}}{\beta_{n}}\right)}_{\text{bn}} \text{ or } n = m$$

$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \left\{ G\left(pe^{j\theta}\right) \right\} = \lim_{\rho\to0} \left\{ \frac{\alpha_{n}+\alpha_{n}pe^{j\theta}+\dots+\alpha_{m}p^{m}e^{jm\theta}}{p!e^{j\theta}\left(b_{n}+b_{n}pe^{j\theta}+\dots+b_{n}p^{m}e^{j(n-1)\theta}\right)} \right\} = e^{j\theta} \infty, \ \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

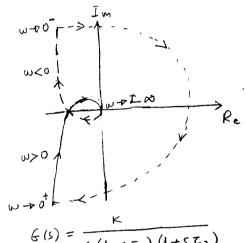
=> Siesperma Nyquist + 17021100 Siesperma

Siéppenne Nyquist = nos noi Siéppenne + l'universe ancipas acchos.

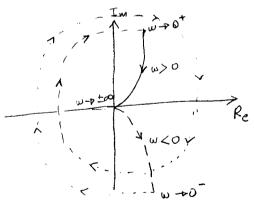
Mapellignate: K>0, Ti>0, i=1,2,...



$$G(s) = \frac{\kappa}{s^2(1+s\tau_1)}$$



$$G(s) = \frac{K}{5(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)}$$

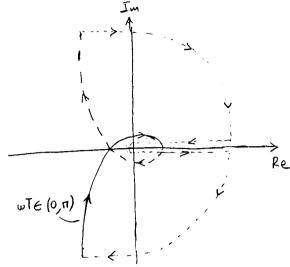


$$G(s) = \frac{k}{s^3 (1 + s I_1)}$$

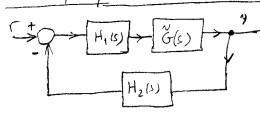
$$G(s) = \frac{(1+s\tau_4)(1+s\tau_5)}{s^2(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)(1+s\tau_3)}$$

Τίνεται παρόμοια με κυτό των ευσταμέτων σ. χ. με βάρι όμως τω διεδρομά Nyquist δ.χ.

Mapà Guzma: 
$$G(z) = \frac{K}{(z-1)(z-q)}$$
,  $q \in (0,1)$ 



$$G(e^{j\omega T}) = \frac{\kappa}{(e^{j\omega T}-1)(e^{j\omega T}-q)}$$



Europenen peragopas xx uson l'opoxou;

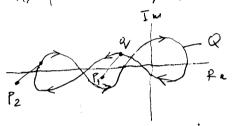
$$y = \widetilde{G}(s) H_1(s) (\Gamma - H_2(s) y) \Longrightarrow$$

$$G(s) = \frac{4}{r} = \frac{G(s) H_1(s)}{1 + H_1(s) H_2(s) G(s)} = \frac{G(s) H_1(s)}{1 + G(s)}$$

συνόρτηση μεταγορία οποικτοί δρόχου:  $G_0(s) = H_1(s) H_2(s) \widetilde{G}(s)$ .

Kernipio excabres Nyquist: «170 biajparpha Nyquist (50(s) omages excabera (d's)

Opispiós: Mia raprósim QCI reproposopisa N gopès to supero pEI ratie en DETIKO GOPO AV TO TIPOS ETIBORTIKOS AKTIVAS ATO TO PHIXPIEVO GUNGO OFEI περιοτρέφεται δεξιόστροφα (αριστερόστροφα) κατά 360Ν μοίρες καθώς το ο διαγράφε πχήρως την καμπύχη Q.



abiglis usbishishighigan

TOUP: N=-1

TOUP : N2 = 0

Το κριτήριο ενετάθειας Nyquist bacife του ετο ακόμουδο δεώρυμε του μιγαδικάς απάρυσης

Deipupe Cauchy: Av C eiver più reserin exprism tou pigadiroù eninchou s, er F(s) stan piè paris suréprensen avazorisi V s EC (Scrixa nozous nàvaisour C), ar Q siran u siève uns C piens uns FIS), son cer u Q répropriétes our apxis our afoirer Nyopis kaca our décikir gopa, toté 16xics

 $N = Z_F - P_F$ 

OHOU: ZE EINOU @ apidyos and proderieur (pifur) rus FG) MEGOLGEM C PF -11- -11- TOUN MOSON THIS F(S.) MIGRE GEN C.

Morragen: H exista Q rus Kyeloris raphrishes C pieu rus F(5)=1+KW(5) περιοριγυρίδει σην αρχή των αξόνων Νρορές, αν και μόνο αν ν ακόνα Q' της C μέων της W(s) περιτριγυρίζει το ωμείο  $(-\frac{1}{K},0)$ N yopès.

(18185 SIOWINGERS DIE GUORIPOTE S.X.)

9.

As eiva : C y Siaspopii Nyquist enexois à Siaspitai xpoivou F(s) ("F(z)) O raporopastis us (s) (il 6(z)):

 $F(s) = 1 + G_0(s) = 1 + H_1(s) H_2(s) G(s)$ (n')  $F(z) = 1 + G_0(z) = 1 + H_1(z) H_2(z) \tilde{G}(z)$ 

Tore to Decipy a Couchy =>

Κριτήριο ωστάθειας Nyquist: Av το διάγραμμα Nyquist της G(5) = H<sub>1</sub>(5)H<sub>2</sub>(5)G (n' (x) = H,(z) H2(z) G(z)) reprepropife to enpeio (-1,0) N copis rate un

Siturin pope, tôte 16xill: N=Z-Po

(1 ms 1+6,(2) exos con porabiaion eixxon)

(n' ens Go(Z) Extés tou porabiaion missou) Po = apropios mojor uns Go(s) 6-00 de Jio upreminedo

Apa to citalpa exerció Brixou evas "worcadés" au ras pioro au rexieu Z=0 , SnjaSi  $N=-P_0$  .

Maparipuent: Av eiver  $G_o(s) = \kappa \hat{G}(s)$  vôze to spitripio entraderos Nyquist 16χία με Ν τον αριδμό περιτρηγυρισμέτων του ενμείου (-1/κ,0) από

Порестропы 2: Av No eiven o apilipis перігрідирівність той видной (0,0) ono to Slappeppe Nyquist ons Go(5), total

O. Guchy => No = Zo-Po

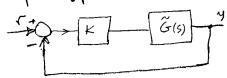
Av No eira o apidhos reprepionablement ron entreion (0,0)

and to Sieppepipe Nyquist tou apidjunen do(5) us Go(5), tote

O. Couchy => No = Zo

 $P_o = Z_o - N_o = \overline{N_o} - N_o$ TEXICO:

Mapaserque:



$$-\frac{k\tau_{1}\tau_{2}}{\tau_{1}+\tau_{2}} \xrightarrow{\omega < 0} \bigwedge$$

$$\longrightarrow 0$$

$$\longrightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad$$

biaspoppa Nyquist ons Go(s)

$$\widetilde{G}(s) = \frac{1}{5(1+s\tau_1)(1+s\tau_2)} \quad (H_1(s) = K, H_2(s) = 1), c_1 > 0,52$$

$$G_{o}(s) = \frac{K}{S(A+ST_1)(A+ST_2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{0}(j\omega) &= \frac{E}{j\omega(1+j\omega\tau_{1})(1+j\omega\tau_{2})} = -\frac{Ej}{\omega(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2}+j\omega(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2}))} \\
&= -\frac{Ej(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2}-j\omega(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2}))}{\omega[(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2})^{2}+\omega^{2}(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2})^{2}]} \\
&= \frac{Ej(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2})}{\omega[(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2})^{2}+\omega^{2}(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2})^{2}]} = R(\omega)+jX(\omega) \\
&= \frac{Ej}{\omega[(1-\omega^{2}\tau_{1}\tau_{2})^{2}+\omega^{2}(\tau_{1}+\tau_{2})^{2}]} = R(\omega)+jX(\omega)
\end{aligned}$$

Enpeie copins con Stagpapheoss Nyquist pe con aposporico à Jova:

Instrya esucios broxon moradis (> N=Z=O (Sion Po=O)  $\iff -1 < -\frac{\kappa c_1 c_2}{c_1 + c_2} \iff K < \frac{c_1 + c_2}{c_1 c_2}$ 

## 8.7 Repoblique replous rai goins

 $|G(jw_{\theta})| = |R(w_{\theta})| \qquad \text{if } \qquad g_{M} = \frac{1}{|R(w_{\theta})|}$ 

$$g_{M} = \frac{1}{|G(jw_{\theta})|}$$

oπου ω<sub>θ</sub> τ.ω. ατη { G(j ω<sub>θ</sub>) } = -180° Ins. Im { 6(j'w0) } = 0

ero enplis rous l'injor signa cos pe tor apaghatiko isjore

0 = 180° + arg { G(jwg) }, onow wg z.w. | G(jwg) | = 1

= n zwvia perati rou nyietova - Re KON TOU ONHEIOU OHOU O KUEZOS HE rivepo (0,0) kas acute 1 zipva to Siegpappa,

Inscripçõe S.X.: a isia pe G(e<sup>IWT</sup>) arci ons G(jw).

$$F(s) + G(s)$$

$$= G(s)$$

όμως Go (jw) = Ro(w) + j Xo(w)

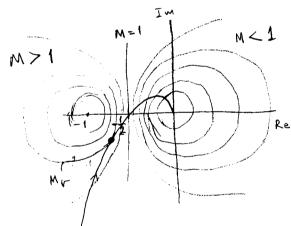
M-riesos: [Emperpiros zonos anpeim onou | Gracim) = M:

$$\left| 6_{K_{o}}(j\omega) \right|^{2} = \left| \frac{R_{o}(\omega) + j \times_{o}(\omega)}{1 + R_{o}(\omega) + j \times_{o}(\omega)} \right|^{2} = \frac{R_{o}^{2} + \chi_{o}^{2}}{(1 + R_{o})^{2} + \chi_{o}^{2}} = M^{2} \iff R_{o}^{2} + \chi_{o}^{2} = M^{2}(1 + R_{o}^{2} + 2 R_{o}) + M^{2} \times_{o}^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R_o^2(M^2-1) + X_o^2(M^2-1) + 2M^2R_o + M^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow R_o^2 + 2\frac{M^2}{M^2-1}R_o + X_o^2 + \frac{M^2}{M^2-1} = 0$$

$$(R_0 + \frac{M^2}{M^2 - 1})^2 + X_0^2 = \frac{M^4}{(M^2 - 1)^2} - \frac{M^2}{M^2 - 1} = \frac{M^2}{M^2 - 1} \left( \frac{M^2}{M^2 - 1} - 1 \right) = \frac{M^2}{M^2 - 1} \left( \frac{M^2 - M^2 + 1}{M^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{M^2}{(M^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$\delta n_{>} = \delta n$$
  $\kappa i \kappa_{>} = 0$   $\kappa i \kappa_{>} =$ 



N>0 | 190° | 2e

 $N - \text{kik} > 0 > : \Gamma \text{Ewpt: picos to nos emption cincu} \qquad \frac{\text{Im} \left\{ G_{K, N}(j\omega) \right\}}{\text{Re} \left\{ G_{K, N}(j\omega) \right\}} = N :$   $G_{V, N}(j\omega) = \frac{R_{o}(\omega) + j X_{o}(\omega)}{1 + R_{o}(\omega) + j X_{o}(\omega)} = \frac{\left(R_{o} + j X_{o}\right) \left(1 + R_{o} - j X_{o}\right)}{\left(1 + R_{o}\right)^{2} + X_{o}^{2}} = \frac{R_{o}(1 + R_{o}) + X_{o}^{2} + j X_{o}(1 + N_{o} - N_{o})}{\left(1 + R_{o}\right)^{2} + X_{o}^{2}} = \frac{R_{o}^{2} + R_{o} + X_{o}^{2} + j X_{o}}{\left(1 + R_{o}\right)^{2} + X_{o}^{2}} = \frac{R_{o}^{2} + R_{o} + X_{o}^{2} + j X_{o}}{\left(1 + R_{o}\right)^{2} + X_{o}^{2}} = N \iff R_{o}^{2} + R_{o} + X_{o}^{2} - \frac{X_{o}}{N} = 0 \iff \left(R_{o} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \left(X_{o} - \frac{1}{2N}\right)^{2} - \frac{1}{4N^{2}} = 0$   $\iff \left(R_{o} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(X_{o} - \frac{1}{2N}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{N^{2}}\right)$   $\text{Sing adia king of minimation of the proof of$ 

Μέγιστο πράτος δε συντωνισμό  $M_{\Gamma} = το M του Μ-κύκρου που εφαπτεταί στο πορικό <math>διάρραμμα της <math>G_{o}(s)$