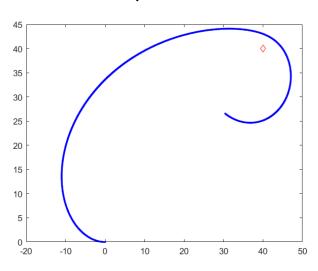
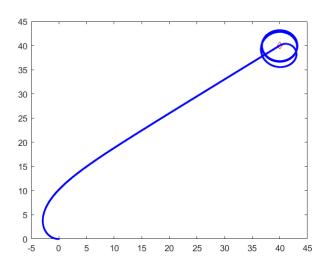
1. Plots below:



K-P = 2



2.
$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \times + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 4$$

$$\dot{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\dot{x} (0) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \dot{u} (t) = 3.1(t)$$

$$y(s) = ((SI-A)^{-1} \times (0) + ((SI-A)^{-1} B \mathcal{Q}(5))$$

$$SI-A = \begin{cases} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{cases} - \begin{cases} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} s-3 & 2 \\ -4 & s+3 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \frac{s+3}{s^2-1} & \frac{-2}{s^2-1} \\ \frac{4}{s^2-1} & \frac{s-3}{s^2-1} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \left[\frac{s+7}{s^2-1} \quad \frac{s-5}{s^2-1}\right] \left[\frac{3}{3}\right] + \left[\frac{s+7}{s^2-1} \quad \frac{s-5}{s^2-1}\right] \left[\frac{1}{3}\right] \frac{3}{s}$$

$$= \left[\frac{6s+6}{s^2-1}\right] + \left[\frac{2s+2}{s^2-1}\right] \frac{3}{s}$$

$$= \left[\frac{6s+6}{s^2-1}\right] + \left[\frac{6s+6}{s(s^2-1)}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{6}{s-1}\right] + \left[\frac{6}{s(s-1)}\right]$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-1}^{1} \left\{ \frac{6}{s-1} \right\} = \int_{-1}^$$

$$\frac{6}{s(s-1)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{(s-1)}$$

$$6 = A(s-1) + Bs$$

$$s = 1 \rightarrow 6 = B$$

$$s = 0 \rightarrow 6 = -A$$

$$A = -b$$

$$= \frac{-b}{s} + \frac{6}{s-1}$$

$$L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-b}{s} + \frac{b}{s-1} \right\} = -b(t) + be^{t}$$