

Teoria dei Sistemi e Controllo Ottimo e Adattativo (C. I.)  
Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

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Lez. 3: Soluzioni di sistemi lineari

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A.A. 2020-2021

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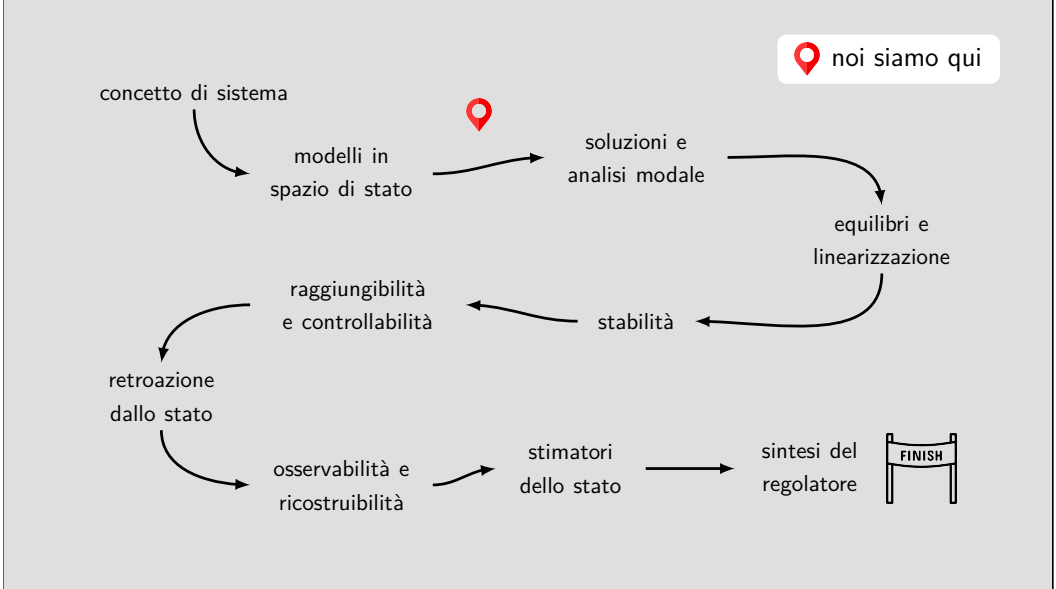
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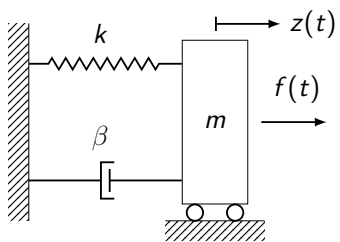
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## In questa lezione

- ▷ Esempi di sistemi a tempo continuo e discreto
- ▷ Soluzioni di un sistema autonomo
- ▷ Esponenziale di matrice
- ▷ Calcolo dell'esponenziale di matrice: metodo diretto

## Massa-molla-smorzatore



Rappresentazione esterna

$$m\ddot{z} + \beta\dot{z} + kz - f = 0$$

$$\text{F.d.T. } G(s) = \frac{1}{ms^2 + \beta s + k}$$

$$f(t) = \text{input}, z(t) = \text{output}$$

Rappresentazione (esterna ed) interna?

Rappresentazione interna (di stato)

$$x_1 = z, x_2 = \dot{x}, u = f, y = x_1 = z$$

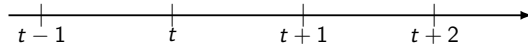
$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{\beta}{m} \end{bmatrix}, G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, J = 0$$

## Estinzione debito



pagamento rata/aggiornamento debito



$y(t)$  = debito al tempo  $t$  = output  
 $u(t)$  = rata al tempo  $t$  = input  
 $l$  = tasso di interesse (decimale)

Rappresentazione esterna

$$y(t+1) - (1+l)y(t) + u(t+1) = 0$$

$$\text{F.d.T. } G(z) = -\frac{z}{z - (1+l)}$$

Rappresentazione interna (di stato)

$$x_1(t) = x(t) = y(t) + u(t)$$

$$F = 1 + l, G = -1 - l$$

$$H = 1, J = -1$$

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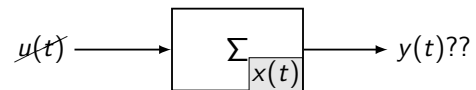
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## Soluzioni di un sistema LTI autonomo



$\Sigma$  lineare, tempo invariante e autonomo  $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n, y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^p, u(t) \equiv 0$

Tempo continuo:

$$\dot{x}(t) = Fx(t) \quad x(0) = x_0$$
$$y(t) = Hx(t)$$

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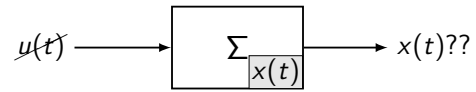
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## Soluzioni di un sistema LTI autonomo: caso scalare



Caso scalare  $x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\dot{x}(t) = fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = e^{ft} x_0 = \left( 1 + ft + \frac{f^2 t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{f^k t^k}{k!} + \dots \right) x_0$$

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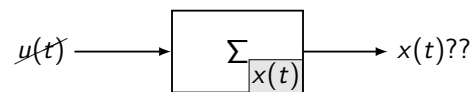
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## Soluzioni di un sistema LTI autonomo: caso vettoriale



Caso vettoriale  $x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\dot{x}(t) = Fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = e^{Ft} x_0 \triangleq \left( I + Ft + \frac{F^2 t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{F^k t^k}{k!} + \dots \right) x_0$$

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## Esponenziale di matrice e sue proprietà

**Definizione:** L'esponenziale di una matrice  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  è definito come

$$e^A \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{A^k}{k!}.$$

**NB:**  $e^A$  è sempre ben definito perché la serie  $\sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{A^k}{k!}$  converge sempre!

**(Alcune) proprietà:**

- 1  $e^0 = I$
- 2  $(e^A)^T = e^{(A^T)}$
- 3  $AB = BA \implies e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$
- 4  $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  invertibile:  $e^{TAT^{-1}} = T e^A T^{-1}$

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## Come calcolare $e^{Ft}$ , $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ?

Usiamo la definizione:  $e^{Ft} \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{F^k t^k}{k!}$

**Esempio 1:**  $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(Ft)^n = \underbrace{F \cdot F \cdots F}_{n \text{ volte}} t^n = \begin{bmatrix} t^n & 0 \\ 0 & (2t)^n \end{bmatrix} \implies e^{Ft} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Come calcolare $e^{Ft}$ , $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ?

Usiamo la definizione:  $e^{Ft} \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{F^k t^k}{k!}$

caso più in generale:  $F$  diagonale

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & f_2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & f_n \end{bmatrix} \implies e^{Ft} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{f_1 t} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{f_2 t} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & e^{f_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Come calcolare $e^{Ft}$ , $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ?

Usiamo la definizione:  $e^{Ft} \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{F^k t^k}{k!}$

**Esempio 2:**  $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I + N$ ,  $N \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(i)  $N^0 = I$ ,  $N^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$   
(ii)  $e^{I+N} = e^I e^N$

$$\implies e^{Ft} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Come calcolare $e^{Ft}$ , $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ?

Usiamo la definizione: 
$$e^{Ft} \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{F^k t^k}{k!}$$

**Esempio 3:**  $F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I + N$ ,  $N \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(i)  $N^0 = I$ ,  $N^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $N^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ , ...  
(ii)  $e^{I+N} = e^I e^N$

$$\implies e^{Ft} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & te^t & \frac{t^2}{2!}e^t \\ 0 & e^t & te^t \\ 0 & 0 & e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

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## Come calcolare $e^{Ft}$ , $F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ?

Usiamo la definizione: 
$$e^{Ft} \triangleq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{F^k t^k}{k!}$$

caso più in generale:  $F$  "quasi"-diagonale

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & f & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & f & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & f \end{bmatrix} \implies e^{Ft} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{ft} & te^{ft} & \dots & \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^{ft} \\ 0 & e^{ft} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & te^{ft} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & e^{ft} \end{bmatrix}$$

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