

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


Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

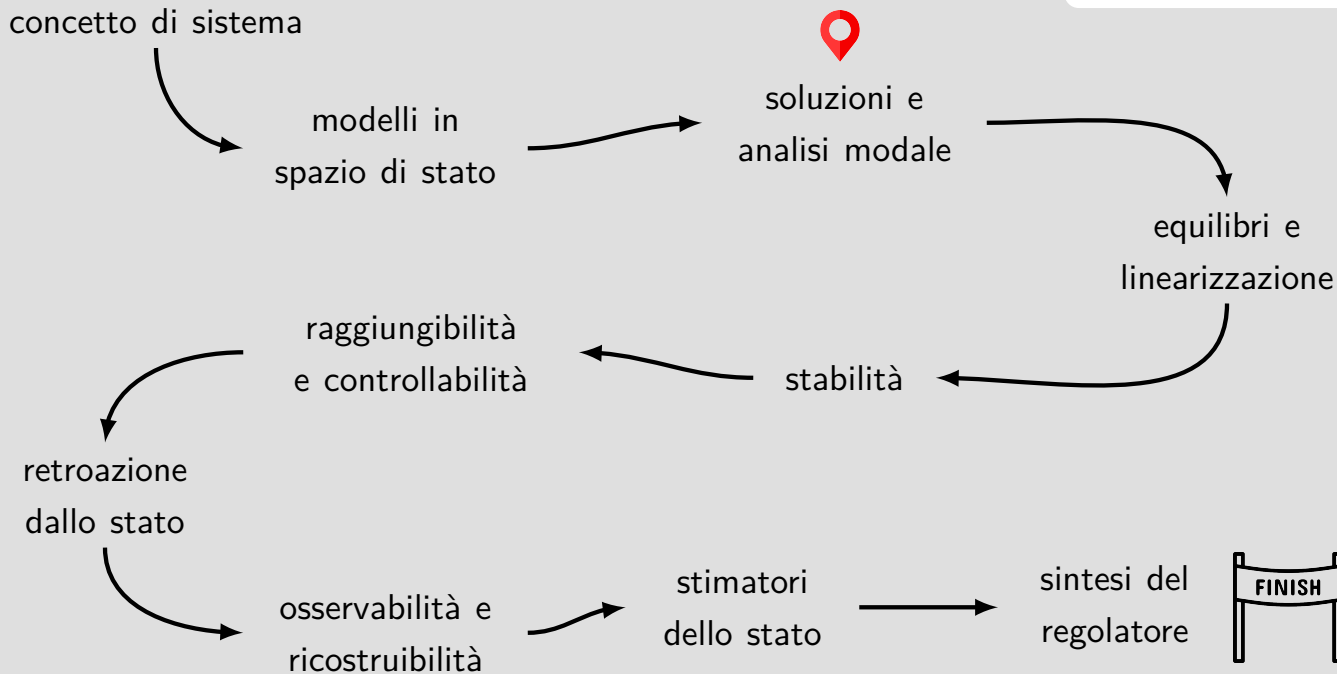
Docente: Giacomo Baggio

Lez. 7: Modi di un sistema lineare, risposta libera e forzata
(tempo discreto)

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A.A. 2020-2021

 noi siamo qui



Nella scorsa lezione

$$e^{\lambda_i t}, t e^{\lambda_i t}, \dots, t^{\pi_{ij}-1} e^{\lambda_i t}$$

modi distinti relativi λ_i :
 $\max_j \pi_{ij}$

▷ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

▷ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

$\text{Re}[\lambda_i] < 0 \quad \forall i$ convergenti

$\text{Re}[\lambda_i] \leq 0$ limitato

$\text{Re}[\lambda_i] = 0 \quad \forall i = g_i$

▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo

$\exists i \text{ Re}[\lambda_i] > 0$ divergenti

$\text{Re}[\lambda_i] = 0 \quad \forall i > g_i$

▷ Equivalenza algebrica e matrice di trasferimento

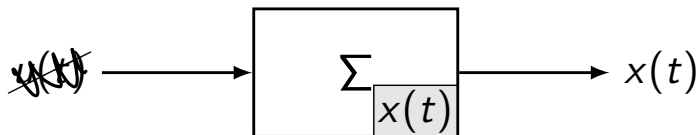
$$\mathcal{L}[e^{Ft}] = (sI - F)^{-1}$$

In questa lezione

- ▷ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto
- ▷ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto
- ▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

$$\begin{aligned}x(1) &= F x_0 \\x(2) &= F x(1) = F^2 x_0 \\x(3) &= F x(2) = F^3 x_0 \\&\vdots \\x(t) &= F^t x_0\end{aligned}$$

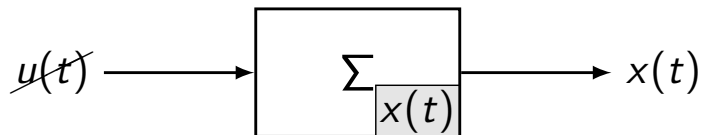


Caso vettoriale $\underline{x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n}$

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = ??$$

Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?



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

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$x(t) = F^t x_0$$

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$F_J = T^{-1}FT$$

$$1. F = TF_JT^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^tT^{-1}$$

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$1. F = TF_J T^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^t T^{-1}$$

$$2. F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k} \end{array} \right] \implies F_J^t = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k}^t \end{array} \right]$$

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

1. $F = TF_J T^{-1} \implies F^t = TF_J^t T^{-1}$

2. $F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k} \end{array} \right] \implies F_J^t = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k}^t \end{array} \right]$

3. $J_{\lambda_i} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_i,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,g_i} \end{array} \right] \implies J_{\lambda_i}^t = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_i,1}^t & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_i,2}^t & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_i,g_i}^t \end{array} \right]$

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$\mathbf{4(i).} \quad J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \xrightarrow{\lambda_i \neq 0} J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = (\lambda_i I + N)^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

note

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$\mathbf{4(i).} \quad J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \xrightarrow{\lambda_i \neq 0} J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = (\lambda_i I + N)^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\binom{t}{k} = \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} \quad \binom{t}{1} = \frac{t!}{1!(t-1)!} = t$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = \begin{bmatrix} \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} & \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2} & \cdots & \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1} \\ 0 & \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t \end{bmatrix}$$

note

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$\mathbf{4(ii).} \quad J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \xRightarrow{\lambda_i = 0} \underline{J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = N^t}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

$$4(ii). J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \xrightarrow{\lambda_i = 0} J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = N^t, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t=0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

impulso discreto
o di Kronecker

$$\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = \begin{bmatrix} \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \delta(t-2) & \cdots & \delta(t-r_{ij}+1) \\ 0 & \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-2) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-1) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

Modi elementari

$$\binom{t}{0}\lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1}\lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2}\lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1}\lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1}$$
$$\delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1)$$

= Modi elementari del sistema

Modi elementari

$$\binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1} = \text{Modi elementari del sistema}$$
$$\delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1)$$

$$\binom{t}{k} = \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} = \alpha_k t^k + \dots + \alpha_1 t$$

1. $\lambda_i \neq 0$: $\binom{t}{k} \lambda_i^{t-k} \sim t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)}$ ($\ln(\cdot)$ = logaritmo naturale complesso)

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{L} \\ \text{L} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (e^{\ln \lambda_i})^t = e^{t \ln \lambda_i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ \ln \lambda_i &= \ln |\lambda_i| + i \arg(\lambda_i) \\ \lambda_i &= \sigma_i + i \omega_i = \rho_i e^{i \theta_i} \end{aligned}$$

Modi elementari

$$\binom{t}{0}\lambda_i^t, \binom{t}{1}\lambda_i^{t-1}, \binom{t}{2}\lambda_i^{t-2}, \dots, \binom{t}{r_{ij}-1}\lambda_i^{t-r_{ij}+1} \\ \delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1) \quad = \text{Modi elementari del sistema}$$

1. $\lambda_i \neq 0$: $\binom{t}{k}\lambda_i^{t-k} \sim t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)}$ ($\ln(\cdot)$ = logaritmo naturale complesso)
2. $\lambda_i = 0$: modi elementari si annullano dopo un numero finito di passi !

Non esiste una controparte modale a tempo continuo !!

Evoluzione libera

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + \cancel{Gu(t)}, \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + \cancel{Ju(t)}$$

$$y(t) = y_e(t) = HF^t x_0 = \sum_{i,j} t^j \lambda_i^t v_{ij} + \sum_j \delta(t-j) w_j$$

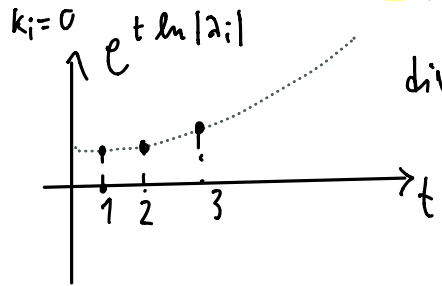
= combinazione lineare dei modi elementari

In questa lezione

- ▷ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto
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Carattere dei modi elementari

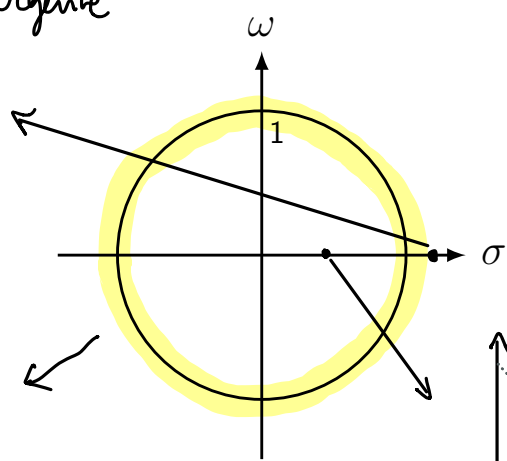
$$\lambda_i = \sigma_i + i\omega_i \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda_i \neq 0 : \binom{t}{k_i} \lambda_i^{t-k_i} \sim t^{k_i} \lambda_i^t = t^{k_i} e^{t(\ln \lambda_i)} = t^{k_i} e^{t(\ln |\lambda_i| + i \arg(\lambda_i))}$$



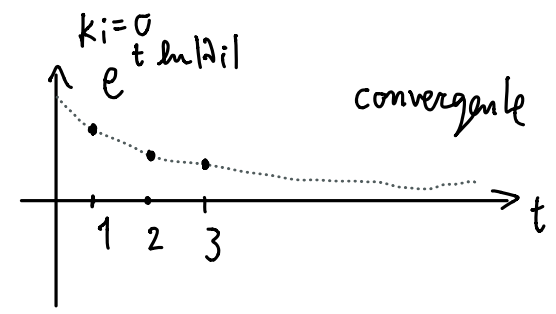
divergente

$$\ln |\lambda_i| < 0$$

$$|\lambda_i| < 1$$



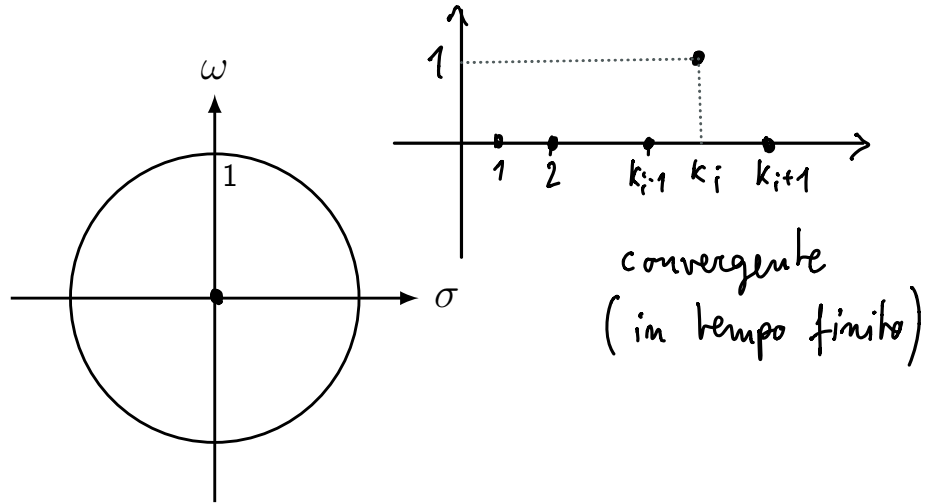
- 1) $k_i=0$
 $v_i = q_i$: limitato
- 2) $k_i > 0$
 $v_i > q_i$: divergente



convergente

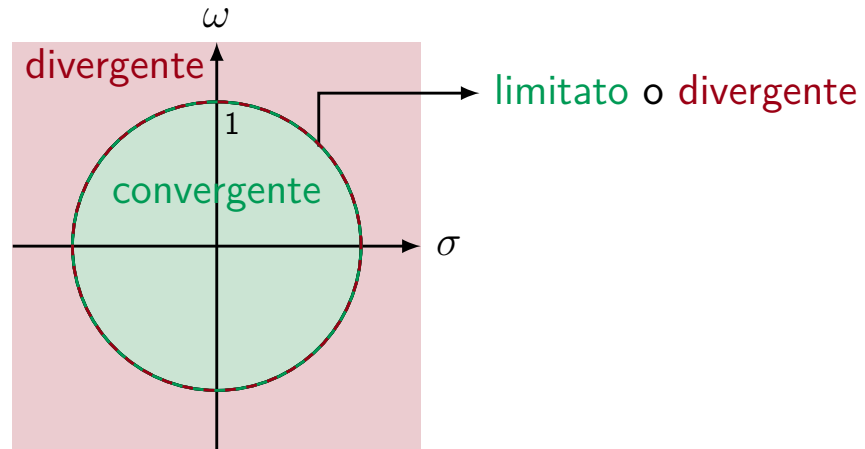
Carattere dei modi elementari

$$\lambda_i = 0: \delta(t - k_i)$$



Carattere dei modi elementari

modo associato a $\lambda_i = \sigma_i + i\omega_i$



Comportamento asintotico

$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ con autovalori $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$

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$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ con autovalori $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$

$$|\lambda_i| < 1, \forall i$$

$$\iff F^t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0 \implies y(t) = HF^t x_0 \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$F^t = 0$ per t finito se $\lambda_i = 0$!!

Comportamento asintotico

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$F^t = 0$ per t finito se $\lambda_i = 0$!!

$$|\lambda_i| \leq 1, \forall i \text{ e}$$
$$\nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1$$

$$\iff F^t \text{ limitata} \implies y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

Comportamento asintotico

$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ con autovalori $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$

$$|\lambda_i| < 1, \forall i$$

$$\iff F^t \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0 \implies y(t) = HF^t x_0 \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$F^t = 0$ per t finito se $\lambda_i = 0$!!

$$|\lambda_i| \leq 1, \forall i \text{ e}$$
$$\nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1$$

$$\iff F^t \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

$$\exists \lambda_i \text{ tale che } |\lambda_i| > 1$$
$$\text{o } |\lambda_i| = 1 \text{ e } \nu_i > g_i$$

$$\iff F^t \text{ non limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 ?$$

divergente *dipende*

t, x_0

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Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_\ell(t) + x_f(t), \quad x_\ell(t) = F^t x_0, \quad x_f(t) ??$$

$$y(t) = y_\ell(t) + y_f(t), \quad y_\ell(t) = HF^t x_0, \quad y_f(t) ??$$

Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=x_f(t)}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=y_f(t)} + Ju(t)$$

$$w(t) = \text{risposta impulsiva} = \begin{cases} J, & t = 0 \\ HF^t G, & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Evoluzione forzata

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=x_f(t)} = \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{=x_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\mathcal{R}_t u_t}_{=x_f(t)} \quad u_t \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-k-1} Gu(k)}_{=y_f(t)} + Ju(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x_0}_{=y_\ell(t)} + \underbrace{H\mathcal{R}_t u_t + Ju(t)}_{=y_f(t)}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_t \triangleq \left[G \mid FG \mid F^2G \mid \dots \mid F^{t-1}G \right] = \text{matrice di raggiungibilit\`a in } t \text{ passi}$$

Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

$$zX(z) - z x_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

$$Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z)$$

$$V(z) \triangleq \mathcal{Z}[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$$

Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

$$zX(z) - \mathbf{z}x_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

$$Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z)$$

$$V(z) \triangleq \mathcal{Z}[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$$

$$X(z) = \underbrace{\mathbf{z}(zI - F)^{-1}x_0}_{=X_\ell(z)} + \underbrace{(zI - F)^{-1}G}_{=X_f(z)}U(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \underbrace{H\mathbf{z}(zI - F)^{-1}x_0}_{=Y_\ell(z)} + \underbrace{[H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J]U(z)}_{=Y_f(z)}$$

note

Equivalenze dominio temporale/Zeta

1. $W(z) = \mathcal{Z}[w(t)] = H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J =$ matrice di trasferimento

2. $\mathcal{Z}[F^t] = z(zI - F)^{-1} =$ metodo alternativo per calcolare F^t !!

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ = base di Jordan

$$(F, G, H, J) \xrightarrow{z=T^{-1}x} (F_J = T^{-1}FT, G_J = T^{-1}G, H_J = HT, J_J = J)$$

$$W(z) = W_J(z) = H_J(zI - F_J)^{-1}G_J + J_J$$

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$$F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k, g_k} \end{array} \right], \quad G_J = \left[\begin{array}{c} G_{\lambda_1,1} \\ \hline G_{\lambda_1,2} \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline G_{\lambda_k, g_k} \end{array} \right], \quad H_J = \left[H_{\lambda_1,1} \mid H_{\lambda_1,2} \mid \cdots \mid H_{\lambda_k, g_k} \right]$$

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$$F_J = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} J_{\lambda_1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & J_{\lambda_1,2} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \cdots & 0 & J_{\lambda_k, g_k} \end{array} \right], \quad G_J = \left[\begin{array}{c} G_{\lambda_1,1} \\ \hline G_{\lambda_1,2} \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline G_{\lambda_k, g_k} \end{array} \right], \quad H_J = \left[H_{\lambda_1,1} \mid H_{\lambda_1,2} \mid \cdots \mid H_{\lambda_k, g_k} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(z) &= H_{\lambda_1,1}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,1})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,1} + H_{\lambda_1,2}(zI - J_{\lambda_1,2})^{-1}G_{\lambda_1,2} + \cdots + H_{\lambda_k, g_k}(zI - J_{\lambda_k, g_k})^{-1}G_{\lambda_k, g_k} + J \\ &= W_{\lambda_1,1}(z) + W_{\lambda_1,2}(z) + \cdots + W_{\lambda_k, g_k}(z) + J \end{aligned}$$

Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

$$\text{miniblocco } J_{\lambda_i,j} \in \mathbb{R}^{r_{ij} \times r_{ij}} \implies W_{\lambda_i,j}(z) = \frac{A_1}{z - \lambda_i} + \frac{A_2}{(z - \lambda_i)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{r_{ij}}}{(z - \lambda_i)^{r_{ij}}}$$

$$y_f(t) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \left[\sum_{i,j} W_{\lambda_i,j}(z) U(z) + JU(z) \right]$$

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🌐 [baggiogi.github.io](https://github.com/baggiogi)

Calcolo di F^t tramite Jordan

4(i). $J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i \times n_i}$, $\lambda_i \neq 0$
 $\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_i, j} = (\lambda_i I + N)^t$, $N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$J_{\lambda_i, j} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_i I + \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}}^N$$

Proposizione: $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $AB = BA$, allora

$$(A+B)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} A^{t-k} B^k$$

$$J_{\lambda_i, j}^t = (\lambda_i I + N)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (\lambda_i I)^{t-k} N^k \quad (t > n_{ij}-1)$$

$\lambda_i I, N$ commutano

$$= \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t N^0 + \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} N + \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2} N^2 + \dots + \binom{t}{n_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-n_{ij}+1} N^{n_{ij}-1}$$

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

$$\downarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 0 & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dots$$

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

$$x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t), \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t)$$

$$x(t) = x_f(t) + x_r(t), \quad x_0(t) = F^t x_0, \quad x_r(t) ??$$

$$y(t) = y_f(t) + y_r(t), \quad y_0(t) = HF^t x_0, \quad y_r(t) ??$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t) \\ y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t) \end{cases}$$

$$x(1) = Fx(0) + Gu(0)$$

$$x(2) = Fx(1) + Gu(1) = F(Fx(0) + Gu(0)) + Gu(1) = F^2x(0) + FG_u(0) + Gu(1)$$

$$x(3) = Fx(2) + Gu(2) = F(F^2x(0) + FG_u(0) + Gu(1)) + Gu(2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= F^3x(0) + F^2Gu(0) + FG_u(1) + Gu(2)$$

$$x(t) = F^t x(0) + F^{t-1} Gu(0) + F^{t-2} Gu(1) + \dots + Gu(t-1)$$

$$= \underbrace{F^t x(0)}_{x_r(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-1-k} Gu(k)}_{x_f(t)} =$$

$$= F^t x(0) + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} G & FG & F^2G & \dots & F^{t-1}G \end{bmatrix}}_{R_t} \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

R_t
matrice di raggiungibilità in t passi

$$y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t) = \underbrace{HF^t x(0)}_{y_r(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} HF^{t-1-k} Gu(k)}_{y_f(t)} + Ju(t)$$

$$w(t) = \begin{cases} HF^t G & t \geq 1 \\ J & t = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{risposta impulsiva}$$

$$y_f(t) = [w * u](t)$$

↑
convoluzione
discreta

$$zX(z) - z x_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

$$Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z)$$

$$V(z) \triangleq Z[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t) \\ y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t) \end{cases}$$

Trasformata Zeta:

$$V(z) = Z[v(t)] = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} v(t)z^{-t}$$

$$Z[v(t+1)] = zV(z) - z v(0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x(t+1) = Fx(t) + Gu(t) \\ y(t) = Hx(t) + Ju(t) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{Z} \begin{cases} zX(z) - zx(0) = FX(z) + GU(z) \\ Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z) \end{cases}$$

$$(x(0)=0) \\ \uparrow$$

$$\begin{cases} X(z) = z(zI - F)^{-1}x(0) + (zI - F)^{-1}GU(z) \\ Y(z) = zH(zI - F)^{-1}x(0) + [H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J]U(z) \end{cases}$$

$$1) W(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = H(zI - F)^{-1}G + J \quad \text{Matrice di trasferimento}$$

$$2) Z[x_2(t)] = Z[F^t x(0)] = Z[F^t] x(0) = z(zI - F)^{-1} x(0)$$

$$z(zI - F)^{-1} = Z[F^t]$$