

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

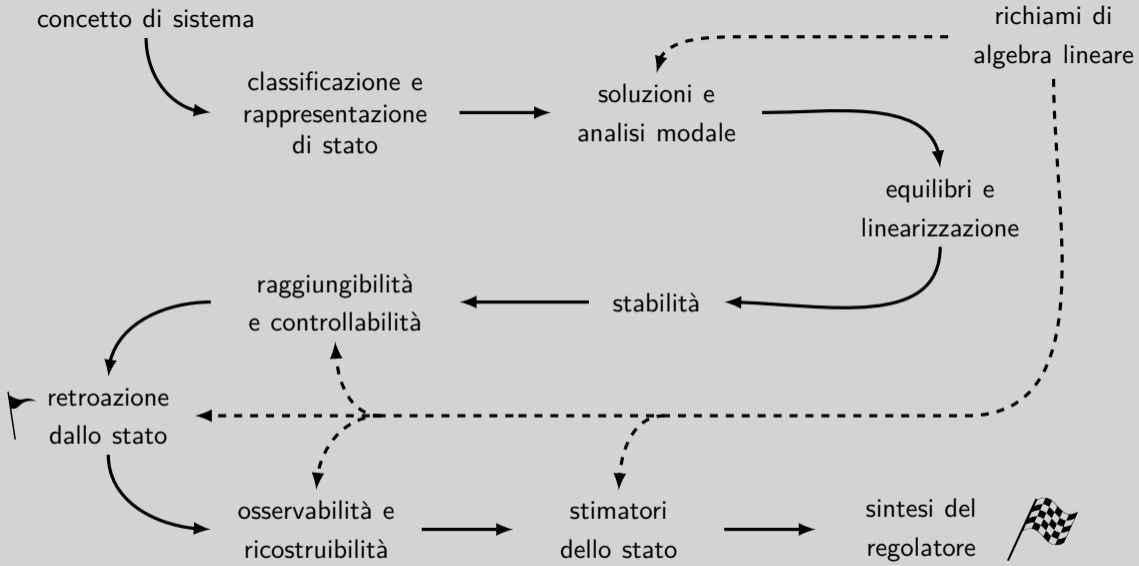
Teoria dei Sistemi (Mod. A)

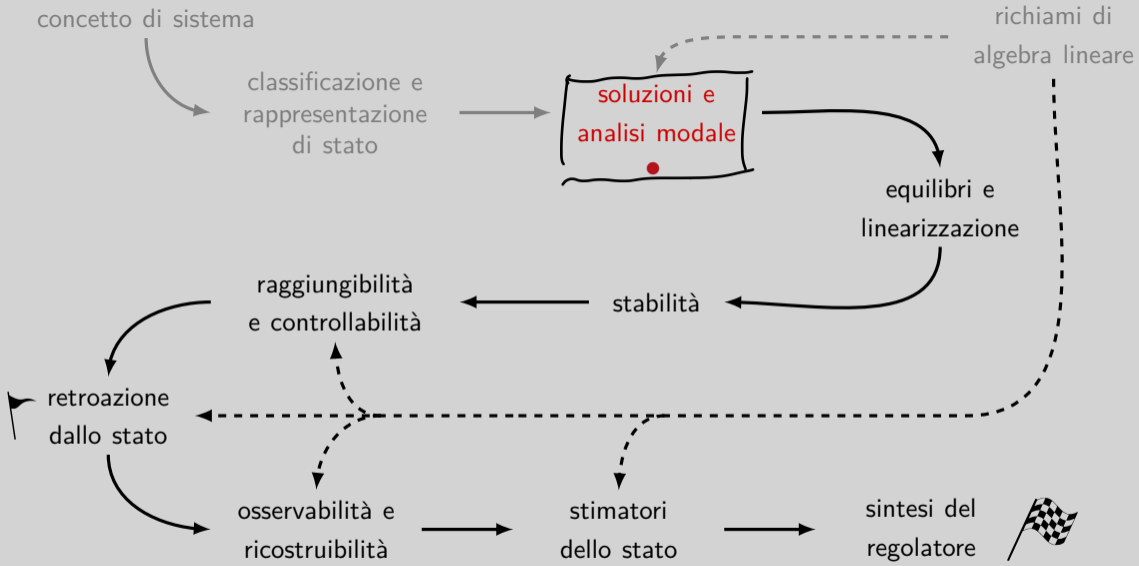
Docente: Giacomo Baggio

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

Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Meccatronica

A.A. 2019-2020





● noi siamo qui

## Nella scorsa lezione

- ▷ Modi elementari e evoluzione libera di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo
  - ▷ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo
    - ▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo continuo
      - ▷ Matrice di trasferimento e equivalenza algebrica
        - ▷ Addendum: calcolo di  $e^{Ft}$  tramite Laplace

## 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**

[ ▷ Quiz time ! ]

# In questa lezione

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

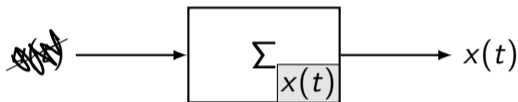
▷ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▷ Quiz time !

# Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?

extra



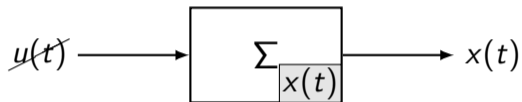
Caso vettoriale  $x(t) = y(t) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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

$$x(t) = ??$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(1) &= Fx_0 \\ x(2) &= Fx(1) = F^2x_0 \\ x(3) &= Fx(2) = F^3x_0 \\ &\vdots \\ x(t) &= F^t x_0 \end{aligned}$$

# Soluzioni di un sistema lineare autonomo?



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

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

$$\boxed{x(t) = F^t x_0}$$



## Usiamo Jordan!

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

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

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

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

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

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

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

extra

quasi- diagonale

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

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

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

extra

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

# Usiamo Jordan!

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

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

delta di Kronecker  
o discreto

$$\Rightarrow J_{\lambda_{i,j}}^t =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \delta(t-2) & \cdots & \delta(t-r_{ij}+1) \\ 0 & \delta(t) & \delta(t-1) & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-2) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \delta(t-1) \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Modi elementari

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

$$\mapsto \delta(t), \delta(t-1), \delta(t-2), \dots, \delta(t-r_{ij}+1)$$

= Modi elementari del sistema



# Modi elementari

$a \in \mathbb{C}$



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

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

= Modi elementari del sistema

$$\binom{t}{k} = \frac{t!}{k!(t-k)!} = \frac{t(t-1)\dots(t-(k+1)\cancel{(t-k)!}}{k!(t-k)\cancel{!}} = \alpha_k t^k + \dots + \alpha_1 t$$

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

$$\lambda_i > 0 \quad t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k (e^{\ln \lambda_i})^t = t^k e^{t \ln \lambda_i}$$

$$\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad t^k \lambda_i^t = t^k e^{t \ln \lambda_i} \quad \ln \lambda_i \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \ln |\lambda_i| + i \arg(\lambda_i)$$

$$\lambda_i < 0 \quad \arg(\lambda_i) = \pi$$

## 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

▷ Analisi modale di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▷ Evoluzione forzata di un sistema lineare a tempo discreto

▷ Quiz time !

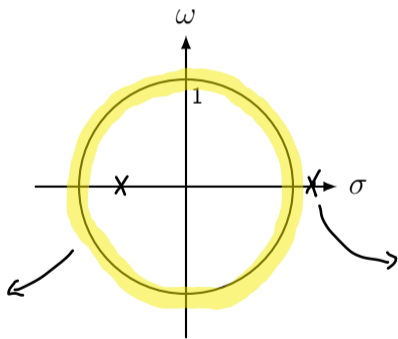
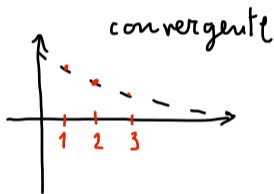
# Carattere dei modi elementari

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

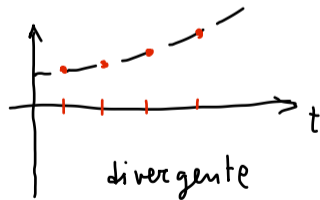
$$t^k e^{(\sigma + i\omega)t}$$

$$\ln |\lambda_i| > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_i| > 1$$

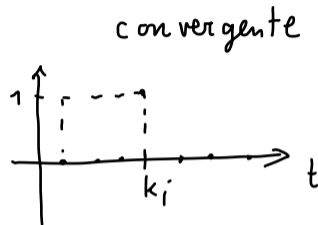
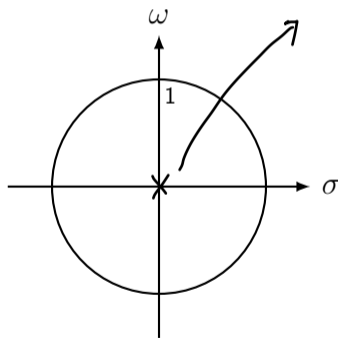


limitato  
 $k_i = 0$   
 divergente  
 $k_i \geq 1$



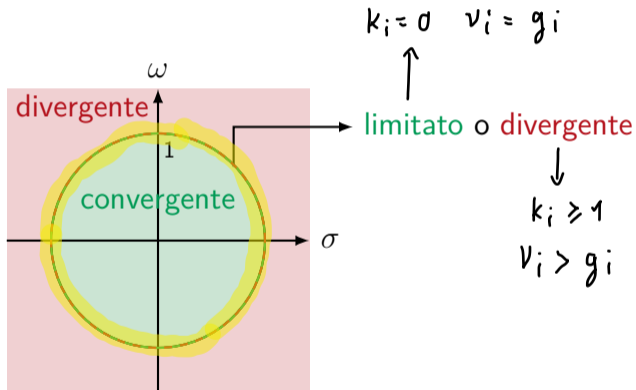
# Carattere dei modi elementari

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



# 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  $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^k$



# Comportamento asintotico

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

$\forall H, x_0$

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

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

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

# Comportamento asintotico

$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  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  $\lambda_i = 0$  !

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

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

$\forall H, x_0$

# 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  $\lambda_i = 0$  !

$$|\lambda_i| \leq 1, \forall i \text{ e } \nu_i = g_i \text{ se } |\lambda_i| = 1 \iff F^t \text{ limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 \text{ limitata}$$

$$\exists \lambda_i \text{ tale che } |\lambda_i| > 1 \text{ o } |\lambda_i| = 1 \text{ e } \nu_i > g_i \iff F^t \text{ non limitata} \Rightarrow y(t) = HF^t x_0 ?$$

↓ ↓

## 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
- ▷ Quiz time !

# Evoluzione forzata

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

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

sovrapposizione degli effetti



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

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

## 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

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

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

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

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

# Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

extra

$$zX(z) - zx_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

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

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



# Evoluzione forzata (con trasformata Zeta)

extra

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

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

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

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

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

# 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

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

## Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

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

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

# Struttura della matrice di trasferimento

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

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

# 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

▷ Quiz time !

`www.kahoot.it`



# 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. 2019-2020

✉ [baggio@dei.unipd.it](mailto:baggio@dei.unipd.it)

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

## Usiamo Jordan!

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

$$J_{\lambda_i} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_i I + N$$

$$J_{\lambda_i}^t \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fatto:  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Se  $A$  e  $B$  commutano ( $AB = BA$ )

$$(A + B)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} A^{t-k} B^k \quad (\text{binomio di Newton})$$

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

$\lambda_i I, N$  commutano

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{\lambda_{i,j}}^t &= (\lambda_i I + N)^t = \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (\lambda_i I)^{t-k} N^k \\
&= \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t I + \left[ \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} N + \binom{t}{2} \lambda_i^{t-2} N^2 + \dots \right] \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} & \dots & * \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \binom{t}{1} \lambda_i^{t-1} & \\ & & & \binom{t}{0} \lambda_i^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left( \binom{t}{\pi_{ij}-1} \lambda_i^{t-(\pi_{ij}-1)} \right) \\ t \geq \pi_{ij}-1 \end{matrix}
\end{aligned}$$

## Usiamo Jordan!

$$4. J_{\lambda_{i,j}} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_i \times n_i} \quad \lambda_i = 0 \Rightarrow J_{\lambda_{i,j}} = N^i, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_{\lambda_{i,j}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = N$$

$$J_{\lambda_{i,j}}^t = N^t$$

$$N^0 = I \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^{n_{i,j}-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \sigma \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^k \quad k \geq n_{i,j} \quad J_{\lambda_{i,j}}^k = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x(t), y(t) ?$$

Per induzione:

$$x(1) = Fx_0 + Gu(0)$$

$$x(2) = Fx(1) + Gu(1) = F^2 x_0 + FG u(0) + Gu(1)$$

$$x(3) = Fx(2) + Gu(2) = F^3 x_0 + F^2 G u(0) + FG u(1) + Gu(2)$$

⋮

$$x(t) = \underbrace{F^t x_0}_{x_i(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} F^{t-1-k} G u(k)}_{x_f(t)} = F^t x_0 + R_t u_t$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{H F^t x_0}_{y_x(t)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} H F^{t-1-k} G u(k) + J u(t)}_{y_f(t)}$$

"  
[w \* u](t)

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

$$u_t = \begin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \\ u(t-2) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_t = [G | F G | \dots | F^{t-1} G] = \text{matrice di raggiungibilit\`a in } t \text{ passi}$

$$zX(z) - zX_0 = FX(z) + GU(z)$$

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

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

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

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

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

Fall 0:  $\mathcal{Z}[v(t+1)] = zV(z) - \underbrace{z}_{}v(0)$

$$\begin{cases} zX(z) - zX_0 = FX(z) + GU(z) \\ Y(z) = HX(z) + JU(z) \end{cases}$$

$X_0(z)$

$X_F(z)$

$$X(z) = z(zI - F)^{-1}X_0 + (zI - F)^{-1}GU(z)$$

$$Y(z) = H z(zI - F)^{-1}X_0 + H(zI - F)^{-1}GU(z) + JU(z)$$

$Y_x(z)$  $Y_f(z)$ 

back

$$1. Y_f(z) = W(z) U(z)$$

$$W(z) = H (zI - F)^{-1} G + J$$

$$= \mathcal{Z} [w(t)] = \text{matrice di transf.}$$

$$2. X_x(z) = \mathcal{Z} [F^t x_c] = z (zI - F)^{-1} x_c$$

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