

1.I

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \quad D = [0 \ 0]$$

1.II

$$y(k) = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \Rightarrow Y(z) = 100 \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$Y(z) = C(zI - A)^{-1}z \cdot X(0) + [C(zI - A)^{-1}B + D]V(z)$$

$$= [1 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & z & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & z \end{bmatrix}^{-1} z \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$+ [1 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & z & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & z \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot V(z) =$$

$$= 100 \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot V(z) = 100 \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V(z) = (z-1) \cdot 100 z \left\{ \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \right\} = \frac{100z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(k) = 50 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

1.III

$$R_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

o sistema é
completamente
restringido em
2 passos

$$x(2) - A^2 x(0) = R_2 \begin{bmatrix} m(1) \\ v(1) \\ m(0) \\ v(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix} - A^2 \begin{pmatrix} 200 \\ 30 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m(1) \\ v(1) \\ m(0) \\ v(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -220 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v(1) - v(0) \\ m(0) \\ m(1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m(0) = 50 \\ m(1) = 50 \\ v(1) + v(0) = 220 \end{cases}$$

1. IV

$$Q_T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Inoltre } x(T) - A^T x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -220 \\ 50 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall T \geq 2$$

Si ha quindi

$$\begin{cases} -v(T-1) - v(T-2) + m(T-3) - v(T-3) + m(T-4) - v(T-4) + \dots \\ \dots + m(0) - v(0) = -220 \\ m(T-2) = 50 \\ m(T-1) = 50 \end{cases}$$

Affinchè la prima equazione sia soddisfatta con $v(k) \leq 30$ si può scegliere $m(k) = 0$

$\forall k \leq T-3$ e $v(0) = v(1) = \dots = v(6) = 30, v(7) = 10$

Quindi occorrono 8 passi.

$$1. V \quad O = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Il sistema è completamente osservabile,

se si assume $C = [0 \ 1 \ 0]$ si ha:

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \chi^{no} = L \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sottospazio non osservabile

Infine se $C = [0 \ 0 \ 1]$ si ha

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \chi^{no} = L \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

In entrambi i casi, dalla decomposizione di osservabilità si ha che $\lambda = 1$ è un autovalore non osservabile. Perciò non è possibile costruire un osservatore esatto dello stato.

1. VI $x_1(k)$: quantità di merci in magazzino da più di due giorni
 $x_2(k)$: merci al secondo giorno di magazzino
 $x_3(k)$: " " primo " " "
-

2. I $x_1 = \theta \quad x_2 = \dot{\theta} \quad x_3 = c$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{B}{J} x_2 + \frac{K}{J} x_3$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{R}{L} x_3 - \frac{K}{L} x_2 + \frac{1}{L} u$$

$$y = x_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{B}{J} & \frac{K}{J} \\ 0 & -\frac{K}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & K \\ 0 & -\frac{K}{2} & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$D = [0]$$

2. II

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + 2 & -K \\ 0 & \frac{K}{2} & \lambda + 2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \lambda \left[\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right]$$

Marginalmente stabile $\forall K$.

2. III

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D = \frac{\frac{K}{2}}{s(s^2 + 4s + 4 + \frac{K^2}{2})}$$

Non è ILV stabile: la risposta al gradino $u(t) = 1(t)$ contiene il modo $t \cdot \mathcal{P}(t)$, che è divergente.

2. IV

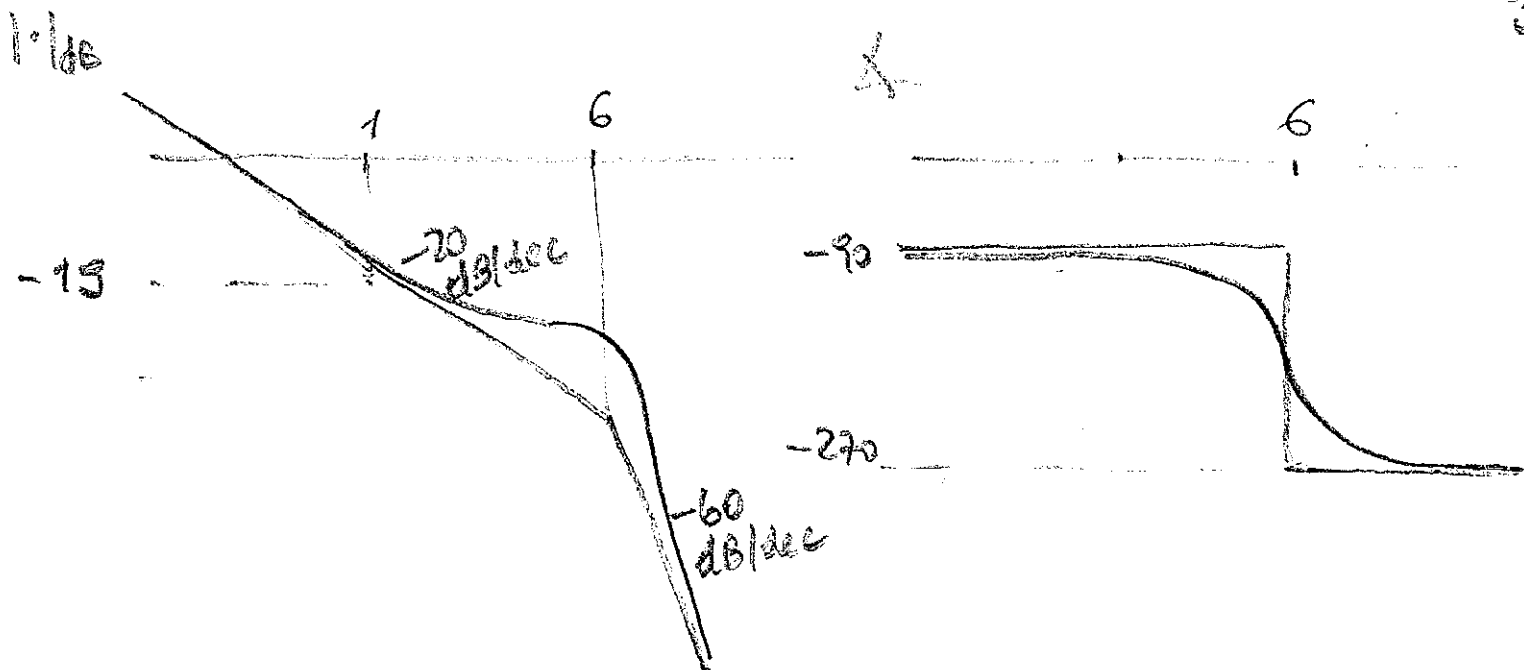
$$G(s) = \frac{4}{s(s^2 + 4s + 36)} = \frac{1}{9s} \frac{1}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}s + \frac{1}{(6)^2}s^2}$$

$$20 \log_{10} \frac{1}{9} \approx -19 \text{ dB}$$

$$\omega_n = 6$$

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{3}$$





$$2V \quad |G(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{2\omega} \frac{1}{\left| \left(4 + \frac{K^2}{2} - \omega^2\right) + j4\omega \right|} > \frac{1}{10}$$

Il modulo è decrescente, almeno per ω sufficientemente inferiori al primo punto di rotazione che è pari a $\omega_m = 4 + \frac{K^2}{2} > 4$.

È quindi sufficiente imporre la condizione per $\omega=1$:

$$\frac{K}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(3 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right)^2 + 16}} > \frac{1}{10}$$

$$25K^2 > 9 + \frac{K^4}{4} + 3K^2 + 16$$

$$\frac{K^4}{4} - 22K^2 + 25 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.1514 < K^2 < 86.8486$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.0730 < K < 9.3193$$

Nota: Anche se $G(s)$ ha un polo in zero, il risultato è valido perché la risposta di regime permanente contiene un termine costante che altera il valore medio ma non l'ampiezza dell'oscillazione.

3.I

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \\ x_4(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(t) = r(t) - w(t) = r(t) - x_3(t)$$

$$\dot{X}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -b_0 & -b_1 \end{bmatrix} X(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r(t)$$

$$y(t) = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] X(t) + [0] r(t)$$

3.II

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_0 & s+a_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & b_0 & s+b_1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{s^2 + b_1 s + b_0}{(s^2 + a_1 s + a_0)(s^2 + b_1 s + b_0) + 1}$$

$$y^{(4)}(t) + (a_1 + b_1)y^{(3)}(t) + (a_0 + a_1 b_1 + b_0)y^{(2)}(t) + (a_0 b_1 + b_1 a_0)y'(t) + (a_0 b_0 + 1)y(t) = u^{(2)}(t) + b_1 \dot{u}(t) + b_0 u(t)$$

3.III

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -a_1 & -a_0 + a_1^2 \\ 1 & -a_1 & -a_0 + a_1^2 & 2a_0 a_1 - a_1^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a_1 - b_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det R = 1 \neq 0$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -1 & 0 \\ a_0 a_1 & -a_0 + a_1^2 & a_1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det O = 1 \neq 0$$

3, IV

$$(s^2 + s + 1)(s^2 + ks) + 1 = s^4 + (k+1)s^3 + (k+1)s^2 + ks + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & k+1 & 1 \\ k+1 & k & \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow k > -1$$

$$\frac{k^2 + k + 1}{k+1} \quad 1$$

$$\rightarrow k^2 + k + 1 > 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{k^3 + k^2 + k}{k+1} - k+1 \right\} \frac{k+1}{k^2 + k + 1}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} k^3 + k^2 + k - k^2 - 2k - 1 &= \\ &= k^3 - k - 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

1

$$\Downarrow$$

$$k > 1.3247$$

Per $k=2$ i modi sono:

$$e^{-t} \quad e^{-1.7549t} \quad e^{-0.1226t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(0.7443t) \\ \sin(0.7443t) \end{pmatrix}$$

3, V

check = 1;

K = 1.32;

while check, K = K + 0.01;

check = all (imag(roots([1 K+1 K+1 K 1])));

end

$$\rightarrow K = 1.86$$

$\Rightarrow$ I modi sono prevalentemente convergenti
per $1.32 < K < 1.86$.

$$4.I \quad \begin{cases} x_2 - x_1 = 0 \\ -x_1 x_3 + \alpha x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 x_2 - \beta x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{\beta} x_1^2 \quad \beta \neq 0$$

$$-x_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} x_1^2 + \alpha x_1 - x_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 \left\{ \alpha - 1 - \frac{1}{\beta} x_1^2 \right\} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_1^2 = \beta(\alpha - 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{x}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} \\ \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} \\ (\alpha-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_C = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} \\ -\sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} \\ (\alpha-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta \cdot (\alpha - 1) \geq 0 \quad [\Rightarrow \alpha > 1, \text{ cuando } \beta > 0]$$

4.II

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -x_3 + \alpha & -1 & -x_1 \\ x_2 & x_1 & -\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x}_A: A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda + \beta)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 - \alpha)$$

AS. STABLE se $\beta > 0$ & $\alpha < 1$
 INSTABLE se $\alpha > 1$

$$\bar{x}_B, \bar{x}_C: A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & \pm \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} \\ \pm \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} & \pm \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)} & -\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda+1 & \pm\gamma \\ \mp\gamma & \mp\gamma & \lambda+\beta \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma = \sqrt{\beta(\alpha-1)}$$

$$= (\lambda+1) \{ \lambda^2 + (\beta+1)\lambda + \beta + \gamma^2 \} - (\lambda+\beta) \mp \gamma^2 =$$

$$= \lambda^3 + (\beta+2)\lambda^2 + (2\beta + \gamma^2)\lambda + 2\gamma^2 =$$

$$= \lambda^3 + (\beta+2)\lambda^2 + (\beta+\beta\alpha)\lambda + 2\beta(\alpha-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \beta(\alpha+1) \\ \beta+2 & 2\beta(\alpha-1) \end{array}$$

$$\beta > -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{(\beta+2)\beta(\alpha+1) - 2\beta(\alpha-1)}{\beta+2} = *$$

$$\frac{\beta(\alpha-1)}{\beta+2}$$

$$\beta(\alpha-1) > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$* = \beta^2\alpha + \beta^2 + 2\beta\alpha + 2\beta - 2\beta\alpha + 2\beta =$$

$$= \beta^2(\alpha+1) + 4\beta > 0$$

$$\alpha > -\frac{4}{\beta} - 1 \Rightarrow \text{Sempre satisfato,} \\ \text{essendo } \alpha > 1$$

Dividindo $\bar{X}_B$ e $\bar{X}_C$ são sempre estritamente positivos

5.I

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x(1) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \notin S$$

5.II

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |x_i| < 1$$

$$|a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2| \leq 1 \quad \forall x_i : |x_i| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{11}| + |a_{12}| \leq 1$$

$$\text{Analogamente: } |a_{21}| + |a_{22}| \leq 1$$

Essendo $\|A\|_{\infty} \triangleq \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$, la condizione necessaria e sufficiente può essere scritta sinteticamente come $\|A\|_{\infty} \leq 1$.