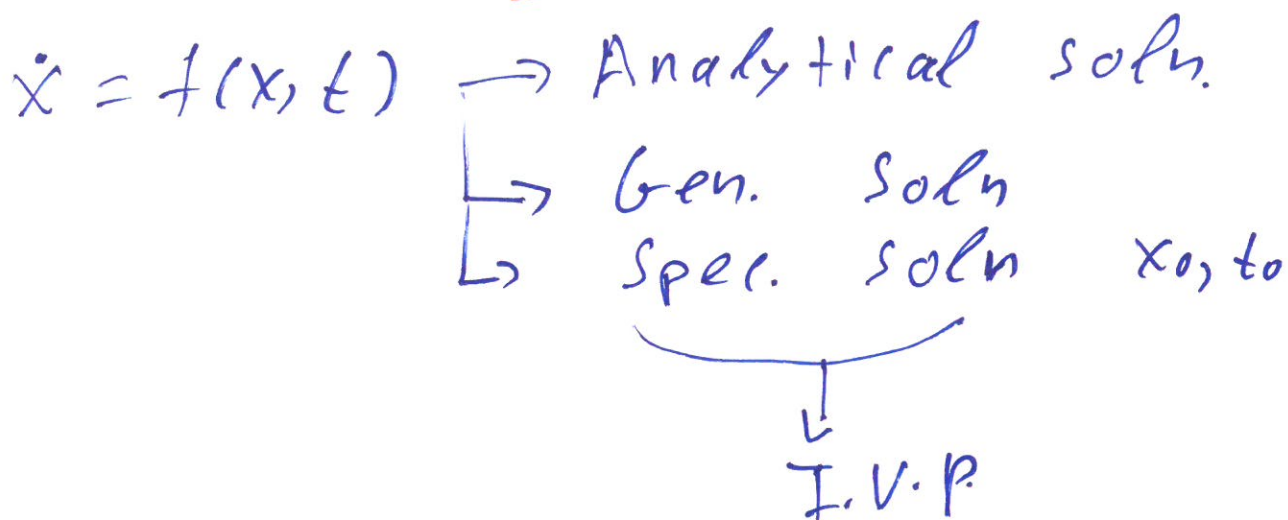


# Summary

(24)



$\dot{x} + kx = u. \xrightarrow{\text{C.E.}} r + k = 0 \Rightarrow r = -k.$

$\rightarrow x = e^{-kt} \left( x_0 + \int_0^t e^{kt_1} u(t_1) dt_1 \right)$

•  $k > 0 \rightarrow$  stable

•  $k < 0 \rightarrow$  unstable.

☒  $x_0, u \rightarrow$  Shape

$\rightarrow$  NOT:  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow$  speed \\  $\rightarrow$  stability \end{cases}

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$$\ddot{x} + A\dot{x} + Bx = 0$$

$\begin{matrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{matrix} \} \rightarrow \text{soln.} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{ANY}} \text{ L.C.}$

of  $x_1, x_2 \rightarrow \text{soln}$

If  $x_1, x_2$  are L.I.  $\Rightarrow$

ANY other soln  $\varphi : \varphi = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2$

Find  $x_1, x_2$

$$x = e^{rt} \Rightarrow r^2 + Ar + B = 0$$

•  $A^2 - 4B > 0 \rightarrow r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$x_1 = e^{r_1 t}, x_2 = e^{r_2 t}$$

$$x = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2$$

•  $A^2 - 4B < 0$

$$r_1 = \alpha + \beta j$$

$$r_2 = \alpha - \beta j$$

$\alpha < 0 \rightarrow \text{stable}$

$$x = c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t}$$

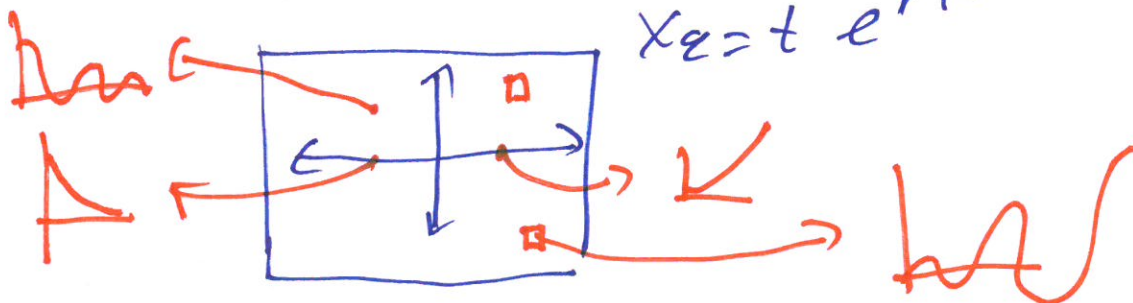
$$x = e^{\alpha t} \cdot (c_1 \cos \beta t + c_2 \sin \beta t)$$

•  $A^2 - 4B = 0$

$r \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$x_1 = e^{rt}$$

$$x_2 = t e^{rt}$$



$$\ddot{x} + 3\dot{x} + 2x = u$$

$$y = 4 \cdot x$$

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$$1) \quad \ddot{x} = -3\dot{x} - 2x + u.$$

$$2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x} = x_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \quad - \\ \dot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} = -3\dot{x} - 2x + u \\ \quad \quad \quad = -3x_2 - 2x_1 + u. \quad - \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu.$$

$$3) \quad y = 4 \cdot x = 4 \cdot x_1 = 4 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\ddot{x} - 3\dot{x} - 2x + 2x = u_1 - 6 \cdot u_2$$

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$$y_1 = \ddot{x} + u_2 \quad y_2 = \dot{x} + 3 \cdot x + 5u_1$$

$$y_3 = -3\dot{x} + x + 5 \cdot u_2$$

$$1) \ddot{x} = 3\dot{x} + 2x - 2x + u_1 - 6 \cdot u_2$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \\ x_3 = \ddot{x} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{d/dt} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x} = x_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} = x_3 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = 3x_3 + 2x_2 - 2x_1 + u_1 - 6u_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 1 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 1 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 2 \quad \quad \quad 2 \times 1$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$3) y_1 = x_3 + u_2, \quad y_2 = x_3 + 3 \cdot x_1 + 5 \cdot u_1$$

$$y_3 = -3x_3 + x_1 + 5 \cdot u_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 1 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 3 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 1 \quad \quad \quad 3 \times 2 \quad \quad \quad 2 \times 1$

$$\ddot{x} + 3\dot{x} + 2x - 5x = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4$$

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$$y_1 = \dot{x} + x + u_1 - 3u_2$$

$$y_2 = 5\dot{x} - x + u_2 - u_1$$

$$1) \ddot{x} = -3\dot{x} - 2x + 5x + u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4$$

$$2) \begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \\ x_3 = \ddot{x} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{d/dt} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x} = x_2 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \ddot{x} = x_3 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = x_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 = \ddot{x} = -3x_3 - 2x_2 + 5x_1 \\ \quad \quad \quad + u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 \end{cases}$$

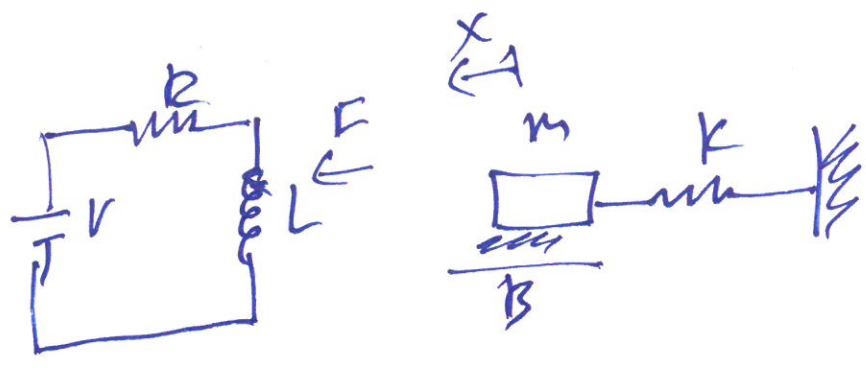
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

$$y_1 = x_3 + x_1 + u_1 - 3u_2$$

$$y_2 = 5x_3 - x_1 - u_1 + u_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 4} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

T.F.



$x = ?$  given  $V = \dots$

$$V = iR + L \frac{di}{dt} \quad (u = kx + \dot{x})$$

$$f - B\dot{x} - k \cdot x = m \cdot \ddot{x}$$

$$L \cdot i(t) = \dots$$

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{B}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = \frac{f}{m} \quad (\ddot{x} + A\dot{x} + Bx = 0)$$

?

L.T.  ~~$f(t)$~~   $f(t) \rightarrow F(s)$

$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{st} f(t) dt \quad s = a + bi = \sigma + j\omega$$

- $f(t) \rightarrow F(s)$
- $f(t) = 1 \rightarrow F(s) = 1/s$
- $f(t) = t \rightarrow F(s) = 1/s^2$
- $\dot{f}(t) \rightarrow s F(s)$
- $f'' \rightarrow s^2 \cdot F(s)$
- $\vdots$

$\dot{x} + 5x = u. \Rightarrow$  (C.E)  $r + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$r = -5 < 0 \rightarrow$  stable

$x(t) = ? \rightarrow \underline{X}(s)$

$\dot{x} \rightarrow s\underline{X}(s)$

$u \rightarrow U(s)$

L.T.

$s\underline{X}(s) + 5\underline{X}(s) = U(s).$

$\frac{X(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{1}{s+5}$

$$V = eR + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$F = k_A \cdot i$$

$$F - B\dot{x} - kx = m \cdot \ddot{x}$$



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$$i(t) \rightarrow I(s)$$

$$v \rightarrow V(s)$$

$$x \rightarrow X(s)$$

$$\dot{x} \rightarrow s X(s)$$

$$\ddot{x} \rightarrow s^2 X(s)$$

$$V(s) = I(s) \cdot R + L s I(s)$$

$$F(s) - B \cdot s X(s) - k X(s) = m s^2 X(s)$$

$$I(s) = V(s) \frac{1}{Ls + R}$$

$$F(s) = k_A I(s) = k_A \cdot V(s) \cdot \frac{1}{Ls + R}$$

$$F(s) = X(s) \cdot (m s^2 + B s + k)$$

$$\frac{k V(s)}{Ls + R} = X(s) \cdot (m s^2 + B s + k)$$



$$\frac{X(s)}{V(s)} = \frac{K_A}{(Ls + R)(ms^2 + Bs + K)}$$

C.E.  $(Ls + R)(ms^2 + Bs + K) = 0$

- $Ls + R = 0 \Rightarrow \dots s = \dots$

or

- $ms^2 + Bs + K = 0 \Rightarrow \dots$ 
  - $s_1 =$
  - $s_2 = \dots$