

Mominuto libero
dello stato di s. Semir LTI
e Pausa di moto

Utilizzo della Z-Transformata

Sistemi Dinamici

a.a. 2022/2023

[Es] Dato il sistema LTI a tempo discreto, di
ordine 3, descritto da

$$\begin{cases} x(k+1) = Ax(k) + Bu(k) \\ y(k) = Cx(k) \end{cases}$$

con

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

e dato iniziale

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$$

determinare il movimento libero dello stato

a partire dallo stato iniziale $x(0)$

assegnato:

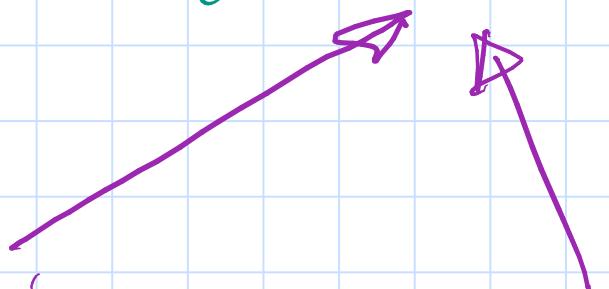
$$x(k) = ?$$

Per poter calcolare questo valore $x(3)$?

$$x(3) = ?$$

Soluzione

$$x(k) = A^k x(0)$$



formule
disponibili delle
matrice A

utilizzo della
z-transformata

I° modo: utilizzo della forma diagonale ...

polinomio caratteristico $p_A(\lambda)$

$$p_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_{3 \times 3} - A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

= ...

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} d & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & d & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & d \end{bmatrix} =$$

↙
skips second
to 3rd row

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (-1)^{3+1} \cdot 0 \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ d & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \\
 &+ (-1)^{3+2} \cdot (-2) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} d & 0 \\ -1 & +1 \end{bmatrix} + \\
 &+ (-1)^{3+3} \cdot d \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} d & -2 \\ -1 & d \end{bmatrix} = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} d & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & d & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & d \end{bmatrix} = \dots = 0 + 2d + d(d^2 - 2)$$

$= d^3$

In definitiva

$$P_A(d) = d^3$$

unico根数 valore $d_1 = 0$

multiplicità $\mu_1 = 3$

Per determinare le forme diagonale (se possibile) risolto le multe di ordine geometrico di $\lambda = 0$

$$g_1 = \text{rank}(A - \lambda_1 F_3) = \text{rank } A = 2$$

$$\dim \text{null}(A - \lambda_1 F_3) = 1 \quad \cancel{\leq 3}$$

$\cancel{\exists}$ forma diagonale per A

II° modo: utilizzo della Z-Trasformata

$$A^k \Leftrightarrow z(zI - A)^{-1}$$

$$x(t) = A^k x(0) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \quad X(s) = z(zI - A)^{-1} x(0)$$

$$\left(z \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3} - A \right) = \begin{bmatrix} z & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & z & +1 \\ 0 & -2 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(z \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3} - A \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(z \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3} - A)} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C_{ij} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\det(z \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3} - A) = z^3$$

\leftarrow già determinato
in precedenza

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} z & +1 \\ -2 & z \end{vmatrix} = (z^2 + 2)$$

$$C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & +1 \\ 0 & z \end{vmatrix} = +z$$

$$C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & z \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = +2$$

$$c_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = +2z$$

$$c_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & z \end{vmatrix} = +z^2$$

$$c_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} z & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = +2t$$

$$C_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & +1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$C_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & +1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$C_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = + (2^2 - 2)$$

$$\left(z^3 I_{3 \times 3} - A \right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{z^3} \begin{bmatrix} (z^2 + 2) & +2z & +2 \\ +2z & +z^2 & +2z \\ -2 & -z & (z^2 - 2) \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^3} \begin{bmatrix} z^2 + 2 & +2z & -2 \\ +2 & +z^2 & -z \\ +2 & +2z & z^2 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{A^k\} = z \left(zT_{3x3} - A \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} \begin{bmatrix} z^2 + 2 & 2z & -2 \\ 2 & z^2 & -z \\ 2z & -z & z^2 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\dots

$\dots =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} & -\frac{2}{t^2} \\ \frac{1}{t} & 1 & -\frac{1}{t} \\ \frac{2}{t^2} & \frac{2}{t} & 1 - \frac{2}{t^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(z) = z \left(z + 3x_3 - A \right)^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \left(1 + \frac{2}{z^2}\right)\alpha + \frac{2}{z}\beta - \frac{2}{z^2}\gamma \\ \frac{1}{z}\alpha + \beta - \frac{1}{z}\gamma \\ \frac{2}{z^2}\alpha + \frac{2}{z}\beta + \left(1 - \frac{2}{z^2}\right)\gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(k) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\{X(z)\}$$

$$x(k) = \begin{cases} \alpha \cdot \{\delta(k) + 2\delta(k-2)\} + 2\beta \cdot \delta(k-1) - \gamma \cdot \delta(k-2) \\ \alpha \cdot \delta(k-1) + \beta \cdot \delta(k) - \gamma \cdot \delta(k-1) \\ 2\alpha \cdot \delta(k-2) + 2\beta \cdot \delta(k-1) + \gamma \cdot \{\delta(k) - 2\delta(k-2)\} \end{cases}$$

In particolare

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\beta \\ \alpha - \beta \\ 2\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(2) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta \\ 0 \\ 2\alpha - 2\beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(k) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad k \geq 3$$