

$$1. a) x_1 = \frac{\alpha}{s+1} u \rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -x_1 + \alpha u$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{s+2} u \rightarrow \dot{x}_2 = -2x_2 + u$$

$$x_3 = \frac{5}{s}(x_1 + x_2) \rightarrow \dot{x}_3 = 5x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1. b) H(s) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \right) \frac{5}{s} =$$
$$= 5(\alpha+1) \frac{s + \frac{2\alpha+1}{\alpha+1}}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

Há perda de controlabilidade e/ou observabilidade se existir um cancelamento de pólos e zeros. Isto sucede nos seguintes casos

$$(*) \frac{2\alpha+1}{\alpha+1} = 0$$

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

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

Analisam-se a seguir estes casos: < /

$$(*) \quad 2\alpha + 1 = 0 \quad \wedge \quad \alpha \neq -1$$
$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$2\alpha + \cancel{1} = \alpha + \cancel{1} \rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$(***) \quad \cancel{2}\alpha + 1 = \cancel{2}\alpha + 2$$
$$\Leftrightarrow$$

Logo, não há nenhum valor de α que transforme (***) numa igualdade verdadeira.

Conclusão: Apenas para $\alpha = 0$ e $\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$ pode haver perda de controlabilidade e/ou observabilidade (Uma destas coisas sucede de certeza).

$$1.c) \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ cA \\ cA^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$cA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{c/}$$

$$CA^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det O = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -5 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = -50 + 25 = -25 \neq 0$$

Logo é observável $\forall \alpha$.

$$P2. a) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

$$A2: \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + 2$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j\sqrt{2}$$

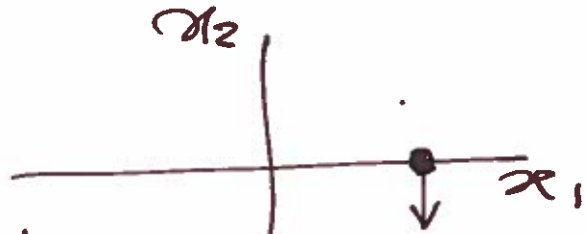
No caso das matrizes A_1 e A_2 os valores próprios são imaginários puros, pelo que a origem é um Centro, sendo as trajectórias de estado curvas fechadas (con D).

No caso de A_1 :

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

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_1$$



Tomando um ponto sobre o eixo $x_1 > 0$ e $x_2 = 0$ e $\dot{x}_1 = 0$ (a trajetória cruza x_1 perpendicularmente) e $\dot{x}_2 < 0$ (sentido: para baixo).

Assim, $A_1 \rightarrow D$ e $A_2 \rightarrow C$

$$A_3: \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1.5 & \\ -1.5 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1.5^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1.5 \quad \lambda_2 = -1.5$$

Sendo os valores próprios reais e de sinais contrários trata-se de um ponto de sela.

Vectores próprios:

$$\lambda_1 x_1^i - 1.5 x_2^i = 0$$

$$x_1^i = 1 \quad x_2^i = \frac{\lambda_1}{1.5}$$

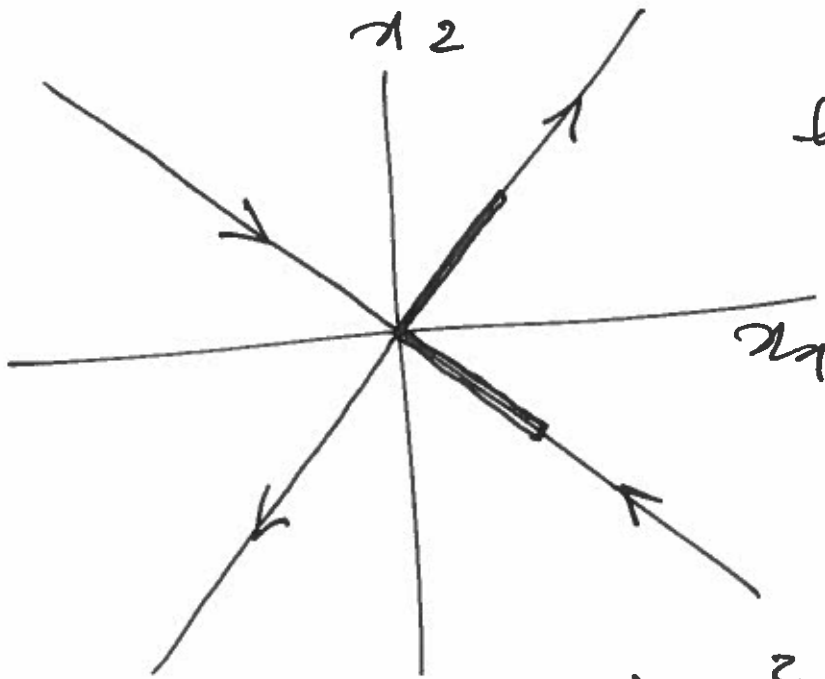
$$\lambda_1 = 1.5$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1.5$$

$$v^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Logo $A_3: \rightarrow A$

$$A_4: \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \frac{5}{3} & \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} & \lambda - \frac{5}{3} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{5^2}{3^2} + \frac{4^2}{3^2} = \lambda^2 - 1$$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{4}{3} x_2^i = 0$$

$$x_2^i = -\frac{3}{4} \lambda_1 - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\lambda_1 = +1$$

$$x_2^1 = -\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{8}{4} = -2$$

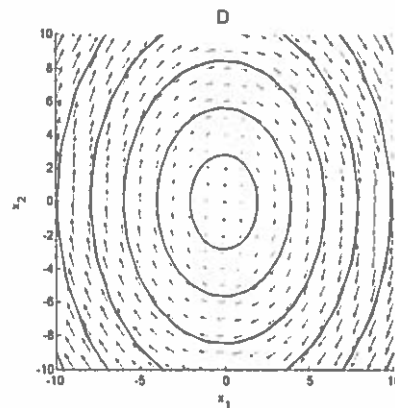
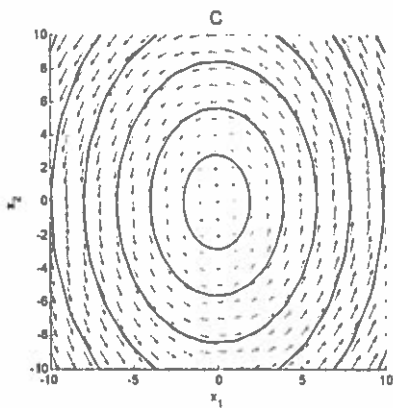
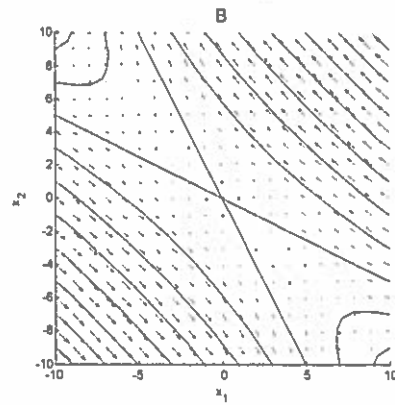
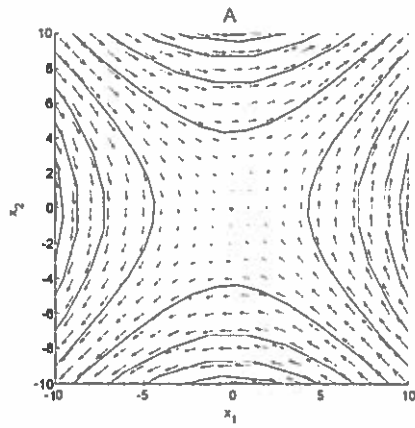
$$x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$x_2^2 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

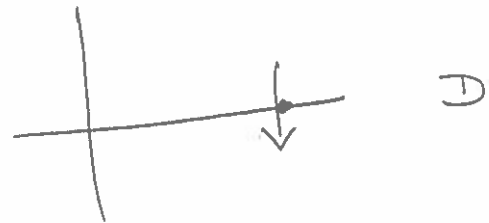
$$x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Correcção da fig. P2-1.

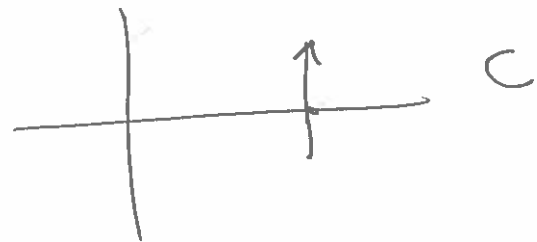


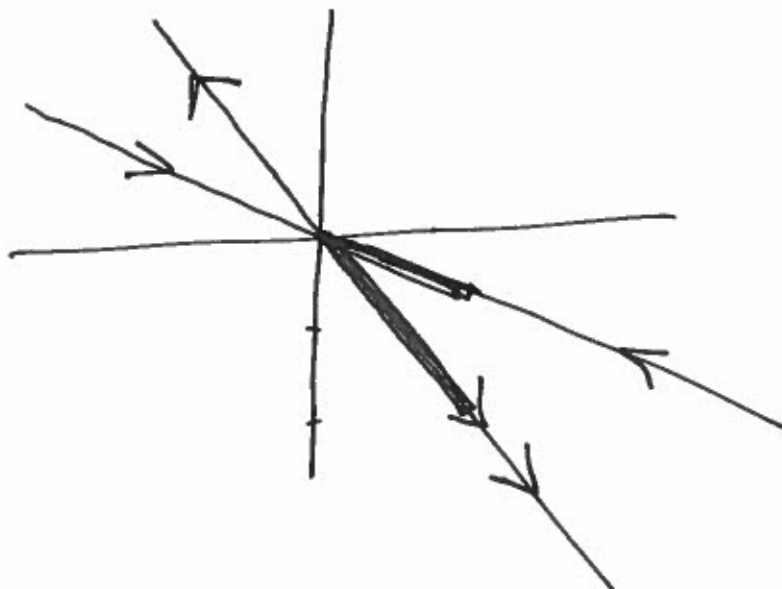
- A) A3
- B) A4
- C) A2
- D) A1

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -2x_1 \end{aligned}$$



$$A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= 2x_1 \end{aligned}$$





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Logo $A_4 \rightarrow B$

Conclusão:

- A — A_3
- B — A_4
- C — A_2
- D — A_1

P2 b)

$$x(t) = K_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{1.5t} + K_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-1.5t}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 + K_2 = 1 \\ K_1 - K_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2K_1 = 1 \quad K_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad K_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{1.5t} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-1.5t}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \kappa_1 + \kappa_2 = 0 \\ \kappa_1 - \kappa_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2\kappa_1 = 1 \quad \kappa_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\kappa_2 = \kappa_1 - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x^2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} e^{1.5t} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} e^{-1.5t}$$

P2-c)

$$e^{A_3 t} = \begin{bmatrix} x^1(t) & x^2(t) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 e^{1.5t} + 0.5 e^{-1.5t} & 0.5 e^{1.5t} - 0.5 e^{-1.5t} \\ 0.5 e^{1.5t} - 0.5 e^{-1.5t} & 0.5 e^{1.5t} + 0.5 e^{-1.5t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 e^{1.5t} & -0.5 e^{-1.5t} \\ 0.5 e^{1.5t} & +0.5 e^{-1.5t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P3-a) \alpha_c(s) = (s+4)^2 + 16 = s^2 + 8s + 32 \quad \&/$$

$$A - bK = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -K_1 - 25 & -K_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_K(s) = \det(sI - A + bK) =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} s & -1 \\ K_1 + 25 & s + K_2 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + K_2 s + K_1 + 25$$

$$\begin{cases} K_2 = 8 \\ 25 + K_1 = 32 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} K_1 = 7 \\ K_2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$P3-b) \alpha_o(s) = (s+10)^2 + 100 = s^2 + 20s + 200$$

$$A - LC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 - L_1 \\ -25 & -L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_L(s) = \det(sI - A + LC) =$$

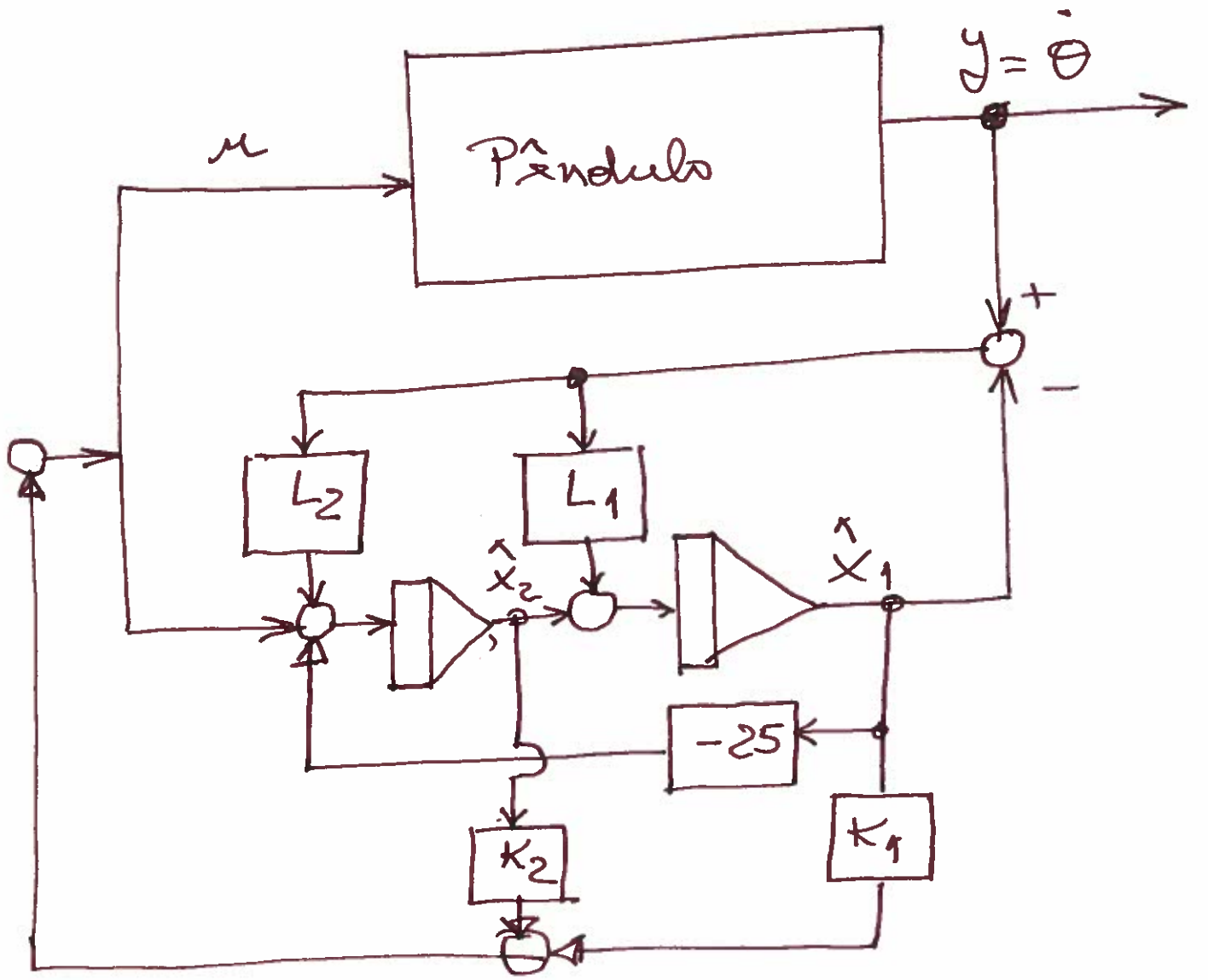
$$= \begin{vmatrix} s & L_1 - 1 \\ 25 & s + L_2 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + L_2 s - (L_1 - 1)25$$

$$L_2 = 20 \quad - (L_1 - 1)25 = 200$$

$$L_1 = -7 \quad L_2 = 20$$

P3-c)

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P4 a) $\dot{y} = 0 \quad y(0) = 1$

b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

c)
$$e^{At} = \Phi^{-1} \left[(sI - A)^{-1} \right]$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s-a & -b \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} =$$

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$$= \frac{1}{s(s-a)} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ b & s-a \end{bmatrix}^T =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-a} & \frac{b}{s(s-a)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{b}{s(s-a)} = \frac{-\frac{b}{a}}{s} + \frac{\frac{b}{a}}{s-a} = \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{at} & \frac{b}{a}(e^{at} - 1) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d) \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{at} & \frac{b}{a}(e^{at} - 1) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$y(t) = 1$ (tal como esperado!)

$$x(t) = e^{at} x(0) + \frac{b}{a}(e^{at} - 1)$$

e^{At} também pode ser facilmente calculado a partir dos valores próprios e vectores próprios de A .

