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$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

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

– مزدوج ماتریس

A

$$\bar{A} = [\bar{a}_{ij}] \quad \bar{A}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1+j & -1-j & -1+j2 \\ -1+j & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1-j & -1+j & -1-j2 \\ -1-j & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

– ترانهاده ماتریس

$$A^T = [a_{ji}] : \quad A^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T)^T = A \quad (-A)$$

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T \quad (-A)$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

ضمیمهٔ ۱: مقدمه ای بر جبر ماتریسها

(۱-A) تعاریف

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$\begin{matrix} & & i & & \\ j & & & & \\ & & n \times m & & \end{matrix}$

a_{ij}

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$z = [z_1 \quad z_2 \quad \cdots \quad z_n] \quad (-A)$$

$$B = \text{diag}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$B = A^T A \quad (A \text{ Orthogonal})$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \quad (A^{-1})$$

$$(B^{-1})^T B^T = I^T \quad (A^{-1})$$

$$B^T = B \quad (A \text{ Symmetric})$$

$$(B^{-1})^T B^T = I = (B^{-1})B \quad (A^{-1})$$

$$(B^{-1})^T = B^{-1} \quad (A^{-1})$$

B

– ماتریسهای متعامد^۱

$$A^T A = AA^T = I \quad (A \text{ Orthogonal})$$

$$(A^{-1} A = I)$$

$$|A| = \pm 1 \quad (A \text{ Orthogonal})$$

$$A^{-1} = A^T \quad (A \text{ Orthogonal})$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.8 & 0 \\ -0.8 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB, A^T, A^{-1} \quad (B, A \text{ Orthogonal})$$

– ماتریسهای هرمیتین^۲ و پاد هرمیتین^۳

¹ Orthogonal
² Hermitian
³ Skew-Hermitian

– ماتریس ترانپوز^۱

$$A^* = \overline{A}^T = [\overline{a_{ji}}] \quad (A^* \text{ Conjugate transpose})$$

$$(A+B)^* = A^* + B^* \quad (A^* \text{ Conjugate transpose})$$

$$(A \cdot B)^* = B^* \cdot A^* \quad (A^* \text{ Conjugate transpose})$$

$$c \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$(cA)^* = \overline{c}A^* \quad (A^* \text{ Conjugate transpose})$$

– ماتریس متقارن و پادمتقارن

$$A^T = A \quad (A \text{ Symmetric})$$

$$A^T = -A \quad (A \text{ Skew-Symmetric})$$

$$A - A^T \quad (A \text{ Skew-Symmetric})$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 10 & 14 \\ 10 & 14 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

¹ Conjugate transpose

$$|A| = |A^*| = |\bar{A}^T| = |\bar{A}| \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$A^* = -A \quad A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5j & -2+j3 & -4+j6 \\ 2+j3 & j4 & -2+j2 \\ 4+j6 & 2+j2 & j \end{bmatrix}$$

C,B

$$A = B + jC$$

$$B = -B^T, C = C^T \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$A = B + jC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + j \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

– ماتریس واحدی^۱

A

$$A^{-1} = A^* \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$AA^* = A^*A = I \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$AA^* = A^*A = I$$

A^{-1}

A

AB

A,B

– ماتریس نرمال^۲

$$A^* = A \quad a_{ij} = \bar{a}_{ji} \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2+j3 & j5 \\ 2-j3 & 2 & 2+j \\ -j5 & 2-j & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = B + jC$$

A

$$B = B^T, C = -C^T \quad C,B$$

$$A = B + jC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + j \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^{-1}) = (A^{-1})^* \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$A = G + jH$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^*), H = \frac{1}{2j}(A - A^*) \quad (A) \quad -$$

$$G^* = \frac{1}{2}(A^* + A) = G$$

(A) -

$$H^* = -\frac{1}{2j}(A^* - A) = H$$

$$BA + AB, A - B, A + B$$

B,A

¹ Unitary matrix

² Normal matrix

A-۲) دترمینانها

A-۲-۱) تعیین دترمینان یک ماتریس

*

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \quad (A-)$$

A

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \quad (A-)$$

$$|A| = a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) - a_{12}(a_{21}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{31}) + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31}) \quad (A-)$$

A-۲-۲) خواص دترمینانها

n*n

$$A \quad (\quad) \quad -$$

$$(\quad) \quad -$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$A \quad (\quad) \quad A \quad -$$

$$A_{n \times n} \quad -$$

$$|A^T| = |A|; \quad |A^*| = |\bar{A}| \quad (A-)$$

$$|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B| = |B \cdot A| \quad (A-)$$

$$(\quad) \quad -$$

:

$$AA^* = A^*A$$

$$AA^T = A^TA$$

$$U^{-1}AU \quad U \quad A$$

$$\begin{aligned} (U^{-1}AU)(U^{-1}AU)^* &= U^{-1}AU \cdot U^*A^*(U^{-1})^* \\ &= U^{-1}AA^*(U^{-1})^* \\ &= U^*A^*AU^* \\ &= U^*A^*(U^{-1})^*U^{-1}AU \\ &= (U^{-1}AU)^*(U^{-1}AU) \end{aligned}$$

- جمع بندی

:

A	$A^T = A$
- A	$A^T = -A$
A	$AA^T = A^TA = I$
A	$A^* = A$
- A	$A^* = -A$
A	$AA^* = A^*A = I$
A	$AA^* = A^*A \quad AA^T = A^TA$

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T \quad (-A)$$

$$(A^*)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^* \quad (-A)$$

A-۳-۲) خواص معکوس ماتریس

$$A_{n \times n} \quad k \neq 0 \quad -$$

$$(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k} A^{-1} \quad (-A)$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \quad (-A)$$

$$|AA^{-1}| = |A||A^{-1}| = |I| = 1 \quad (-A)$$

$$D_{m \times m}, C_{m \times n}, B_{n \times m}, A_{n \times n}$$

$$(A + BDC)^{-1} = A^{-1} - A^{-1}B(D^{-1} + CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1} \quad (-A)$$

m=1, D=1

$$(A + BC)^{-1} = A^{-1} - \frac{A^{-1}BCA^{-1}}{1 + CA^{-1}B} \quad (-A)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right]^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{cc} A^{-1} + A^{-1}B(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1} & -A^{-1}B(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} \\ -(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1}CA^{-1} & (D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} \end{array} \right] \quad (-A)$$

$|A| \neq 0, |D - CA^{-1}B| \neq 0$:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right]^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{cc} (A^{-1} - BD^{-1}C)^{-1} & -(A - B^{-1}C)^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}C(A - BD^{-1}C)^{-1} & D^{-1}C(A - BD^{-1}C)BD^{-1} + D^{-1} \end{array} \right] \quad (-A)$$

$|D| \neq 0, |A - BD^{-1}C| \neq 0$:

D=0 C=0

$$k^n \quad n^*n \quad -$$

$$|kA| = k^n |A| \quad (-A)$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \quad A \quad -$$

$$|A| = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 \dots \lambda_n \quad (-A)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline 0 & D \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right| = |A| \cdot |D| \quad (-A)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right| = \begin{cases} |A| |D - CA^{-1}B| & \text{if } |A| \neq 0 \\ |D| |D - BD^{-1}C| & \text{if } |D| \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (-A)$$

$$B_{m \times n}, A_{m \times n}$$

$$|I_n + AB| = |I_m + BA| \quad (-A)$$

$$m=1, n>1$$

$$|I_n + AB| = 1 + BA \quad (-A)$$

A-۳) معکوس ماتریسها

A-۳-۱) ماتریسهای ویژه^۱ و ناویژه^۲

$$BA=AB=I$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$B$$

$$A$$

$$B$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$|A| \neq 0$$

$$A$$

$$A$$

$$A, B$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} \quad (-A)$$

¹ Singular
² Nonsingular

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det A} = \frac{1}{(-7)} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 & 1 \\ 11 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & -11 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

A-۴) قواعد عملیات ماتریسی

A-۴-۱) ضرب یک ماتریس در عدد

$$A = [a_{ij}] \rightarrow kA = [ka_{ij}] \quad (-A)$$

A-۴-۲) ضرب دو ماتریس

$$B_{m \times r} \quad A_{n \times m}$$

B A

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times m}, B = [b_{ij}]_{m \times r} \quad (-A)$$

$$A \cdot B = C, \quad C = [c_{ij}]_{n \times r}$$

$$C_{ik} = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} b_{jk} \quad (-A)$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

$$A \neq 0, B \neq 0$$

$$AB = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} \quad (-A)$$

$\text{adj}(A)$

*

i, j

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{1+1} a_{22} & (-1)^{1+2} a_{21} \\ (-1)^{2+1} a_{12} & (-1)^{2+2} a_{11} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \\ + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} & + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} A A^{-1} = \frac{dA}{dt} A^{-1} + A \frac{dA^{-1}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} I = 0 \quad (A-)$$

$$\Rightarrow A \frac{dA^{-1}}{dt} = -\frac{dA}{dt} A^{-1}$$

$$\frac{dA^{-1}}{dt} = -A^{-1} \frac{dA}{dt} A^{-1} \quad (A-)$$

A-4-4) مشتق گیری یک تابع اسکالر نسبت به یک بردار

$$J(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial J}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_2^2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_n \partial x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_2 \partial x_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 J}{\partial x_n^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (A-)$$

$$V(x(t))$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(x(t)) = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right)^T \frac{dx}{dt} \quad (A-)$$

A-4-5) ژاکوبین

$$x \quad x_{n \times 1} \quad f(x)_{m \times 1} \quad n \times m$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (A-)$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = 0 \quad A = 0 \quad A \cdot B = 0$$

$$A \cdot B = 0$$

$$A = 0 \quad ($$

$$B = 0 \quad ($$

$$A, B \quad ($$

A-4-3) مشتق گیری از ماتریسها

$$\frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \left[\frac{d}{dt} a_{ij}(t) \right] \quad (A-)$$

$$\int A(t) dt = \left[\int a_{ij}(t) dt \right] \quad (A-)$$

$$B, A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A + B) = \frac{d}{dt} A + \frac{d}{dt} B \quad (A-)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (AB) = \frac{dA}{dt} B + A \frac{dB}{dt}$$

$$k(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [A k(t)] = \frac{dA}{dt} k(t) + A \frac{dk(t)}{dt} \quad (A-)$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{dA}{dt} B dt = A B \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b A \frac{dB}{dt} dt \quad (A-)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} A^{-1} = -A^{-1} \frac{dA}{dt} A^{-1} \quad (A-)$$

$$A A^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (-A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} Ax = A \quad (-A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^T A x = A x + A^T x \quad (A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^T A x = 2 A x \quad (-A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} x^* A x = A x \quad (-A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^T A y = A y \quad (-A)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} x^T A y = A^T x$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^* A y = A y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} x^* A y = A^T \bar{x} \end{array} \quad \overline{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} x^* A y} = A^* x \quad (-A)$$

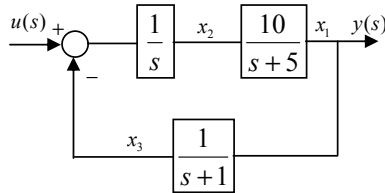
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_3 &= -a_1x_3 - a_2x_2 - a_3x_1 + (b_0 - \beta_0)\ddot{u} + (b_1 - \beta_1 - a_1\beta_0)\dot{u} \\ &\quad + (b_2 - \beta_1 - a_1\beta_1 - a_2\beta_0)u + (b_3 - a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 - a_3\beta_0)u \\ &= -a_1x_3 - a_2x_2 - a_3x_1 + (b_3 - a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 - a_3\beta_0)u\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -a_1x_3 - a_2x_2 - a_3x_1 + \beta_3u$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix} \mu$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \beta_0\mu$$

(۲-۲)



پاسخ:

$$\frac{x_1(s)}{x_2(s)} = \frac{10}{s+5} ; \quad \frac{x_2(s)}{u(s) - x_3(s)} = \frac{1}{s} ; \quad \frac{x_3(s)}{x_1(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = -5x_1(t) + 10x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = -x_3(t) + u(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = -x_3(t) + x_1(t)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t)$$

ضمیمه ۲: مسائل حل شده

فصل دوم

(۱-۲)

$$\ddot{y} + a_1\dot{y} + a_2y = b_0\ddot{u} + b_1\dot{u} + b_2u + b_3u$$

پاسخ:

$$x_1 = y - \beta_0u$$

$$x_2 = \dot{y} - \beta_0\dot{u} - \beta_1u = \dot{x}_1 - \beta_1u$$

$$x_3 = \ddot{y} - \beta_0\ddot{u} - \beta_1\dot{u} - \beta_2u = \dot{x}_2 - \beta_2u$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 + \beta_1u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = x_3 + \beta_2u$$

$$\ddot{y} = -a_1\dot{y} - a_2y + b_0\ddot{u} + b_1\dot{u} + b_2u + b_3u$$

$$\beta_0 = b_0$$

$$\beta_1 = b_1 - a_1\beta_0$$

$$\beta_2 = b_2 - a_1\beta_1 - a_2\beta_0$$

$$\beta_3 = b_3 - a_1\beta_2 - a_2\beta_1 - a_3\beta_0$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = \ddot{y} - \beta_0\ddot{u} - \beta_1\dot{u} - \beta_2u$$

$$= -a_1\dot{y} - a_2y + b_0\ddot{u} + b_1\dot{u} + b_2u + b_3u - \beta_0\ddot{u} - \beta_1\dot{u} - \beta_2u$$

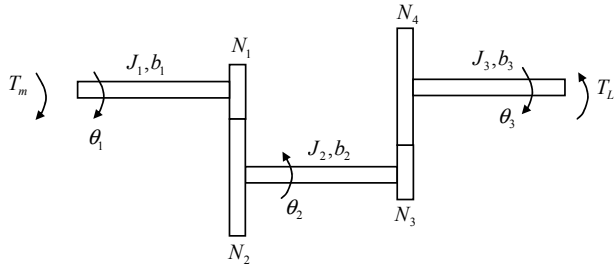
$$= -a_1(\dot{y} - \beta_0\dot{u} - \beta_1u) - a_2\beta_0\dot{u} - a_1\beta_1u - a_1\beta_2u$$

$$- a_2(\dot{y} - \beta_0\dot{u} - \beta_1u) - a_2\beta_0\dot{u} - a_2\beta_1u - a_3(y - \beta_0u) - a_3\beta_0u$$

$$+ b_0\ddot{u} - b_1\dot{u} + b_2u + b_3u - \beta_0\ddot{u} - \beta_1\dot{u} - \beta_2u$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_2 &= -bx_1 + bu \\ \dot{x}_1 &= -ax_1 + x_2 + au \\ y &= x_1 \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} -a & 1 \\ -b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

(۴-۲)



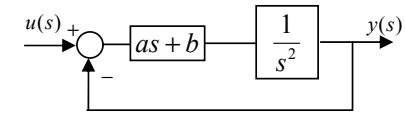
پاسخ:

$$\frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} ; \quad \frac{\theta_3}{\theta_2} = \frac{N_3}{N_4} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta_3}{\theta_1} = \frac{N_3}{N_4} \cdot \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 &= T_m - T_1 - b_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \\ J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 &= T_2 - T_3 - b_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ J_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 &= T_4 - T_L - b_3 \dot{\theta}_3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

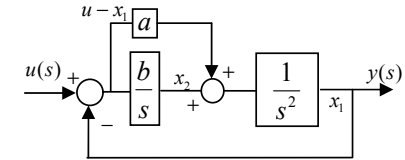
(۳-۲)



(-

پاسخ:

$$\frac{as + b}{s^2} = \left(a + \frac{b}{s} \right) \left(\frac{1}{s} \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x_2}{u - x_1} &= \frac{b}{s} \\ \frac{x_1}{x_2 + a(u - x_1)} &= \frac{1}{s} \\ y &= x_1\end{aligned}$$

؛ پاسخ

$$b_1(\dot{x}_i - \dot{x}_0) + k_1(x_i - x_0) = b_2(\dot{x}_0 - \dot{y})$$

$$b_2(\dot{x}_0 - \dot{y}) = k_2 y$$

$$b_1(sx_i - sx_0) + k_1(x_i - x_0) = b_2(sx_0 - sy)$$

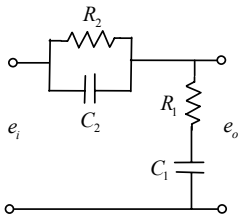
$$b_2(sx_0 - sy) = k_2 y$$

$$b_2 sx_0 = (b_2 s + k_2) y$$

$$y = \frac{b_2 s}{b_2 s + k_2} x_0$$

$$(b_1 s + k_1) x_i = (b_1 s + k_1 + b_2 s - b_2 s \frac{b_2 s}{b_2 s + k_2}) x_0$$

$$\frac{x_0(s)}{x_i(s)} = \frac{\left(\frac{b_1}{k_1} s + 1\right) \left(\frac{b_2}{k_2} s + 1\right)}{\left(\frac{b_1}{k_1} s + 1\right) \left(\frac{b_2}{k_2} s + 1\right) + \frac{b_2}{k_2} s}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E_0(s)}{E_1(s)} &= \frac{R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1 s}}{\frac{1}{(1/R_2 + C_2 s)} + R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1 s}} \\ &= \frac{(R_1 C_1 s + 1)(R_2 C_2 s + 1)}{(R_1 C_1 s + 1)(R_2 C_2 s + 1) + R_2 C_1 s} \end{aligned}$$

T_i

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1} ; \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \frac{N_4}{N_3}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \frac{N_2}{N_1} ; T_4 = T_3 \frac{N_4}{N_3}$$

$$J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + b_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + \frac{N_1}{N_2} (J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + b_2 \dot{\theta}_2) + \frac{N_1 N_3}{N_2 N_4} (J_3 \ddot{\theta}_3 + b_3 \dot{\theta}_3 + T_L) = T_m$$

θ_2, θ_3

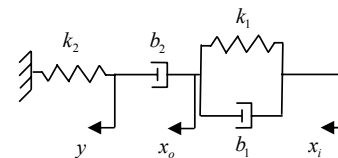
$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\left[J_1 + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 J_2 + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{N_3}{N_4} \right)^2 J_3 \right]}_{J_{eq}} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ & + \underbrace{\left[b_1 + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 b_2 + \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{N_3}{N_4} \right)^2 b_3 \right]}_{b_{eq}} \dot{\theta}_1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right) \left(\frac{N_3}{N_4} \right)}_n T_L = T_m \end{aligned}$$

$$J_{eq} \ddot{\theta}_1 + b_{eq} \dot{\theta}_1 + n T_L = T_m$$

(> 30)

b_1, J_1

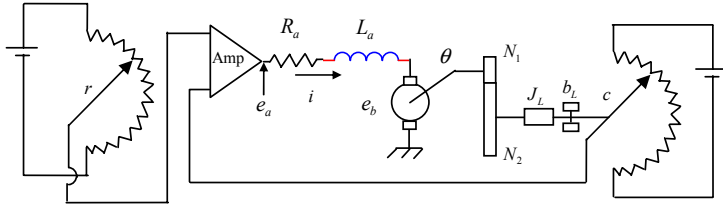
(Δ-۲



(۷-۲)

c

r



$$6 \times 10^{-5} \frac{N.m}{A}$$

Amp

$$5.5 \times 10^{-2} \frac{V.s}{rad}$$

(bmf)

$$10^{-5} Kg.m^2$$

$$4.4 \times 10^{-3} Kg.m^2$$

$$4 \times 10^{-2} \frac{N.m.s}{rad}$$

$$L_a$$

$$K$$

$$i_a$$

$$K_b \quad \frac{24 \text{ Volts}}{\pi \text{ rad}}$$

$$b_m \quad 10 \text{ V/V}$$

$$J_m$$

$$J_L$$

$$b_L \quad 0.2 \Omega$$

$$N_1/N_2 = 1/10$$

$$r$$

$$c$$

$$\theta$$

$$k_1$$

$$k_p$$

$$e_a$$

$$e_b$$

$$R_a$$

$$n$$

پاسخ:

$$E(s) = k_1(R(s) - C(s)) \\ = 7.64(R(s) - C(s))$$

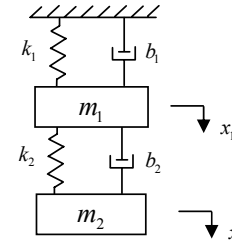
$$E_a(s) = k_p E(s) = 10E(s)$$

$$J = J_m + n^2 J_L \\ = 10^{-5} + 10^{-2} \times 4.4 \times 10^{-3} = 5.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$b = b_m + n^2 b_L = 4 \times 10^{-4}$$

(۶-۲)

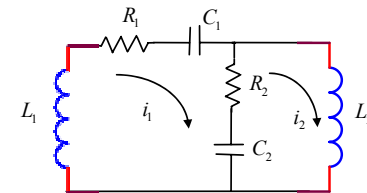
پاسخ:



$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + b_1 \dot{x}_1 + k_1 x_1 \\ + b_2 (\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + b_2 (\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + k_2 (x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$L_1 \ddot{q}_1 + R_1 \dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{C_1} q_1 + R_2 (\dot{q}_1 - \dot{q}_2) + \frac{1}{C_2} (q_1 - q_2) = 0$$

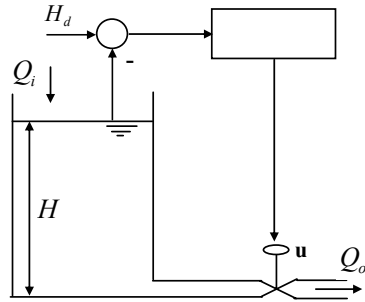
$$L_2 \ddot{q}_2 + R_2 (\dot{q}_2 - \dot{q}_1) + \frac{1}{C_2} (q_2 - q_1) = 0$$



$$\dot{q}_2 = i_2, \dot{q}_1 = i_1$$

$$L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + R_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{C_1} \int e_i dt + R_2 (i_1 - i_2) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int (i_1 - i_2) dt = 0$$

$$L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + R_2 (i_2 - i_1) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int (i_2 - i_1) dt = 0$$



∴ (-)

$$A \frac{dh}{dt} = Q_i - Q_o = Q_i - K\sqrt{h}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} + \frac{K}{A}\sqrt{h} = \frac{1}{A}Q_i$$

$$Q_i = Q^* \rightarrow \frac{dh}{dt} \quad Q_i^* = Q_o^* = K\sqrt{h^*}$$

$$0.015 = 0.01 \sqrt{h^*} \rightarrow h^* = 2.25m$$

∴ $Q_i = 0$

$$A \frac{dh}{dt} = -K\sqrt{h} \rightarrow \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -\frac{K}{A} dt$$

$$A = \frac{C}{h^*} = \frac{2}{2.25} = 0.89m^2$$

$$\frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = -0.01125 dt$$

$$h_0 = 2.25 \rightarrow h_1 = \frac{h_0}{2} = 1.125$$

$$\int_{2.25}^{1.125} \frac{dh}{\sqrt{h}} = \int_0^t -0.01125 dt = -0.01125t$$

$$2\sqrt{h} \Big|_{2.25}^{1.125} = 2\sqrt{1.125} - 2\sqrt{2.25} = -0.8787$$

$$\rightarrow t = 78.1 \text{ sec}$$

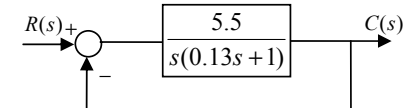
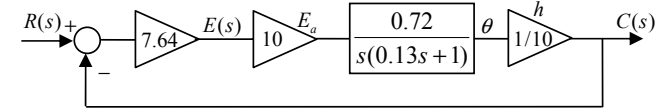
پاسخ:

$$\frac{\theta(s)}{E_0(s)} = \frac{K_m}{s(T_ms + 1)}$$

$$K_m = \frac{K}{R_a b + K K_b} = \dots = 0.72$$

$$T_m = \frac{R_a J}{R_a b + K K_b} = \dots = 0.13$$

$$\frac{\theta(s)}{E_a(s)} = \frac{10C(s)}{E_a(s)} = \frac{0.72}{s(0.13s + 1)}$$



$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{L(s)}{1 + L(s)} = \frac{5.5}{0.13s^2 + s + 5.5}$$

$$= \frac{42.3}{s^2 + 7.69s + 42.3}$$

$$k=0.01$$

(A-۲)

$$Q = K\sqrt{H}$$

$$2m^3/s$$

$$Q_i = 0.015m^3/s$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{[(m_1 + m_2)\ell_1^2 + I_1 + I_2 + m_2 d_2^2]}_{I_e} \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{d}_2^2 + m_2 \ell_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{d}_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_e \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \dot{d}_2^2 + m_2 \ell_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{d}_2$$

$$V = m_1 g \ell_1 s_1 + m_2 g \{ \ell_1 s_1 + d_2 \sin(\theta_1 + 90^\circ) \}$$

$$= m_1 g \ell_1 s_1 + m_2 g \ell_1 s_1 + m_2 g d_2 c_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = Q_i$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = \theta_1$$

$$I_e \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 \ell_1 \ddot{d}_2 + 2m_2 d_2 \dot{d}_2 \dot{\theta}_1 + (m_1 + m_2) g \ell_1 c_1 + m_2 g d_2 s_2 = \tau_1$$

$$q_2 = d_2$$

$$m_2 \ddot{d}_2 + m_2 \ell_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + m_2 g c_1 - m_2 d_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 = f_2$$

$$M(q) \ddot{q} + V(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = Q$$

$$M(q) = \begin{bmatrix} (m_1 + m_2)\ell_1^2 + m_2 d_2^2 + I_1 + I_2 & m_2 \ell_1 \\ m_2 \ell_1 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

G

$$G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} (m_1 + m_2) g \ell_1 c_1 - m_2 d_2 g s_1 \\ m_2 g c_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

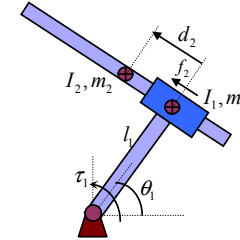
$$V(q, \dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2m_2 d_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{d}_2 \\ -m_2 d_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix}, q = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\ddot{q} = M^{-1} [Q - V(q, \dot{q}) - G(q)]$$

RP

(۹-۲



پاسخ:

$$x_{c1} = \ell_1 c_1 \quad \dot{x}_{c1} = \ell_1 c_1 \dot{\theta}_1$$

$$x_{c2} = \ell_1 s_1 \quad \dot{x}_{c2} = \ell_1 c_1 \dot{\theta}_1$$

$$\omega_1 = \dot{\theta}_1$$

$$\sin(\theta_1) \quad s_1, \cos(\theta_1) \quad c_1$$

$$x_{c2} = \ell_1 c_1 + d_2 \cos(\theta_1 + 90^\circ) = \ell_1 c_1 - d_2 s_1$$

$$y_{c2} = \ell_1 s_1 + d_2 \sin(\theta_1 + 90^\circ) = \ell_1 c_1 + d_2 s_1$$

$$d_2, \theta_1$$

$$\dot{x}_{c2} = -\ell_1 s_1 \dot{\theta}_1 - \dot{d}_2 s_1 - d_2 c_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = -(\ell_1 s_1 + d_2 c_1) \dot{\theta}_1 - s_1 \dot{d}_2$$

$$\dot{y}_{c2} = \ell_1 c_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + \dot{d}_2 c_1 - d_2 s_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = (\ell_1 c_1 - d_2 s_1) \dot{\theta}_1 + c_1 \dot{d}_2$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_{c1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{c2}^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \omega_2^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_1 (\ell_1 \dot{\theta}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \dot{\theta}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (\dot{x}_{c2}^2 + \dot{y}_{c2}^2) + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2$$

(۲-۳)

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$
$$A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times r}, x_{n \times 1}, u_{r \times 1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ r \\ r \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ u \\ u \end{pmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$\begin{pmatrix} - \\ - \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$x(t) = x(0)e^{At} + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bu(\tau)d\tau$$

$$u(t) = \delta(t) \cdot w$$

$$x(t) = x(0)e^{At} + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}B\delta(\tau)wd\tau$$

$$= x(0)e^{At} + e^{At}Bw$$

$$u(t) = k \quad \forall \geq 0$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}Bkd\tau$$

$$= e^{At}x(0) + e^{At} \left[\int_0^t (I - A\tau + \frac{A^2\tau^2}{2!} - \dots) d\tau \right] Bk$$

$$= e^{At}x(0) + e^{At} \left(It - \frac{At^2}{2!} + \frac{A^2t^3}{3!} - \dots \right) Bk$$

$$A^{-1} \quad A$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + e^{At} \left[-(A^{-1})(e^{-At} - I)Bk \right]$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + A^{-1}(e^{At} - I)Bk$$

$$u = t \cdot v$$

فصل سوم

(1-۳)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} x \quad a_{21} \neq 0$$

$$T \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \quad A$$

پاسخ:

$$T^{-1}AT = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, T = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AT = T\Lambda$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_{11}(\lambda_1 - a_{11}) = a_{12}t_{21} \\ t_{12}(\lambda_2 - a_{11}) = a_{12}t_{22} \\ t_{21}(\lambda_1 - a_{22}) = a_{21}t_{11} \\ t_{22}(\lambda_2 - a_{22}) = a_{21}t_{12} \end{cases}$$

$$t_{11} = \lambda_1 - a_{22} \quad t_{12} = \lambda_2 - a_{22} \quad t_{21} = a_{21} \quad t_{22} = a_{21}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 - a_{22} & \lambda_2 - a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

T

A

$$B(\lambda) \qquad n^2$$

$$(\lambda I-A)\mathrm{adj}(\lambda I-A)=|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|I$$

$$d(\lambda)(\lambda I-A)\mathbf{B}(\lambda)=|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|I$$

$$d(\lambda) \qquad |\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|$$

$$|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|=d(\lambda)\psi(\lambda) \qquad (*)$$

$$d(\lambda)$$

$$\psi(\lambda)$$

$$(\lambda I-A)\mathbf{B}(\lambda)=\psi(\lambda)I$$

$$\psi(\lambda)=0$$

$$\psi(\lambda)$$

$$\psi(\lambda)=g(\lambda)\phi(\lambda)+\alpha(\lambda)$$

$$\phi(\lambda)$$

$$\alpha(\lambda)$$

$$\phi(\lambda) \qquad ,\alpha(A)=0$$

$$\phi(A)=0,\psi(A)=0$$

$$\alpha(\lambda)$$

$$\psi(\lambda)=g(\lambda)\phi(\lambda)$$

$$\phi(A)=0$$

$$\phi(\lambda)I=(\lambda I-A)c(\lambda)$$

$$\psi(\lambda)I=g(\lambda)\phi(\lambda)I=g(\lambda)(\lambda I-A)c(\lambda)$$

$$B(\lambda)$$

$$B(\lambda)=g(\lambda)c(\lambda)$$

$$B(\lambda)$$

$$g(\lambda)=1$$

$$\psi(\lambda)=\phi(\lambda)$$

$$(*)$$

$$x(t)=\,e^{At}x(0)+\int_0^te^{A(t-\tau)}B\cdot\tau\cdot v\,d\tau$$

$$=e^{At}x(0)+e^{At}\int_0^te^{-A\tau}\tau\,d\tau\cdot Bv$$

$$=\,e^{At}x(0)+e^{At}(\frac{I}{2!}t^2-\frac{2A}{3!}t^3+\frac{3A^2}{4!}t^4-\frac{4A^3}{5!}t^5+\cdots)Bv$$

$$:A$$

$$x(t)=\,e^{At}x(0)+(A^{-2})(e^{At}-I-At)Bv$$

$$=\,e^{At}x(0)+[A^{-2}(e^{At}-I)-A^{-1}t]Bv$$

$$A_{n\times n}$$

$$\text{C.H.}$$

$$\mathbf{(3-3)}$$

$$\mathbf{A}$$

$$A$$

$$A$$

$$\phi(\lambda)=\lambda^m+a_1\lambda^{m-1}+\cdots+a_{m-1}\lambda+a_m \qquad m\leq n$$

$$\varphi(A)=0 \qquad m$$

$$\phi(\lambda)$$

$$\phi(A)=A^m+a_1A^{m-1}+...+a_{m-1}A+a_mI=0$$

$$\lambda$$

$$d(\lambda)$$

$$\mathrm{adj}(\lambda I-A)$$

$$\phi(\lambda)=\frac{|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|}{d(\lambda)}$$

$$d(\lambda) \qquad \mathrm{adj}(\lambda I-A)$$

$$\text{پاسخ:}$$

$$\mathrm{adj}(\lambda I-A)=d(\lambda)B(\lambda)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) = \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) & \lambda+11 & 4(\lambda-2) \\ 0 & (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3(\lambda-2) & (\lambda-2)^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 d(\lambda) &= 1 \quad \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) \\
 \phi(\lambda) &= \psi(\lambda) \\
 \phi(\lambda) &= |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1) \\
 &= \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1) \\
 \lambda_{1,2} &= 2, \lambda_3 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \phi(\lambda) \\
 \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) &= \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1) & 0 \\ 0 & 3(\lambda-2) & (\lambda-2)^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow d(\lambda) &= \lambda - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi(\lambda) = \frac{|\lambda I - B|}{d(\lambda)} = \frac{(\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1)}{\lambda-2} = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2$$

$$\phi(\lambda) = \frac{|\lambda I - A|}{d(\lambda)}$$

 $A_{n \times n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda \quad \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) \\
 & \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) \quad d(\lambda) \\
 & \lambda \quad d(\lambda) \\
 & d(\lambda) = 1 \\
 & \phi(\lambda) = \frac{|\lambda I - A|}{d(\lambda)}
 \end{aligned}$$

A (۴-۳)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (m < n) \\
 \text{الف)} \quad A &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ب)} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{پاسخ:} \\
 |\lambda I - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-1) \\
 \lambda_{1,2} &= 2, \lambda_3 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\phi(\lambda)=\frac{|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|}{d(\lambda)}=|\lambda \mathbf{I}-A|=\lambda^3+3\lambda^2-7\lambda-17$$

$$a_1=3,a_2=-7,a_3=-17$$

$$:$$

$$A^{-1}=-\frac{1}{a_3}(A^2+a_1A+a_2I)=\frac{1}{17}(A^2+3A-7I)$$

$$=\cdots=\frac{1}{17}\begin{bmatrix}3&6&-4\\7&-3&2\\1&2&-7\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$p_k(\lambda)=\frac{\lambda_1,\lambda_2,...,\lambda_m}{(\lambda_k-\lambda_1)...(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k-1})(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k+1})...(\lambda_k-\lambda_m)}\\k=1,2,...,m$$

$$p_k(\lambda i)=\begin{cases}1&i=k\\0&i\neq k\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$f(\lambda)=\sum_{k=1}^mf(\lambda_k)p_k(\lambda)$$

$$f(\lambda)=\sum_{k=1}^mf(\lambda_k).\frac{(\lambda-\lambda_1)...(\lambda-\lambda_{k-1})(\lambda-\lambda_{k+1})...(\lambda-\lambda_m)}{(\lambda_k-\lambda_1)...(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k-1})(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k+1})...(\lambda_k-\lambda_m)}\\f(\lambda_k)\hspace{10em}\lambda=\lambda_k$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$f(\lambda_m),...,f(\lambda_2),f(\lambda_1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$p_k(A)=\frac{(A-\lambda_1I)...(A-\lambda_{k-1}I)(A-\lambda_{k+1}I)...(A-\lambda_mI)}{(\lambda_k-\lambda_1)...(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k-1})(\lambda_k-\lambda_{k+1})...(\lambda_k-\lambda_m)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\phi(A)=A^2-3A+2I=\cdots=\begin{bmatrix}0&0&0\\0&0&0\\0&0&0\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\phi(\lambda)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$A^{-1}=-\frac{1}{a_m}(A^{m-1}+a_1A^{m-2}+\cdots+a_{m-2}A+a_{m-1}I)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\varphi(\lambda)=\lambda^m+a_1\lambda^{m-1}+...+a_{m-1}\lambda+a_m$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}1&2&0\\3&-1&-2\\1&0&-3\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$\varphi(A)=A^m+a_1A^{m-1}+...+a_{m-1}A+a_mI=0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$I=\frac{-1}{a_m}(A^m+a_1A^{m-1}+...+a_{m-2}A^2+a_{m-1}A)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(x)dx$$

$$A^{-1}=\frac{-1}{a_m}(A^{m-1}+a_1A^{m-2}+...+a_{m-2}A+a_{m-1}I)$$

$$\operatorname{adj}(\lambda I-A)=\begin{bmatrix}\lambda^2+4\lambda+3&2\lambda+6&-4\\3\lambda+7&\lambda^2+2\lambda-3&-2\lambda+2\\ \lambda+1&2&\lambda^2-7\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda)=\psi(\lambda)$$

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda + \alpha_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \lambda^{m-1} \quad (I)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= g(\lambda)\varphi(\lambda) + \alpha(\lambda) \\ f(\lambda) &= g(\lambda) \left[(\lambda - \lambda_1)^3 (\lambda - \lambda_4)(\lambda - \lambda_5) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_m) \right] + \alpha(\lambda) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda_1) &= \alpha(\lambda_1) \\ f(\lambda_4) &= \alpha(\lambda_4) \\ &\vdots \\ f(\lambda_m) &= \alpha(\lambda_m) \end{aligned} \quad . \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} f(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^2 h(\lambda) + \frac{d}{d\lambda} \alpha(\lambda)$$

$$(\lambda - \lambda_1)^2 h(\lambda) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} [g(\lambda)(\lambda - \lambda_1)^3 \dots (\lambda - \lambda_m)]$$

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} f(\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} = f'(\lambda_1) = \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} \alpha(\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} \quad (1)$$

$$f'(\lambda_1) = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2\lambda_1 + \dots + (m-1)\alpha_{m-1}\lambda_1^{m-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} f(\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} &= f''(\lambda_1) = \left. \frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \alpha(\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} \\ f''(\lambda_1) &= 2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3\lambda_1 + \cdots + (m-1)(m-2)\alpha_{m-1}\lambda_1^{m-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$p_k(\lambda_i I) = \begin{cases} I & i = k \\ 0 & i \neq k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & I \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots & \lambda_m & A \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \dots & \lambda_m^2 & A^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \lambda_1^{m-1} & \lambda_2^{m-1} & \dots & \lambda_m^{m-1} & A^{m-1} \\ f(\lambda_1) & f(\lambda_2) & \dots & f(\lambda_m) & f(A) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{A} \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 = \lambda_3) \\ & \text{A} \quad (\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \neq \dots \neq \lambda_m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \lambda^m + a_1 \lambda^{m-1} + \cdots + a_{m-1} \lambda + a_m$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_1(t)+2\alpha_2(t)\lambda_1 &= t\ e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ \alpha_0(t)+\alpha_1(t)\lambda_1+\alpha_2(t)\lambda_1^2 &= e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ \alpha_0(t)+\alpha_1(t)\lambda_3+\alpha_2(t)\lambda_3^2 &= e^{\lambda_3 t} \\ \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \lambda_1 &= 2, \ \lambda_3 = 1 \\ \alpha_0(t) = \dots &= 4e^t - 3e^{2t} + 2t\ e^{2t} \\ \alpha_1(t) = \dots &= -4e^t + 4e^{2t} - 3t\ e^{2t} \\ \alpha_2(t) = \dots &= e^t - e^{2t} + t\ e^{2t}\end{aligned}$$

$$e^{At} = \alpha_0(t)I + \alpha_1(t)A + \alpha_2(t)A^2$$

$$= \dots = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & 12e^t - 12e^{2t} + 13te^{2t} & -4e^t + 4e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -3e^t + 3e^{2t} & e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} s^j \sum_{i=1+j}^m \alpha_{m-i} A^{i-j-1}}{\sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_{m-i} s^i}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1 \qquad A \qquad \alpha_i$$

$$\vdots \qquad (m \leq n)$$

$$\alpha_0 A^m + \alpha_1 A^{m-1} + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A + \alpha_m I = 0$$

پاسخ:

$$P = (sI - A)^{-1}$$

$$(sI - A)P = I$$

$$sP = AP + I$$

$$\vdots \qquad (sI - A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3\lambda_1 + \dots + \frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2} \alpha_{m-1} \lambda_1^{m-3} &= \frac{f''(\lambda_1)}{2} \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2\lambda_1 + \dots + (m-1)\alpha_{m-1} \lambda_1^{m-2} &= f'(\lambda_1) \\ \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\lambda_1 + \alpha_2\lambda_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \lambda_1^{m-1} &= f(\lambda_1) \\ \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \\ \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\lambda_m + \alpha_2\lambda_m^2 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \lambda_m^{m-1} &= f(\lambda_m) \\ k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \qquad \qquad \qquad a_k \qquad \qquad \qquad m \\ \phi(A) &= 0 \\ f(A) &= g(A)\phi(A) + \alpha(A) = \alpha(A) \\ &= \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} A^{m-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3\lambda_1 & \dots & \frac{(m-1)(m-2)}{2} \lambda_1^{m-3} & \frac{f''(\lambda_1)}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 2\lambda_1 & 3\lambda_1^2 & \dots & (m-1)\lambda_1^{m-2} & f'(\lambda_1) \\ 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_1^3 & \dots & \lambda_1^{m-1} & f(\lambda_1) \\ 1 & \lambda_4 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_4^3 & \dots & \lambda_4^{m-1} & f(\lambda_4) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda_m & \lambda_m^2 & \lambda_m^3 & \dots & \lambda_m^{m-1} & f(\lambda_m) \\ I & A & A^2 & A^3 & \dots & A^{m-1} & f(A) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$e^{At} \qquad \qquad \qquad (A-3)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(-) \qquad \qquad \qquad پاسخ:

$$\varphi(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda - 1)$$

$$e^{At} \qquad \qquad \qquad f(A) \qquad \lambda_3 = 1 \qquad \lambda_{1,2} = 2$$

$$e^{At} = \alpha_0(t)I + \alpha_1(t)A + \alpha_2(t)A^2$$

$$\alpha_i$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1&1\\1&-1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}0&1&0&3\\0&-1&1&1\\0&0&0&1\\0&0&-1&-2\end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda I-A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+1)^3 \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda_{1,2,3} &= -1, \lambda_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{rank}(\lambda_1 I-A)=\text{rank}\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A-\lambda_1 I)v_{11}^0 &= 0 & (A-\lambda I)v_{21}^0 &= 0 \\ v_{11}^0 = \cdots &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} & v_{21}^0 = \cdots &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A-\lambda_4 I)v_{11}^1=v_{11}^0\rightarrow v_{11}^1=\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1&1\\1&-1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s^2P &= A^2P+A+sI \\ s^3P &= A^3P+A^2+sA+s^2I \\ &\vdots \\ s^mP &= A^mP+A^{m-1}+sA^{m-2}+\cdots+s^{m-2}A+s^{m-1}I \\ \alpha_{mi} \quad s^iP &\quad m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_mP+\alpha_{m-1}s\ P+\cdots+\alpha_0s^mP &= \\ \sum_{i=0}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^iP+\sum_{i=1}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^{i-1}+s\sum_{i=2}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^{i-2}+\cdots & \\ +s^{m-2}\sum_{i=m-1}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^{i-m+1}+s^{m-1}\alpha_0I & \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^iP=(\alpha_0A^m+\alpha_1A^{m-1}+\cdots+\alpha_mI)P=0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^m\alpha_{m-i}s^iP=\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}s^j\sum_{i=1+j}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^{i-j-1}$$

$$P=(sI-A)^{-1}=\frac{\sum_{j=0}^{m-1}s^j\sum_{i=1+j}^m\alpha_{m-i}A^{i-j-1}}{\sum_{i=0}^m\alpha_{m-i}s^i}$$

$$(m=n)$$

$$(sI-A)^{-1}=\frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}s^j\sum_{i=1+j}^n\alpha_{n-i}A^{i-j-1}}{\sum_{i=0}^n\alpha_{n-i}s^i}$$

$$.\alpha_0=1$$

$$(1\cdot-3$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{\Delta(x)} = x^3 + 18x^2 + 66x + 112 + \frac{96x - 223}{\Delta(x)} \quad \text{R}$$

$$P(A) = 96A - 223I = \begin{bmatrix} -127 & -96 \\ 96 & -127 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12-3)$$

$$P(A) = A^5 + A^3 + A + I$$

پاسخ:

$$\Delta(A) = A^2 - 5A - 2I = 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}[A - 5I] = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{\Delta(x)} = x^3 + 5x^2 + 28x + 150 + \frac{807x + 301}{\Delta(x)}$$

$$P(A) = R(A) = 807A + 301I = \begin{bmatrix} 1108 & 1614 \\ 2421 & 3529 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k > 0 \quad m^*m \quad J_1 \quad (13-3)$$

$$J_1^k = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\lambda^{k-2} & \dots & \frac{k!\lambda^{k-m+1}}{(k-m+1)!(m-1)!} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & k\lambda^{k-1} & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^k & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(k-m+1)! = \infty \quad J_1^1, k=1 \quad \text{پاسخ:}$$

$$J_1^2 \quad k-m+1 < 0$$

$$(A - \lambda_4 I)v_4 = 0 \rightarrow v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = T^{-1}AT = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(A) \quad A \quad \text{C.H.} \quad (11-3)$$

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

$$P(A) = A^5 + 16A^4 + 32A^3 + 16A^2 + 4A + I$$

پاسخ:

$$\Delta(\lambda) = |A - \lambda I| = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$A^2 - 2A + 2I = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}(A^2 - 2A) = I = A \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$A[-\frac{1}{2}(A - 2I)] = A \cdot A^{-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}[A^2 - 2I] = \dots = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(A) = R(A) \quad \text{C.H.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$e^{\lambda_1 t} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_{m-1} \lambda_1^{m-1}$$

$$\left.\frac{d}{d\lambda}e^{\lambda t}\right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1}=te^{\lambda_1 t}=\alpha_1+2\alpha_2\lambda_1+\dots+(m-1)\alpha_{m-1}\lambda_1^{m-2}$$

$$\left.\frac{1}{2!}\frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2}e^{\lambda t}\right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1}=\frac{1}{2!}t^2e^{\lambda_1 t}=\alpha_2+3\alpha_3\lambda_1+\dots+\frac{1}{2!}(m-1)(m-2)\alpha_{m-1}\lambda_1^{m-3}$$

$$\left.\frac{1}{3!}\frac{d^3}{d\lambda^3}e^{\lambda t}\right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1}=\frac{1}{3!}t^3e^{\lambda_1 t}=\alpha_3+4\alpha_4\lambda_1+\dots+\frac{1}{3!}(m-1)(m-2)(m-3)\alpha_{m-1}\lambda_1^{m-4}$$

$$\vdots=\vdots$$

$$\left.\frac{1}{(m-1)!}\frac{d^{m-1}}{d\lambda^{m-1}}e^{\lambda t}\right|_{\lambda=\lambda_1}=\frac{1}{(m-1)!}t^{m-1}e^{\lambda_1 t}=\alpha_{m-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ \frac{1}{2!}t^2 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{(m-1)!}t^{m-1} \end{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_1^2 & \cdots & \lambda_1^{m-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 2\lambda_1 & & (m-1)\lambda_1^{m-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & 1 & & \frac{1}{2}(m-1)(m-2)\lambda_1^{m-3} \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=F\alpha$$

$$\alpha=F^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ \frac{1}{2!}t^2 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{(m-1)!}t^{m-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 \qquad F^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$$

$$J_1=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \lambda & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{bmatrix}, \qquad J_1^2=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & 1 & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 & 2\lambda & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & & 2\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & & 0 & \lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{k}+1$$

$$J_1^{k+1}=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \lambda & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\lambda^{k-2} & \cdots & \frac{k!\lambda^{k-m+1}}{(k-m+1)!(m-1)!} \\ 0 & \lambda^k & k\lambda^{k-1} & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^k & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & 0 & & k\lambda^{k-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & \lambda^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^k & \frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\lambda^{k-1}+k\lambda^{k-1} & \frac{1}{3!}k(k-1)(k-2)\lambda^{k-2}+\frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\lambda^{k-1} & \cdots \\ 0 & \lambda^{k+1} & (k+1)\lambda^k & \vdots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \lambda^{k+1} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda^{k+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)+k\right]\lambda^{k-1}=\frac{k}{2!}(k-1+2)\lambda^{k-1}=\frac{(k+1)k}{2!}\lambda^{k-1}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{3!}k(k-1)(k-2)+\frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\right]\lambda^{k-2}=\frac{1}{3!}k(k-1)(k-1+2)\lambda^{k-2}$$

$$e^{J_1T} \qquad \alpha_i \qquad \mathbf{m}^{\star} \mathbf{m} \qquad J_1 \qquad (1\mathfrak{f}-\mathfrak{z})$$

$$e^{J_1t}=\alpha_0I+\alpha_1J_1+\alpha_2J_1^2+\dots+\alpha_{m-1}J_1^{m-1}$$

$$: \text{باسخ}$$

$$\Delta(\lambda)=(\lambda-\lambda_1)^m$$

$$\sin(At), e^{At}$$

C.H.

(۱۶-۳

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$\Delta(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 4 = (\lambda + 4)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -4$$

C.H.

$$\sin(At) = R(A) = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(-4t) &= \alpha_0 - 4\alpha_1 \\ \sin(-t) &= \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{3}[\sin(-4t) - \sin(-t)] \\ \alpha_0 = -\frac{1}{3}[\sin(-4t) - 4\sin(-t)] \end{cases}$$

$$\sin(At) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(-4t) + 2\sin(-t) & -2\sin(-4t) + 2\sin(-t) \\ -\sin(-4t) + \sin(-t) & 2\sin(-4t) + \sin(-t) \end{bmatrix}$$

:

$$e^{(At)} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4t} + 2e^{-t} & 2(-e^{-4t} + e^{-t}) \\ -e^{-4t} + e^{-t} & 2e^{-4t} + e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At}$$

(۱۷-۳

:

پاسخ:

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_0 = e^{\lambda_1 t} \left[1 - \lambda_1 t + \frac{\lambda_1^2 t^2}{2!} - \frac{\lambda_1^3 t^3}{3!} + \frac{\lambda_1^4 t^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-\lambda_1)^{m-1} t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \right]$$

$$\alpha_1 = e^{\lambda_1 t} \left[t - \lambda_1 t^2 + \frac{\lambda_1^2 t^3}{2!} - \frac{\lambda_1^3 t^4}{3!} + \dots + \frac{t^{m-1} (-\lambda_1)^{m-2}}{(m-2)!} \right]$$

:

$$\alpha_{m-2} = e^{\lambda_1 t} \left[\frac{1}{(m-2)!} t^{m-2} - \frac{1}{(m-2)!} \lambda_1 t^{m-1} \right]$$

$$\alpha_{m-2} = e^{\lambda_1 t} \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}$$

$$J_{1(4 \times 4)}, J_{1(3 \times 3)}$$

$$e^{J_1 t}$$

(۱۵-۳

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow J_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 2\lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1^2 & 2\lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{J_1 t} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 J_1 + \alpha_2 J_1^2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_1^2 & \alpha_1 + 2\lambda_1 \alpha_2 & \alpha_2 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_1^2 & \alpha_1 + 2\lambda_1 \alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = e^{\lambda_1 t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 1/2 t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

:

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow e^{J_1 t} = e^{\lambda_1 t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & 1/2 t^2 & 1/3 t^3 \\ 0 & 1 & t & 1/2 t^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At}$$

$$A^{-1}$$

(۱۹-۳)

C.H.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$\Delta(\lambda) = (1 + \lambda)(\lambda^2 + 9) = \lambda^3 + \lambda^2 + 9\lambda + 9$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 3j, \lambda_3 = -3j$$

$$\Delta(A) = A^3 + A^2 + 9A + 9I \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{-1}{9} [A^2 + A + 9I]$$

$$A^{-1} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

: A

$$e^{At} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} e^{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}t} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & e^{-t} \end{array} \right]$$

$$e^{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}t} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 & -3\alpha_1 \\ 3\alpha_1 & \alpha_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{3jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 3j \\ e^{-3jt} = \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 3j \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} [e^{3jt} + e^{-3jt}] = \cos 3t \\ \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{e^{3jt} - e^{-3jt}}{2j} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t \end{cases}$$

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 3t & -\sin 3t & 0 \\ \sin 3t & \cos 3t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(۲۰-۳)

$$e^{At} = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} e^{2t} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \frac{1}{3}(e^{-4t} + 2e^{-t}) & \frac{2}{3}(-e^{-4t} + e^{-t}) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3}(-e^{-4t} + e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{3}(2e^{-4t} + e^{-t}) \end{array} \right]$$

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

k

A^k (۱۸-۳)

C.H.

پاسخ:

$$A^k = f(A) = R(A) = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_2 A^2$$

$$\Delta(\lambda) = (1 - \lambda^3), \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$(\lambda_1)^k = 1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_1^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$\frac{d(\lambda)^k}{d\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} = k\lambda_1^{k-1} = k = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$$

$$\frac{d^2(\lambda)^k}{d\lambda^2} \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_1} = k(k-1)\lambda_1^{k-2} = k(k-1) = 2\alpha_2$$

α_i

$$\alpha_0 = 1 + k - k^2$$

$$\alpha_1 = k^2$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} k(k-1)$$

$$A^k = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_2 A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ 0 & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -k & k(3-k)/2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = e^{A_1 t} \cdot e^{A_2 t} = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t & at \cos \Omega t & -at \sin \Omega t \\ \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & at \sin \Omega t & at \cos \Omega t \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t \end{array} \right]$$

(۲۱-۳)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & s & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & s+4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{aligned} |sI - A| &= (s+2)(s^2 + 4s + 3) \\ &= (s+1)(s+2)(s+3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} \begin{bmatrix} (s+1)(s+3) & -2(s+4) & -2 \\ 0 & (s+2)(s+4) & s+2 \\ 0 & -3(s+2) & s(s+2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = L^{-1}((sI - A)^{-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -3e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} & -e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} & +\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t} & -\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

(۲۲-۳)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -27 & 54 & -36 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 0 & -\Omega & a & 0 \\ \Omega & 0 & 0 & a \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & -\Omega \\ 0 & 0 & \Omega & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

پاسخ:

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} B_1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & B_1 \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & B_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \triangleq A_1 + A_2$$

$$A_1 A_2 = A_2 A_1 = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & B_1 B_2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_2, A_1 \\ e^{(A_1 + A_2)t} = e^{A_1 t} \cdot e^{A_2 t} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{A_1 t} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} e^{B_1 t} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & e^{B_1 t} \end{array} \right]$$

$$e^{B_1 t} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 B_1, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm j\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{j\Omega t} = \alpha_0 + j\Omega \alpha_1 \\ e^{-j\Omega t} = \alpha_0 - j\Omega \alpha_1 \end{cases} \rightarrow e^{B_1 t} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t \\ \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t \end{bmatrix}$$

A_2

$$|\lambda I - A_2| = \lambda^4 = 0$$

$$e^{A_2 t} = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A_2 + \beta_2 A_2^2 + \beta_3 A_2^3$$

$$\beta_1, \beta_0 \quad A_2^2 = A_2^3 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{0t} = 1 = \beta_0 \\ \left. \frac{de^{\lambda t}}{dt} \right|_{\lambda=0} = t = \beta_1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow e^{A_2 t} = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & at & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & at \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\lambda_i) z_i(\lambda)$$

$$z_i(\lambda) = \frac{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n (A - \lambda_j I)}{\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$z_1 = \frac{(A+2I)(A-3I)}{(1+2)(1-3)} = \dots = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{(A-I)(A-3I)}{(-2-1)(-2-3)} = \dots = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -14 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{(A-I)(A+2I)}{(3-1)(3+2)} = \dots = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = z_1 e^t + z_2 e^{-2t} + z_3 e^{3t}$$

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\Omega \\ \Omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_2(t) = C \cos \alpha t, u_1(t) = C \sin \alpha t$$

(۲۳-۳

پاسخ:

(۲۴-۳

$t=0$

پاسخ:

$$|A - \lambda I| = \Delta(\lambda) = \lambda^4 - 10\lambda^3 + 36\lambda^2 - 54\lambda + 27$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)^3 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_{2,3,4} = 3$$

$$\text{rank}[A - I\lambda_2] = 3$$

$$v_1 = [1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1]^T$$

$$v_{21}^0 = [1 \quad 3 \quad 9 \quad 27]^T$$

$$(A - 3I)v_{21}^1 = v_{21}^0 \rightarrow v_{21}^1 = [1 \quad 4 \quad 15 \quad 54]^T$$

$$(A - 3I)v_{21}^2 = v_{21}^1 \rightarrow v_{21}^2 = [0 \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 36]^T$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 15 & 7 \\ 1 & 27 & 54 & 36 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow T^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 27 & -27 & 9 & -1 \\ -85 & 133 & -55 & 7 \\ 66 & -106 & 46 & -6 \\ -36 & 60 & -28 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow e^{\Lambda t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} & te^{3t} & \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^{3t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{3t} & te^{3t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = T e^{\Lambda t} T^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 27e^t + (-19 + 30t - 18t^2)e^{3t} & -27e^t + (27 - 46t + 30t^2)e^{3t} \\ 27e^t + (-27 + 54t - 54t^2)e^{3t} & -27e^t + (35 - 78t + 90t^2)e^{3t} \\ 27e^t + (-27 + 54t - 162t^2)e^{3t} & -27e^t + (27 - 54t + 270t^2)e^{3t} \\ 27e^t + (-27 - 162t - 486t^2)e^{3t} & -27e^t + (27 + 378t + 810t^2)e^{3t} \\ 9e^t + (-9 + 18t - 14t^2)e^{3t} & -e^t + (1 - 2t + 2t^2)e^{3t} \\ 9e^t + (-9 + 26t - 42t^2)e^{3t} & -e^t + (1 - 2t + 6t^2)e^{3t} \\ 9e^t + (-1 - 6t - 126t^2)e^{3t} & -e^t + (1 + 6t + 18t^2)e^{3t} \\ 9e^t + (-9 - 270t - 378t^2)e^{3t} & -e^t + (9 + 54t + 54t^2)e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{z} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} z + \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

)

$$(u_1 = t, u_2 = 1)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -z_1 + \frac{1}{2}t + 2 \rightarrow z_1(t) = e^{-t}z_1(0) + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{2}(1 - e^{-t})$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = -2z_2 + 3t + 6 \rightarrow z_2(t) = e^{-2t}z_2(0) + \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{9}{4}(1 - e^{-2t})$$

$$\dot{z}_3 = -3z_3 + \frac{1}{2}t + 1 \rightarrow z_3(t) = e^{-3t}z_3(0) + \frac{1}{6}t + \frac{5}{18}(1 - e^{-3t})$$

$$z(0) = T^{-1}x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 17/2 & 34 & 7/2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$x(t) = Tz(t) = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} -14e^{-t} + \left(\frac{127}{4}\right)e^{-2t} - \left(\frac{58}{9}\right)e^{-3t} + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)t - \frac{47}{36} \\ 7e^{-t} + \left(\frac{29}{9}\right)e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}t + \frac{11}{9} \\ -7e^{-t} + \left(\frac{29}{3}\right)e^{-3t} - \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 50 & 150 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$y_{zi}$$

(۲۶-۳)

(-)

پاسخ:

$$\phi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t \\ \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t)x(0) + \int_0^t \phi(t-\tau)u(\tau)d\tau$$

$$\phi(t-\tau) = \phi(t) \cdot \phi(-\tau)$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t) \left\{ x(0) + C \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} \cos \Omega \tau \sin \alpha \tau + \sin \Omega \tau \cos \alpha \tau \\ -\sin \Omega \tau \sin \alpha \tau + \cos \Omega \tau \cos \alpha \tau \end{bmatrix} d\tau \right\}$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t) \left\{ x(0) + \frac{C}{\Omega + \alpha} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \cos(\Omega + \alpha)t \\ \sin(\Omega + \alpha)t \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(۲۵-۳)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

T

الف)

$$u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} t & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

ب)

پاسخ:

$$|A - \lambda I| = -(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 3) \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = -3$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{4}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-6t} & \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-6t} & \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{8}{3}e^{-5t} + 2e^{-6t} \\ -\frac{5}{8}e^{-2t} + \frac{5}{8}e^{-6t} & -\frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{5}{4}e^{-6t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{16}{3}e^{-5t} - 5e^{-6t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-5t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = C\varphi(t)x(0) = 250 e^{-2t} - 400 e^{-5t} + 250 e^{-6t}$$

فصل چهارم

(۱-۴)

MIMO

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad x(0) = 0$$

$$X(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} Bu(s)$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|sI - A|} \begin{bmatrix} p_1(s) \\ p_2(s) \\ \vdots \\ p_n(s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_i(s) \\ |sI - A| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} B$$

n

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{C} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & \cdots & A^{n-1}B \end{bmatrix} < n$$

پاسخ:

$$\varphi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} B$$

(-)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2.5 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]x$$

پاسخ:

$$y_{zi} = cx_{zi} = c\phi(t)x(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A - I\lambda| &= (-\lambda - 5) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda - 1 & 2 \\ -2.5 & -\lambda - 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 6) \\ &= \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -5, \lambda_3 = -6 \end{aligned}$$

C.H.

$$e^{At} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 A + \alpha_2 A^2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 - 4\alpha_2 & 2\alpha_1 - 16\alpha_2 & 8\alpha_2 \\ -2.5\alpha_1 + 20\alpha_2 & \alpha_0 - 7\alpha_1 + 44\alpha_2 & 4\alpha_1 - 48\alpha_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_0 - 5\alpha_1 + 25\alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

α_i

$$\begin{cases} e^{-2t} = \alpha_0 - 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 \\ e^{-5t} = \alpha_0 - 5\alpha_1 + 25\alpha_2 \\ e^{-6t} = \alpha_0 - 6\alpha_1 + 36\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = 5/2 e^{-2t} - 4 e^{-5t} + 5/2 e^{-6t} \\ \alpha_1 = 11/12 e^{-2t} - 8/3 e^{-5t} + 7/4 e^{-6t} \\ \alpha_2 = 1/12 e^{-2t} - 1/3 e^{-5t} + 1/4 e^{-6t} \end{cases}$$

$$\qquad\qquad\qquad$$

$$C_0B+C_1AB+C_2A^2B+\cdots+C_{n-1}A^{n-1}B=0$$

$$C_i=\sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1}\alpha_{n-i-j-1}s_k^i$$

$$C_{n-1}=\alpha_0=1\neq 0$$

$$\mathfrak{n}\qquad\qquad\mathbb{C}$$

$$B,AB,\ldots,A^{n-1}B$$

$$\mathbf{(2-4)}$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B=\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{C}=[B|\quad AB]=\cdots=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{C}$$

$$C=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{x_1(s)}{u(s)}=H(s)=C(sI-A)^{-1}B=\cdots=\frac{(s+2.5)}{(s+2.5)(s-1)}$$

$$s=-2.5$$

$$\mathbf{(3-4)}$$

$$\dot{x}=\begin{bmatrix} -3/4 & -1/4 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}x(t)+\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}u(t)$$

$$y(t)=\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}x(t)$$

$$\mathbf{(الف)}$$

$$\qquad\qquad\qquad$$

$$\varphi=\frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}s^j\sum_{i=1+j}^n\alpha_{n-i}A^{i-j-1}B}{\sum_{i=0}^n\alpha_{n-i}s^i}$$

$$v_{j_{n\leq l}}$$

$$v_j=\sum_{i=1+j}^n\alpha_{n-i}A^{i-j-1}B$$

$$\varphi=\frac{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}s^jv_j}{\sum_{i=0}^n\alpha_{n-i}s^i}$$

$$\varphi$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1}s^jv_j=(s-s_k)\sum_{j=0}^{n-2}s^jw_j$$

$$s^j$$

$$\mathbf{A}$$

$$s_k$$

$$v_0=-s_kw_0$$

$$v_1=w_0-s_kw_1$$

$$v_2=w_1-s_kw_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_{n-1}=w_{n-2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_0+s_kv_1+s_k^2v_2+\cdots+s_k^{n-1}v_{n-1}=$$

$$(-s_kw_0)+(s_kw_0-s_k^2w_1)+(s_k^2w_1-s_k^3w_2)+\cdots$$

$$+(s_k^{n-2}w_{n-3}-s_k^{n-1}w_{n-2})+s_k^{n-1}w_{n-2}=0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n\alpha_{n-1}A^{i-1}B+s_k\sum_{i=0}^n\alpha_{n-1}A^{i-2}B+\cdots+s_k^{n-i}\alpha\cdot B=0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$A = -\beta; \quad B = \alpha - \beta; \quad C = 1; \quad D = 1$$

$$\mathbb{C} = [B] = [\alpha - \beta]$$

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{C} = 1 \quad \text{if } \alpha \neq \beta$$

$$\mathbf{O} = 1 \rightarrow \text{rank } \mathbf{O} = 1$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta$$

(ب)

$$x_2 = y_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_2 + \mu_2$$

$$A = -\gamma, \quad B = 1, \quad C = 1, \quad D = 1$$

$$\text{rank } \mathbf{O} = \text{rank } \mathbb{C} = 1$$

(ج)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\beta & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_1$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \alpha - \beta & -\beta(\alpha - \beta) \\ 1 & \alpha - \beta - \gamma \end{array} \right] \rightarrow |\mathbb{C}| = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)$$

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{C} = 2 \quad \text{if } \alpha \neq \beta, \alpha \neq \gamma$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\gamma \end{array} \right] \quad \text{rank } \mathbf{O} = 2$$

$$\alpha = \beta \quad \alpha = \gamma$$

$$\frac{k}{s + \alpha}$$

(د-۴)

پاسخ:

$$\mathbb{C} = [B \mid AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{C} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ CA \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank } \mathbf{O} = 1$$

(ب)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

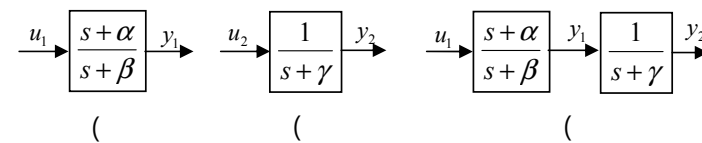
$$y(t) = [5 \quad 1]x(t)$$

پاسخ:

$$\text{rank } (\mathbb{C}) = \text{rank} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{array} \right] = 1$$

$$\text{rank } (\mathbf{O}) = \text{rank} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 5 & 1 \\ 9/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right] = 2$$

(۴-۴)



پاسخ:

(الف)

$$\dot{y}_1 + \beta y_1 = \dot{u}_1 + \alpha u_1$$

$$x_1 = y_1 - u_1 \Rightarrow \dot{x}_1 = -\beta x_1 + (\alpha - \beta)u_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & b & c & \cdots & d \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{C} = [B \mid AB \mid A^2B \mid \cdots \mid A^{n-1}B] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & d \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & d^2 \\ 0 & 1 & d & & \vdots \\ 1 & d & d^2 & & d^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbb{C}$

$a, b, c, \dots, d$

$\text{rank } \mathbb{C} = n$

(۷-۴)

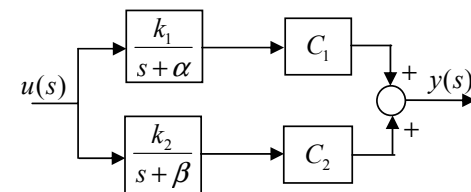
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} p & r & \beta & \varphi \end{bmatrix}^T \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_a & \delta_r \end{bmatrix}^T$$

β (yaw) (roll) φ (roll) δ_u (rudder) δ_r aileron

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.7 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -0.7 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 2.8 \\ 0 & -3.13 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

δ_r δ_r



پاسخ:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [C_1 \quad C_2]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & -\alpha k_1 \\ k_2 & -\beta k_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ -\alpha C_1 & -\beta C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$y(s) = \left(\frac{C_1 k_1}{s + \alpha} + \frac{C_2 k_2}{s + \beta} \right) u(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{y(s)}{u(s)} = \frac{C_1 k_1 s(s + \beta) + C_2 k_2 (s + \alpha)}{(s + \alpha)(s + \beta)} = \frac{(C_1 k_1 + C_2 k_2)s + (C_1 k_1 \beta + C_2 k_2 \alpha)}{(s + \alpha)(s + \beta)}$$

$$H(s) = C_1 k_1 + C_2 k_2 \frac{s + \frac{C_1 k_1 \beta + C_2 k_2 \alpha}{C_1 k_1 + C_2 k_2}}{(s + \alpha)(s + \beta)}$$

$$s + \frac{c_1 k_1 \beta + c_2 k_2 \alpha}{c_1 k_1 + c_2 k_2} = s + \alpha \quad \alpha = \beta$$

(۶-۴)

پاسخ: δ_r

پاسخ: ϕ

پاسخ:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{O}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 100 & 10 & 107 & 0 \\ -1000 & -114 & -984.9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{O}) = 3 < 4$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & -10 & 0 \\ 100 & 10 & 107 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{O}) = 4$$

پاسخ: δ_r

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB & A^2B & A^3B \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -200 & 2000 & -2 \times 10^{-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & -200 & 2 \times 10^3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\text{rank}(\mathbb{C}) = 2 < n$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2.8 \\ -3.10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\mathbb{C} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 2.8 & -28 & 248.7 & -2443.18 \\ -3.18 & 2.191 & 26.636 & -50.08 \\ 0 & 3.13 & -4.382 & -23.57 \\ 0 & 2.8 & -28 & 248.7 \end{array} \right]$$

فصل پنجم

SISO (۱-۵)

$$H(s) = \frac{(s+2)(s+3)(s+\alpha)}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+\alpha)}$$

(الف)

(ب)

(ج)

پاسخ:

(الف)

$$H(s) = \frac{s+5}{s^2+5s+6}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x$$

$$y = [5 \quad 1]x$$

(ب)

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 + (5+\alpha)s + 5\alpha}{s^3 + (5+\alpha)s^2 + (6+5\alpha)s + 6\alpha}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6\alpha & -(6+5\alpha) & -(5+\alpha) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [5\alpha \quad 5+\alpha \quad 1]x$$

(ج)

$$\mathbb{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}; \text{rank}(\mathbb{C}_1) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbb{C}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -(5+\alpha) \\ 1 & -(5+\alpha) & -(6+5\alpha) + (5+\alpha)^2 \end{bmatrix}; \text{rank}(\mathbb{C}_2) = 3$$

$$\mathbf{O}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}; \text{rank}(\mathbf{O}_1) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{O}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5\alpha & 5+\alpha & 1 \\ -6\alpha & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6\alpha & -6 \end{bmatrix}; \text{rank}(\mathbf{O}_2) = 2 < n$$

(۲-۵)

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 - 9}{s^3 - 7s - 6}$$

(الف)

(ب)

(ج)

(د)

(ه)

(و)

B/BO

پاسخ:

(الف)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [-9 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ -2 & 6 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(\mathbb{C}) = 2$$

(a)

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2 - 9}{(s^3 - 7s - 6)} = \frac{s^2 - 9}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-3)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{0}{s-3}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [2 \quad -1 \quad 0]$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(\mathbf{O}) = 2$$

(b)

$$H(s) = \frac{(s+3)(\cancel{s-3})}{(s+1)(s+2)(\cancel{s-3})} = \frac{(s+3)}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [-3 \quad 1]$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(\mathbf{O}) = 2$$

(c)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [1 \quad 0 \quad -2]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ -2 & 6 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(\mathbf{O}) = 2 < n$$

(d)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(\mathbb{C}) = 2$$

(e)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

$$V(x) = x^T P x$$

$$\dot{V}(x) = x^T (A^T P + P A) x = -x^T Q x$$

$$A^T P + P A = -Q$$

:

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} Q^{1/2} \\ Q^{1/2} A \\ \vdots \\ Q^{1/2} A^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = n$$

$$P, Q$$

پاسخ:

$$\dot{V}(x) = -x^T Q x = -x^T Q^{1/2} Q^{1/2} x$$

:

$$Q^{1/2} x = 0$$

:

$$Q^{1/2} \dot{x} = Q^{1/2} A x = 0$$

$$Q^{1/2} A \dot{x} = Q^{1/2} A^2 x = 0$$

:

$$Q^{1/2} A^{n-1} x = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Q^{1/2} \\ Q^{1/2} A \\ \vdots \\ Q^{1/2} A^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

n

$$\dot{V}(x) = 0$$

(۳-۵)

$$\begin{cases} A\dot{\omega}_x - (B - C)\omega_y \omega_z = k_1 A \omega_x \\ B\dot{\omega}_y - (C - A)\omega_z \omega_x = k_2 B \omega_y \\ C\dot{\omega}_z - (A - B)\omega_x \omega_y = k_3 C \omega_z \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = \omega_x, x_2 = \omega_y, x_3 = \omega_z$$

پاسخ:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 - \left(\frac{B}{A} - \frac{C}{A}\right)x_2 x_3 = k_1 x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 - \left(\frac{C}{B} - \frac{A}{B}\right)x_3 x_1 = k_2 x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 - \left(\frac{A}{C} - \frac{B}{C}\right)x_1 x_2 = k_3 x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(x) &= x^T p x = x^T \begin{bmatrix} A^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C^2 \end{bmatrix} x \\ &= A^2 x_1^2 + B^2 x_2^2 + C^2 x_3^2 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{V}(x) = \dot{x}^T P x + x^T P \dot{x}$$

$$\dot{V}(x) = \dots = x^T \begin{bmatrix} 2k_1 A^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2k_2 B^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2k_3 C^2 \end{bmatrix} x = -x^T Q x$$

$$k_1, k_2, k_3 > 0$$

Q

(۴-۵)

$$\dot{x} = A x$$

P

V

"

"

$$\begin{cases} 2(a_{11}p_{11} + a_{21}p_{22}) = -1 \\ a_{11}p_{12} + a_{21}p_{22} + a_{12}p_{11} + a_{22}p_{12} = 0 \\ 2(a_{12}p_{12} + a_{22}p_{22}) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2(a_{11} + a_{22})|A|} \begin{bmatrix} -(|A| + a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2) & a_{12}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{11} \\ a_{12}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{11} & -(|A| + a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{11} = -\frac{(|A| + a_{21}^2 + a_{22}^2)}{2(a_{11} + a_{22})|A|} > 0$$

$$|P| = -\frac{(a_{11} + a_{22})^2 (a_{12} - a_{21})^2}{4(a_{11} + a_{22})^2 |A|} > 0$$

$$|A| > 0, \quad a_{11} + a_{22} < 0$$

فصل ششم

(۱-۶)

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

$$y = cx$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = [1 \quad 0]$$

$$|sI - A| = s^2 + 3s + 2 = (s + 1)(s + 2) = 0$$

-5,-3

پاسخ:

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

$$A^T P + PA = -Q$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Q^{1/2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} Q^{1/2} \\ Q^{1/2} A \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T P + PA = -Q$$

$$P = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5 > 0, \quad \det(P) = 1 > 0$$

P

(۶-۵)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} x \quad (a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R})$$

a_{ij}

پاسخ:

$$A^T P + PA = -I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k^T = (\alpha - a)\psi^{-1}\mathbb{C}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_0 = 15, \alpha_1 = 8 \quad \alpha$$

$$a_0 = 2, a_1 = 3 \quad a$$

$$\mathbb{C} = [B \mid BA] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \cdot \psi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k^T = [8-3 \mid 15-2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = [5 \mid 13] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [6.5 \mid 2.5]$$

$$\psi^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k^T = (\alpha - a)\psi^{-1}\mathbb{C}^{-1}$$

$$k^T = [8-3 \mid 15-2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= [5 \mid 13] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [5 \mid 13] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [6.5 \mid 2.5]$$

$$(\quad -)$$

$$k^T = [0 \quad 1] \mathbb{C}^{-1} \alpha(A)$$

$$C = [B \mid AB] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$k^T = [k_1 \quad k_2]$$

$$p_d(s) = (s+3)(s+5) = s^2 + 5s + 15$$

$$A - Bk = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 - 2k_1 & -3 - 2k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|sI - A + Bk| = \begin{vmatrix} s & -1 \\ 2(k_1+1) & s+3+2k_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= s(s+3+2k_2) + 2(k_1+1)$$

$$= s^2 + (3+2k_2)s + 2(k_1+1)$$

$$\equiv p_d(s) = s^2 + 8s + 15$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+2k_2=8 \\ 2(k_1+1)=15 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k_2=5/2 \\ k_1=6.5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow u = -[6.5 \quad 2.5] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\quad -)$$

$$p_d(s) = p_0(s) + k^T \text{Adj}(sI - A)b$$

$$p_d(s) = s^2 + 8s + 15$$

$$p_0(s) = s^2 + 3s + 2$$

$$\text{Adj}(sI - A) \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} \times & 1 \\ \times & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$s^2 + 8s + 15 \equiv s^2 + 3s + 2 + 2k_1 + 2sk_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2k_1 + 2 = 15 \\ 3 + 2sk_2 = 8 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k_1 = 6.5 \\ k_2 = 2.5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow u = -[6.5 \quad 2.5] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\quad -)$$

$$u = -\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} x + u_{ex} \quad u_{ex} \quad k_2, k_1 \quad \text{ب}$$

$$y/u_{ex} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} x \quad \text{ج} \quad k_2, k_1, c_2, c_1$$

پاسخ:
الف

$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{rank}(\mathbb{C}) = 1$$

$$v^T \mathbb{C} = 0 \Rightarrow v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^T A = \lambda_i v^T \quad [1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = [0 \quad 0] = 0 \cdot [1 \quad 1] \rightarrow \underline{\lambda_i = 0}$$

ب

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [-k_1 \quad -k_2] x + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_{ex} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 1+k_2 \\ -k_1 & -1-k_2 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_{ex} \\ &\quad \lambda_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$v^T A = \lambda_i v^T \quad [1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 1+k_2 \\ -k_1 & -(1+k_2) \end{bmatrix} = 0 [1 \quad 1]$$

$$\alpha(A) = A^2 + 8A + 15I = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ -10 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k^T = [0 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ -10 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = [6.5 \quad 2.5]$$

$$T \quad A \quad A$$

$$\lambda_i = -1, -2$$

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad b_\Lambda = T^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k'_1 = \frac{(\lambda_1 - \mu_1)(\lambda_1 - \mu_2)}{b_1(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)} = \frac{(-1+3)(-1+5)}{2(-1+2)} = 4$$

$$k'_2 = \frac{(\lambda_2 - \mu_1)(\lambda_2 - \mu_2)}{b_2(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} = \frac{(-2+3)(-2+5)}{2(-2+1)} = -1.5$$

$$k^T = k' \cdot T^{-1} = [4 \quad -1.5] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [6.5 \quad 2.5]$$

۲-۶

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

الف

(-)

$$p_d(s) = s^3 + (24 + 20k_3)s^2 + (52.058 + 88.76k_2)s + 88.76k_1$$

$$\begin{cases} 24 + 20k_3 = 60 \\ 52.06 + 88.76k_2 = 648 \\ 88.76k_1 = 3456 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} k_3 = 1.8 \\ k_2 = 6.71 \\ k_1 = 38.96 \end{cases}$$

$$k = [38.96 \quad 6.71 \quad 1.8]$$

(ب)

$$p_d(s) = (s + 96)(s + 12 \pm j12)$$

$$k = [311.5 \quad 25.6 \quad 4.8]$$

$$p_d(s) = (s + 192)(s + 24 \pm j24)$$

$$k = [2491 \quad 116.2 \quad 10.8]$$

$j\omega$

(ج)

100 rad/sec

30,16

(100rad/sec)

$j\omega$

(٢-٦)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \mu$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0] \dot{x}$$

$$J = \int_0^{\infty} (y^2(t) + \rho u^2(t)) dt \quad \rho > 0$$

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

$$\lambda_i = 0$$

(ج)

$$(sI - A) = \begin{bmatrix} s - k_1 & -(1 + k_2) \\ k_1 & s + (1 + k_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{s^2 + (1 + k_2 - k_1)s} \begin{bmatrix} s + (1 + k_2) & 1 + k_2 \\ -k_1 & s - k_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(sI - A)^{-1} \cdot B = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \end{bmatrix}}{s^2 + (1 + k_2 - k_1)s} \begin{bmatrix} -s - (1 + k_2) + (1 + k_2) \\ k_1 + s - k_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-sc_1 + sc_2}{s[s + 1 + k_2 - k_1]} = \frac{s(c_2 - c_1)}{s[s + 1 + k_2 - k_1]} \quad s=0$$

DC

(٣-٦)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4.438 \\ 0 & -12 & -24 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} m$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0] x$$

(الف)

$$-6 \pm j6, 48$$

(ب)

$$-24 \pm j24, -192$$

$$-12 \pm j12, -96$$

(ج)

پاسخ:

(الف)

$$p_d(s) = (s + 48)(s + 6 \pm j6)$$

$$= s^3 + 60s^2 + 648s + 3456$$

$$(p_{11} - p_{12})^2 = \rho \rightarrow \underline{p_{11} - p_{12} = \pm\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$\cancel{\rho}^2 p_{11}^2 = (p_{11} - p_{12})^2 (p_{12} - p_{22})^2 = \cancel{\rho} \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{\rho} p_{12} \rightarrow p_{11}^2 = 2p_{12}$$

$$p_{11}, p_{12}$$

$$2p_{11} - 2p_{12} = \pm 2\sqrt{\rho}$$

$$2p_{11} - 2p_{11}^2 = \pm 2\sqrt{\rho}$$

$$p_{11}^2 - 2p_{11} \pm 2\sqrt{\rho} = 0$$

$$p_{11} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - (\pm 2\sqrt{\rho})}}{1} \quad p_{11} > 0 \quad \rho$$

$$p_{11} - p_{12} = -\sqrt{\rho}$$

$$p_{11} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}}$$

$$p_{12} = \frac{1}{2} p_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 1 + 2\sqrt{\rho} + 2\sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}})$$

$$p_{12} = (1 + \sqrt{\rho} + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}})$$

$$(p_{11} - p_{22})^2 = 2\rho p_{12} \rightarrow p_{11} - p_{22} = \pm\sqrt{2\rho} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\rho} + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}}}$$

:

p_{22}

$$p_{22} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}} + \sqrt{2\rho} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\rho} + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}}} \quad \rho = 2$$

:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9566 & 4.3708 \\ 4.3708 & 7.5522 \end{bmatrix}$$

:

$$k = \rho^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\rho} [p_{11} - p_{12} \quad p_{12} - p_{22}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\rho} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{\rho} & \sqrt{\rho} - \sqrt{2\rho} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\rho} + \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{\rho}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$k = R^{-1} B^T P \quad (-)$$

P

$$A^T P + PA - PBR^{-1} B^T P + Q = 0$$

:

$$J = \int_0^\infty (x_1^2(t) + \rho u^2(t)) dt$$

P

$$R = \rho, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} -$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

P_{ij}

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ p_{11} & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & p_{11} \\ 0 & p_{12} \end{bmatrix} -$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{12} & p_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{\rho} (p_{11}(p_{11} - p_{12}) + p_{12}(p_{12} - p_{11}))^2 = 0 \\ p_{11} - \frac{1}{\rho} (p_{11}(p_{12} - p_{22}) + p_{12}(p_{22} - p_{12})) = 0 \\ 2p_{12} - \frac{1}{\rho} (p_{12}(p_{12} - p_{22}) + p_{22}(p_{22} - p_{12})) = 0 \end{cases}$$

:

$$\begin{cases} \rho = p_{11}^2 - 2p_{11}p_{12} + p_{12}^2 = (p_{11} - p_{12})^2 \\ \rho p_{11} = (p_{11} - p_{12})(p_{12} - p_{22}) \\ 2\rho p_{12} = (p_{11}^2 - 2p_{12}p_{22} + p_{22}^2) = (p_{11} - p_{22})^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 6 = 9 \\ 6k_1 + k_2 + 11 = 36 \\ 11k_1 + 6k_2 + k_3 + 6 = 80 \end{cases} \rightarrow k_1 = 3, k_2 = 7, k_3 = -1$$

$$k = [3 \quad 7 \quad -1]^T$$

$$k = \varphi(A)O^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(s) = s^3 + 9s^2 + 36s + 80$$

$$\varphi(A) = A^3 + 9A^2 + 36A + 80I = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 74 & 25 & 3 \\ -18 & 41 & 7 \\ -42 & -95 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$k = \begin{bmatrix} 74 & 25 & 3 \\ -18 & 41 & 7 \\ -42 & -95 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

x_1

$$-2 \pm j3.464$$

$$\dot{x} = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{array} \right] x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \mid 0 \quad 0]x$$

فصل هفتم

(۱-۷

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

$$y = Cx$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]$$

(الف

k

(ب

$$-5, -2 \pm j3.464$$

(ج

پاسخ:

(الف

$$O = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } O = 3$$

(ب

$$k = [k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3]^T$$

$$|sI - A + kc| = \begin{vmatrix} s + k_1 & -1 & 0 \\ k_2 & s & -1 \\ k_3 + 6 & 11 & s + 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= s^3 + (k_1 + 6)s^2 + (6k_1 + k_2 + 11)s + 11k_1 + 6k_2 + k_3 + 6$$

$$p_d(s) = (s + 2 \pm j3.464)(s + 2) = s^3 + 9s^2 + 36s + 80$$

$$\varphi(A_{uu})=A_{uu}^2+\hat{\alpha}_1A_{uu}+\hat{\alpha}_2I$$

$$=\cdots=\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 22 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_e=\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 22 & 17 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathfrak{V}-\mathfrak{V}$$

$$x=\begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ x \\ \dot{x} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{array}{l} \dot{x}=Ax+Bu \\ y=Cx \end{array}$$

$$u=-Kx+K_1z$$

$$\dot{z}=r-y=r-Cx$$

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 20.601 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -0.4905 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \quad C=[0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0]$$

$$\hat{A}=\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ -C & 0 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 20.601 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -0.4905 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \hat{B}=\begin{bmatrix} B \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_e=-Le$$

$$L=\begin{bmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & k_3 & k_4 & | & -k_l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$: \text{ پاسخ}$$

$$A_{mm}=0 \quad A_{mm}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_{mm}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, A_{mm}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_m=0, \quad Bu=\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad (u)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |sI-A_{uu}|&=\begin{vmatrix} s & -1 \\ 11 & s+6 \end{vmatrix}=s^2+6s+11 \\ &=s^2+\widehat{a}_1s+\widehat{a}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\widehat{a}_1=6,\widehat{a}_2=11$$

$$\hat{N}=\begin{bmatrix} A_{mu}^T & | & A_{uu}^T A_{uu}^T \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{w}=\begin{bmatrix} \hat{a}_1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{N}=\left(\hat{w}\hat{N}^T\right)^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (s+2\pm j634)&=s^2+4s+16 \\ &=s^2+\hat{\alpha}_1s+\hat{\alpha}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_1=4,\hat{\alpha}_2=16$$

$$k=\hat{Q}\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\alpha}_2-\hat{\alpha}_2 \\ \hat{\alpha}_1-\hat{\alpha}_1 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 16-11 \\ 4-6 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_e=\varphi(A_{uu})\begin{bmatrix} \frac{A_{mu}}{A_{mu}A_{uu}} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} a_4 & a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & 1 \\ a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & a_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -20.601 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -20.601 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -20.601 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbb{C}\psi)^{-1} = \dots = \frac{1}{9.81} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.25/9.81 & 0 & -0.5/9.81 & 1 \\ -0.5 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = [500-0 \mid 550-0 \mid 335-0 \mid 109+20.601 \mid 17-0](\mathbb{C}\psi)^{-1} \\ = [-157.6636 \quad -35.3733 \quad -56.0652 \quad -36.7466 \quad 50.9604]$$

x

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 20.6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = [0 \quad 1] x$$

$$-1.8 \pm j2.4$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{rank } \mathbf{O} = 2$$

$$|sI - A| = s^2 - 20.6 = s^2 + a_1s + a_2 = 0 \\ a_1 = 0, a_2 = -20.6$$

k_I

$$\mathbb{C} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{B} & \hat{A}\hat{B} & \dots & \hat{A}^4\hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & -20.601 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -20.601 & 0 & -(20.601)^2 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.4905 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.4905 & 0 & 10.14048 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.5 & 0 & -0.4905 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } \mathbb{C} = 5$$

$$|sI - \hat{A}| = s^3(s^2 - 20.601) \\ = s^5 - 20.601s^3 \\ = s^5 + a_1s^4 + a_2s^3 + a_3s^2 + a_4s + a_5 = 0 \\ a_1 = 0, a_2 = -20.601, a_3 = a_4 = a_5 = 0 \\ (\quad - \quad) \\ (\quad - \quad) \\ S_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1.732, S_{3,4,5} = -5$$

$$s^5 + \alpha_1s^4 + \alpha_2s^3 + \alpha_3s^2 + \alpha_4s + \alpha_5 = 0 \\ = (s - 1 \pm j1.732)(s + 5)^3 \\ = s^5 + 17s^4 + 109s^3 + 335s^2 + 550s + 500$$

$$\alpha_1 = 17, \alpha_2 = 109, \alpha_3 = 335, \alpha_4 = 550, \alpha_5 = 500$$

$$(\quad - \quad)$$

$$L = [\alpha_i - a_i].(\mathbb{C}\psi)^{-1}$$

(د-۷)

$$\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -6 & -11 & -6 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]x$$

$$\mathbf{O} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank } \mathbf{O} = 3$$

$$|sI - A| = s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6$$

$$a_1 = 6, a_2 = 11, a_3 = 6$$

$$p_d(s) = (s + 2 \pm j3.464)(s + 5)$$

$$= s^3 + 9s^2 + 36s + 80$$

$$\alpha_1 = 9, \alpha_2 = 36, \alpha_3 = 80$$

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = (\psi \mathbf{O})^{-1}(\alpha_i - a_i)$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 80 - 6 \\ 36 - 11 \\ 9 - 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & -6 & 25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 74 \\ 25 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

پاسخ:

$$p_d(s) = (s + 1.8 \pm j2.4) = s^2 + 3.6s + 9$$

$$\alpha_1 = 3.6, \alpha_2 = 9$$

$$K = (\psi \mathbf{O})^{-1}(\alpha_i - a_i) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9 + 20.6 \\ 3.6 - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = [29.6 \quad 3.6]^T$$

$$k = [k_1 \quad k_2]^T$$

$$|sI - A + KC| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 20.6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{bmatrix} s & -20.6 + k_1 \\ -1 & s + k_2 \end{bmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$$s^2 + k_2s + k_1 - 20.6 = 0$$

$$\equiv s^2 + 3.6s + 9 = 0$$

$$k_1 = 29.6, k_2 = 3.6$$

$$K = \varphi(A) \mathbf{O}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(A) = A^2 + 3.6A + 9I = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 29.6 & 76.16 \\ 3.6 & 29.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{O}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow K = \begin{bmatrix} 29.6 & 76.16 \\ 3.6 & 29.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 29.6 \\ 3.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

flight control	Kalman filter
G	left eigenvector
	linear algebra
gauges	linear time invariant system
gearbox	
general eigenvalue problem	L
generalized eigenvector chains	
generalized eigenvalue	linearization
generalized force	Luenberger observer
global	Lyapunov stability
H	M
heat exchanger	magnetically levitated system
Hermitian matrix	man - machine interface
hidden mode	Markov parameter
homogeneous	matrix
homogeneous solution	mechanical coupling
I	minimal
	minimal observer
improper	minimal polynomial
incremental variable	minimal realization
infinite series	modal analysis
information contraction	modal Vectors
initial condition	N
input	
internal stability	nonsingular
inverted pendulum	null space
invertible	numerical computation
K	O
Kalman decomposition	observability
	observability canonical realization

	واژه نامه
	انگلیسی – فارسی
	controllable subspace
A	controller canonical realization
	conservation of energy
accelerometer	D
Ackermann formula	
active suspension system	decomposition
actuator	detectability
angular velocity	determinent
asymptotic stability	diagonal form
B	diagonal matrix
	distillation column
back electro-motive force (Emf)	distinct
BIBO stability	double inverted pendulum
block diagonal	drum
block-diagonal form	dual
C	dynamical modes
cannonical realization	E
cart	
causality	electrical network
characteristic equation	equilibrium point
chemical reactor	equilibrium point
compressibility	error covariance
concentration	exponential functions
conjugate	exponential matrix
consistent	F
control valve	
controllability	feed forward
controllability canonical realization	filtration

trajectory	
transducer	V
transfer matrix	vehicle
transmission zero	viscous damping
transpose	
U	Z
uncertainty	zero input
unitary matrix	zero state
unstructured uncertainty	zero-input response
update	zero-state response

observer canonical realization	rigid
off line	robust
one to one	S
orifice	,
orthogonal	safety
output	sensor
P	similarity transformation
parametric uncertainty	singular
partial fraction	skew-Hermitian
particular	skew-symmetric
performance index	software toolbox
performance index	span
permanent magnet	spectral
physical laws	spool
physical principle	stability
pipeline	stability in sense of Lyapunov
pneumatic	stabilizability
pole	state feedback
pole placement	state gain
power expansion	state transition matrix
prediction	state variable
process	steady state
proper	strain gauge
pulp	strictly proper
R	structural vibration
realization	structured uncertainty
regulation	subspace
regulation	superposition
reliability	superposition principle
remainder	T
Ricatti equation	time variant
	tracking

	minimal realization
	compressibility
	transpose
determinent	tracking
dual	singular
	regulation
	exponential functions
observabilty	
Luenberger observer	
minimal observer	
man - machine interface	pole placement
chemical reactor	linear algebra
superposition	gearbox
generalized eigenvector chains	minimal polynomial
subspace	
controllable subspace	
	equilibrium point
	Sensor
consistent	
distillation column	
angular velocity	off line
proper	Output
infinite series	particular
spool	pipeline
active suspension system	linearization
magnetically leviteted system	pulp
linear time invariant system	vehicle

فارسی – انگلیسی

Markov parmeter	
zero-input response	
zero-state response	
homogeneous solution	cart
double inverted pendulum	structural vibration
inverted pendulum	orifice ,
asymptotic stability	viscous damping
stabilizability	superposition principle
stability	physical principle
stability in sense of Lyapunov	strictly proper
internal stability	safety
Lyapunov stability	detectability
asymptotic stability	modal analysis
BIBO stability –	
span	
prediction	zero state
feed forward	remainder
	zero input
	left eigenvector
	generalized eigenvelue
similarity transformation	modal Vectors
Kalman decomposition	software toolbox
decomposition	power expansion
realization	conversation of energy
cannonical realization	update
observabilty cannonical realization	state gain
observer cannonical realization	
controllability cannonical realization	
controller cannonixal realization	skew-Hermitian -
	skew-symmetric

,Cayley Hamilton

,MIMO

فهرست راهنما

,BIBO

,SISO

,MIMO

,MISO

,SIMO

DC

DC