

Theo: (A, B) controllable $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} [sI - A \ B] = n$
 "Popov Test"

$\text{rank} [sI - A \ B] = n$ ohne h. c. quando $s \notin \text{eig}(A)$

Unique case interessante: $s \in \text{eig}(A)$

$$U^* A = U^* \Lambda$$

$$U^* [sI - A \ B] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{U^*(sI - \Lambda)}_U = 0, \quad U^* B = 0$$

U^* unabh. von s

$$\text{rank} [sI - A \ B] = n \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C} \Leftrightarrow U^* B \neq 0 \text{ per opni endorell. sinistro}$$

U^* di A

Se esiste un utile simile di A U^* f.c. $U^*B = 0$, allora prendo una base M che abbia U come ultima colonna, e ottengo

$$M^{-1}AM = \begin{bmatrix} * & | & x \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se esiste una decomposizione

$$M^{-1}AM = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prendo $U^* = [0 \quad w^*]M$, $w^*A^n = \Lambda w^*$

$$\text{e ho } w^*B = 0, \quad U^*A = U^*\Lambda.$$

Algoritmo di Bassi: Dato (A, B) controllabile, calcolo $\mathcal{F}_{\text{f.c. eng}}(A+B\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(H)$

Algoritmo di Bassi: Dato (A, B) controllabile,

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad & \text{se} \alpha > \Re(A) = \operatorname{eig}(A + \alpha I) \subseteq \text{RH} \\ & \operatorname{eig}(-A - \alpha I) \subseteq \text{LH} \end{aligned}$$

2) Risolvendo $(A + \alpha I)X + X(A + \alpha I)^* = QB\bar{B}^*$

Allora, $X \neq 0$ perché $(A - \alpha I, B)$ controllabile

$$\text{Perché } K(A, B) = K(-A - \alpha I, B)$$

3) $\operatorname{eig}(A - BB^*X^{-1}) \subseteq \text{LH},$ quindi $F = -B^*X$ funziona

Infatti,

$$\left(A - BB^*X^{-1} \right)X + X\left(A - BB^*X^{-1} \right)^* + 2\alpha X = 0$$

E per l'altra parte del teorema di positività definitiva della sol.
della equazione di Lyapunov, ricavo che $\text{rg}(A - BB^*X^{-1}) \leq \text{Lip}$.

$$\text{rg}(A + BF) \leq \text{Lip}$$

Kalman decomposition: Per ogni (A, B) , esiste
una M t.c.

$$M^{-1}AM = \begin{bmatrix} A'' & A'' \\ 0 & A'' \end{bmatrix} \quad M^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

e (A'', B) controllabile

(il secondo blocco potrebbe
essere 0×0 se (A, B) è già
controllabile)

Prof: prendi $M_i = \text{span } k(A, B)$ e completa a una base

$\text{Se } \text{eig}(A_{11}) \subseteq \text{LHP}$, allora risulta a stabilizzante
il sistema con uno stabilizing feedback F di (A_{11}, B_1) :

$$M^{-1}AM + M^{-1}BFM^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + B_1F & A_{12} + B_1F \\ 0 & A_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Copie (A, B) f.t. che $\text{eig}(A_{11}) \subseteq \text{LHP}$ si dimostra
stabilizzabile

\tilde{E} ben posto anche se M non è unica, perché

$\text{eig}(A_{11}) = \text{eig}(A|K(A, B))$, $\text{eig}(A_{11})$ gli altri
autovalori di A .

Lemme: (A, B) stabilizzabile $\Leftrightarrow \text{rk} \begin{bmatrix} sI - A & B \end{bmatrix} = n$

per ogni $S \neq LHP$

Dim: Si fa come l'idea di dimostrazione

condizione a destra $\Rightarrow u^* B \neq 0$ per ogni subspazio simile
di A con autovalore $\lambda \notin LHP$

(\Leftarrow) non esiste una decompos. $H^{-1}AH = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$, $H^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

in cui $\text{eig}(A_{22}) \neq LHP$. \square

$$E = \int_0^\infty (x^* Q x + u^* R u) dt$$

s.t. $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad \forall t \in [0, \infty)$

$$L(x, \mu) = \int_0^\infty (x^* Q x + \mu^* R u) dt + \int_0^\infty \mu(t) (x^* - Ax - Bu) dt$$

ottimale quando $\frac{d}{dx_i} L = 0$.

φ di uno ρ :

$$Q_0 + Q_1 x^2 + Q_2 x^4 + \dots \quad \Leftrightarrow P(-x) = \underline{\rho(x)}$$

$P(x)$ dispe:

$$Q_1 x + Q_3 x^3 + Q_5 x^5 + \dots \quad \Leftrightarrow P(-x) = -\rho(x)$$

per complessi:

$$\frac{\varphi(-x)}{\varphi(x)} = P(x) \quad (\Leftarrow) \quad \overline{Q_0} = Q_0, \quad -\overline{Q_1} = Q_1, \quad \overline{Q_2} = Q_2, \quad -\overline{Q_3} = Q_3 \dots$$

(\Rightarrow) Q_{2i} reali, Q_{2i+1} immaginari

Per mettici:

$$P(-x)^* = P(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A_{2i}^* = A_{2i}, \quad -A_{2i+1}^* = A_{2i+1}$$

def.: $A - \lambda E$ peni se $A = A^*$, $E = -E^*$

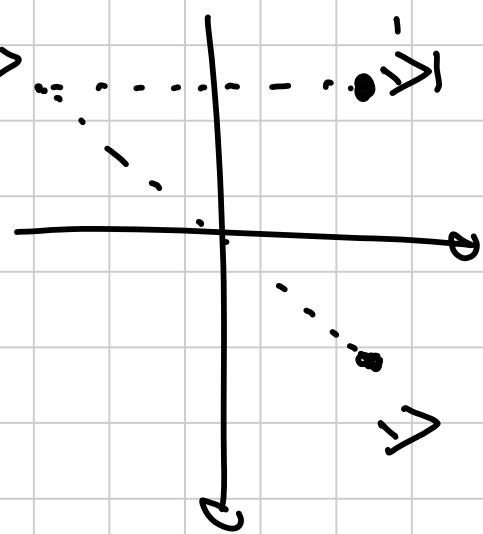
Lemme: se λ è un valore ol. uno peni per $A - \lambda E$,

allora anche $-\bar{\lambda}$ lo è

($-\bar{\lambda} =$ simmetrico di λ rispetto all'asse immag.)

$$\underline{\text{Dim:}} \quad (A - \lambda E) x = 0$$

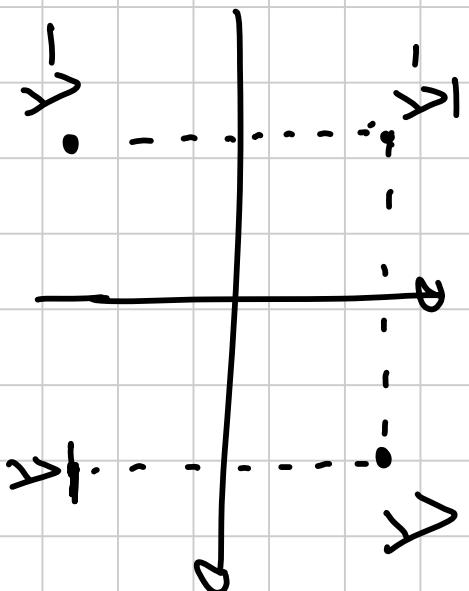
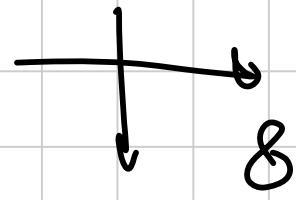
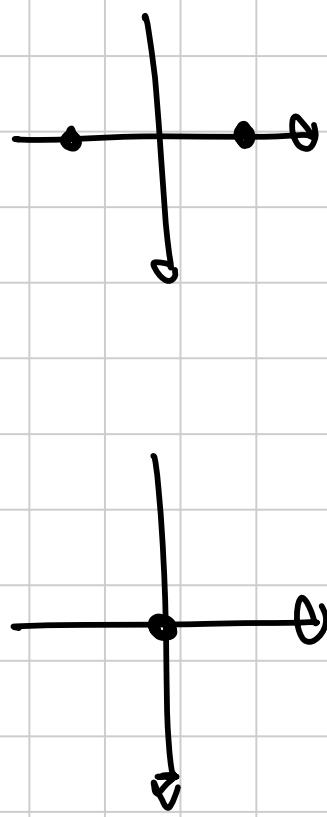
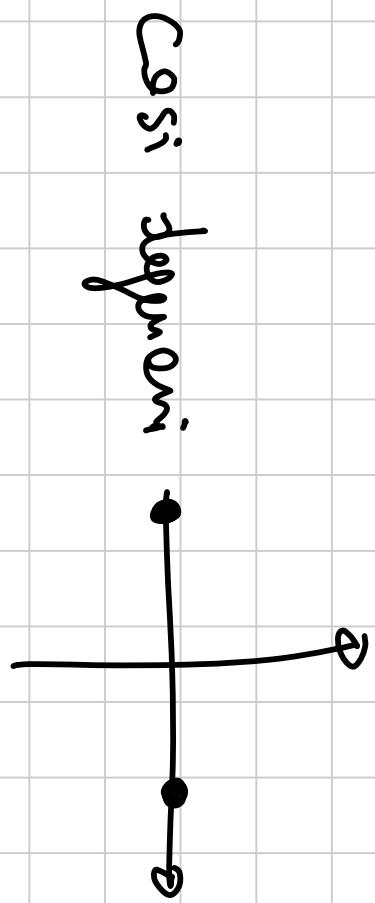
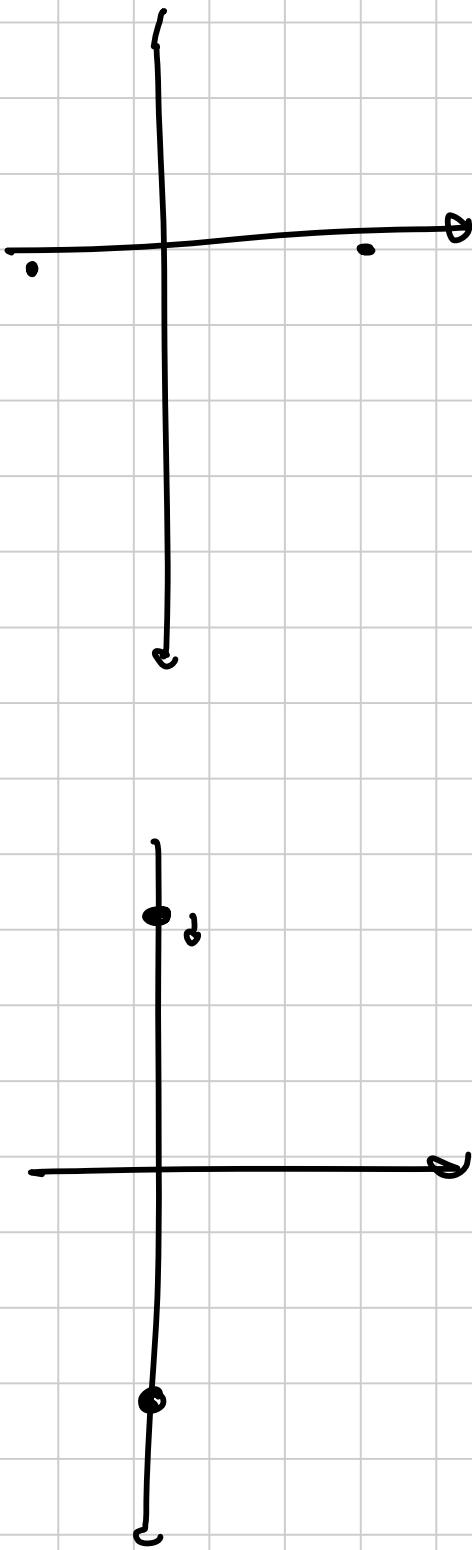
$$(\Leftarrow) = X^* (A^* - \bar{\lambda} E^*) = X^* (A + \bar{\lambda} E) \Leftrightarrow A + \bar{\lambda} E \text{ singolare}$$

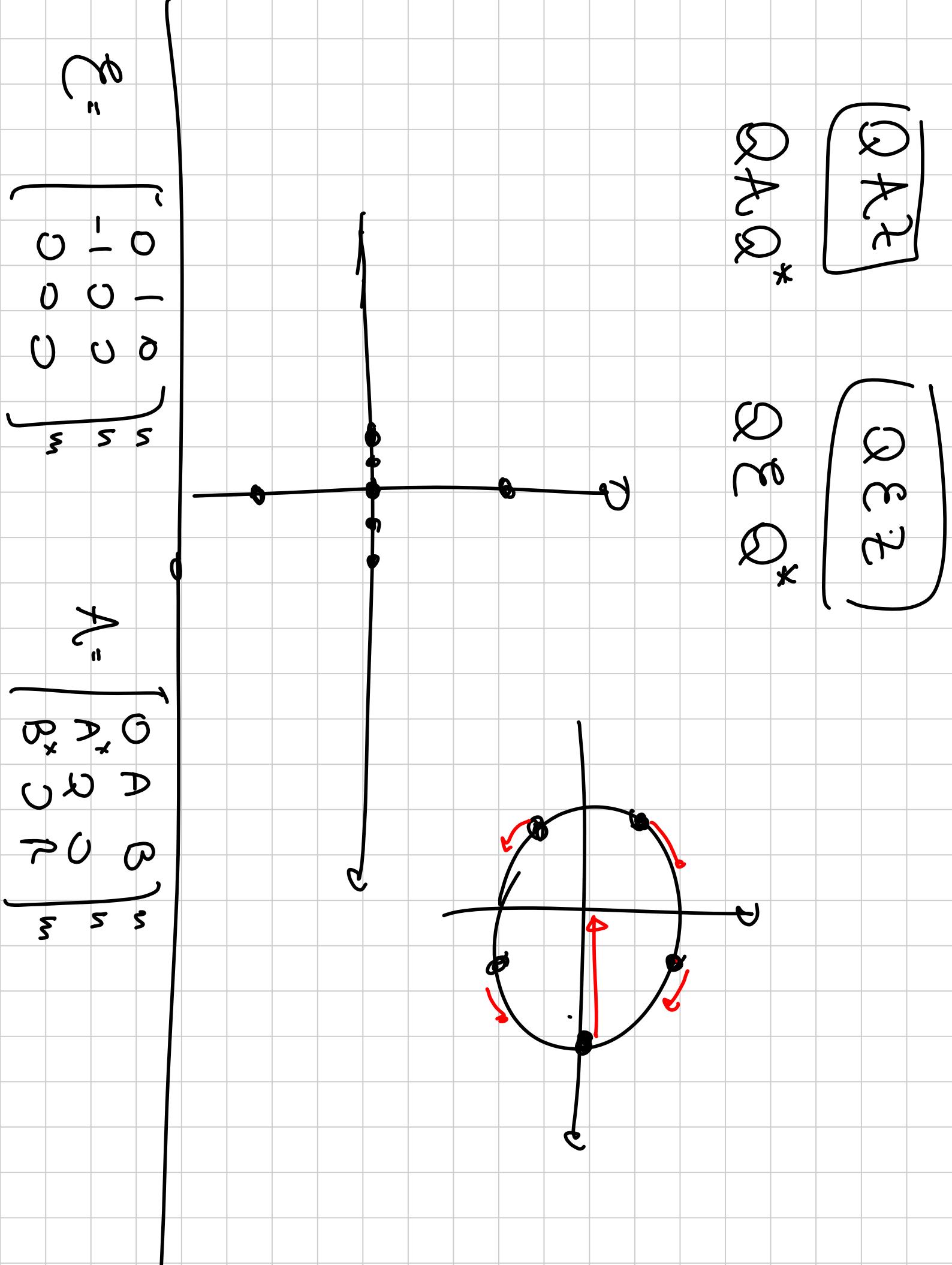


Se in più $A, E \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$, allora è simmetrico anche

rispetto all'asse reale,

(Più complicato: anche le moltiplicazioni stesse)





$$\begin{pmatrix}
 R^T & 0 \\
 A^T & R^T \\
 Q & P \\
 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sim}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 0 \\
 -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} \cdot
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} \cdot
 \begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lemma: se $R \succ 0$ e $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
 allora $A \cdot \Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ha
 infiniti semplici
 autovalori puri.
 " "

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sim}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 0 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & x \\
 x & 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sim}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 0 & 0 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & x \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 \end{pmatrix}$$

singolare

Aufgab. d.
Für alle $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: 1) Aufgab. d. $\left[\begin{array}{c} -B R^{-1} B^T \\ A^T \\ Q \\ P \end{array} \right] = \lambda \left[\begin{array}{c} Q \\ P \end{array} \right]$

$$\text{Left side: } \left[\begin{array}{c} -B R^{-1} B^T \\ A^T \\ Q \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

Matrix structure:

- $-B R^{-1} B^T$ is a $n \times n$ matrix.
- A^T is a $n \times n$ matrix.
- Q is a $n \times n$ matrix.
- P is a $n \times n$ matrix.

$$\text{Right side: } \lambda \left[\begin{array}{c} Q \\ P \end{array} \right]$$

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ción sobre el sistema.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & -1 \\ -1 & \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -B R^{-1} B^T & A \\ A^T & Q \end{bmatrix}$$

2) anhol. dí. $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C}$, ción
en anhol. q es simple.