Rangiungibleità, Osservabilità, Controlloboilità un sistema lineare estazionario

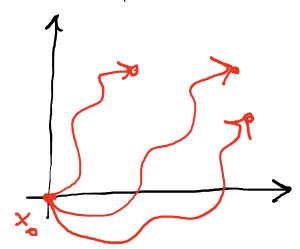
TC
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(i+a) = Ax(i) + Bu(i) \\ y(i) = Cx(i) + Du(i) \end{cases}$$

文: nstati 元·mingsessi 子: cuscite

RAGGIUNG IBILITA Wednesday, 17 May 2017 09:44

DEF. Un sistema è raggiungibile se a partire da un qualunque stata iniziale xo passo raggiungere qualunque stata finale x con una apportuna azione di controllo



Wednesday, 17 May 2017 09:47

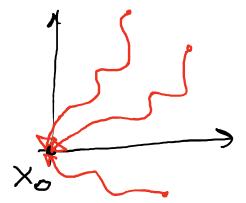
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SE RANK (R) < n SONO RAGGIUNGIBILI SOLO
GLI STATI & SMAGE (R)

[PARZIALMENTE RAGGIUNGIBILE]

CONTROLLABILITÀ

DEF: UN SISTEMA È CONTROLLABILE SE LA PARTIRE A DA UNO STATO INIZIALE QUAWNQUE Xinia IL SISTEMA PUÒ ESSERE PORTATIO NE LLO STATO DI RIPOSO XO CON UNA OPPORTUNA AZIONE DICONTROLLO



$$X_0 = \times (n)$$

 $\times iniz = \times (0)$

Wednesday, 17 May 2017 10:09

DEF: UN SISTEMA È OSSERVABILE se · conoscendo u(t) da teta atety · conoscendo y(t) da teto a tety son in grado di DETERHINARE la stata iniziale x(ta)

Wednesday, 17 May (2)
$$= C \times (0) + Du(0)$$
 $Y(1) = C \times (1) + Du(1) = C \times (0) + CBu(1) + Du(2)$
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 $Y(4) = C \times (1)$

Wednesday, 17 May 2017

Se RANK
$$(9) = n$$

IL SISTEMA HA SOLUZIONE UNICA LO È OSSERVABILE

Se RANK (3) < n

IL SISTEMA NON E OSSERVABILE

(PARZIALMENTE OSSERVABILE)

Jestati E Ker(8) NON SONO OSSERVABILI]

$$\theta(x_{\text{ter}})$$
 . 0

Torma done di fagningibilità

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

base del losse

battospezio

fanimi ile

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faccin

 $X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \in AAGGING$

PAEGING

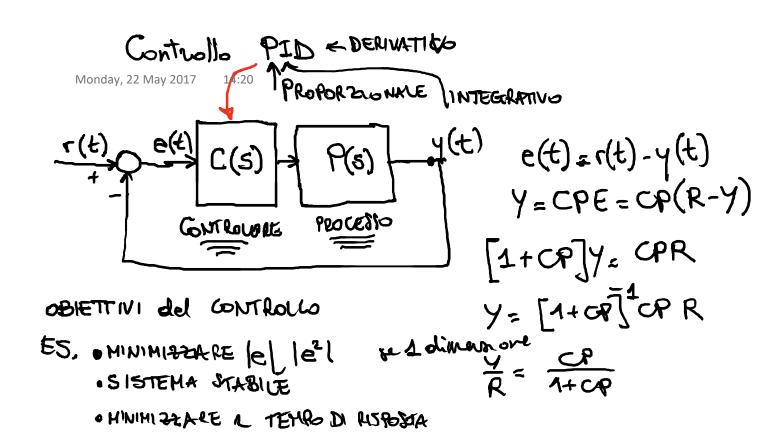
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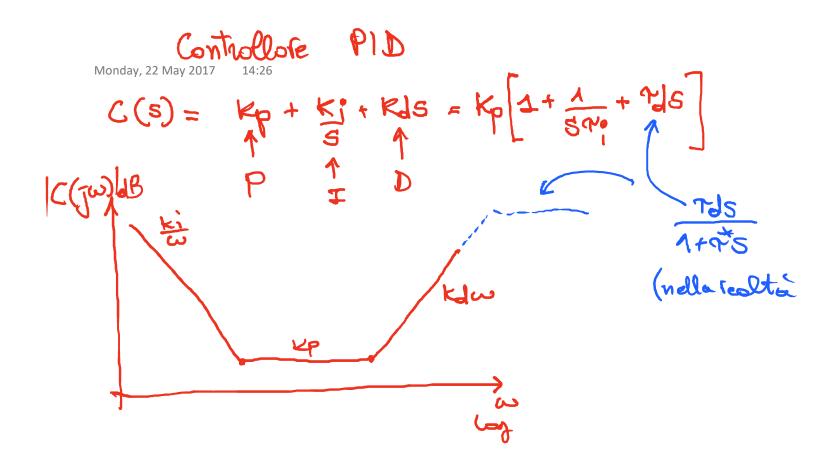
Forma bose o "standard" du osservabilità Monday, 22 May 2017 $x = \left| \frac{x_0}{x_2} \right|$ T= T1 ; T2] bose delso
sposso essenobile = sposso N. 035. $\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(k+1) \\ x_{2}(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1}(k) \\ x_{2}(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_{1} \\ B_{2} \end{bmatrix} M(k)$ y(k)= [C1 | C2][X,(k)], DM(k)

Forma Comonica di Kalman

Monday, 22 May 2017

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Ristosta ol gradino $R = \frac{1}{5}$ Lim $e(t) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sE = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 + C(s)P(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + C(s)P(s)}$ 5 se C ha componente integrativa lim e(t) = 03 se C NoN ha componente integrative $\lim_{t \to \infty} e(t) = \frac{1}{1 + E(s)P(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + E(s)P(s)}$

PSEUDO CODICE

Monday, 22 May 2017

14:45

Metodo di Ziegler - Nichols (41) Monday, 22 May 2017 14:57

o ciclo atiuso

HP P(s) STABILE P(0)>0

- 1) SI CHILDE IL SISTEHA IN REASTONE CON C PROPORSTIONALE C SI AUHENTA EP FINCHÈ IL SISTEMA NON COMINCIA A DISCULLARE
- 2) PRENDO NOTA DI Kp=KpC, To [PERLODO DI OSCILLA]
- 3) P: Kp=0,5 kpC PI: Kp=0,45 kpC 1;=0,8Tc PID: Kp=0.6 kpC 1;=0,5Tc 1;=0,125Tc

Método Ziegler-Michels a CICLO APERTO Monday, 22 May 2017 15:06 D SI Misure le risposta al gradino di P M(8)A $P(J\omega) = \frac{e}{4 + J\omega T}$ $\frac{1}{4 + J\omega T}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{$ 4(4)

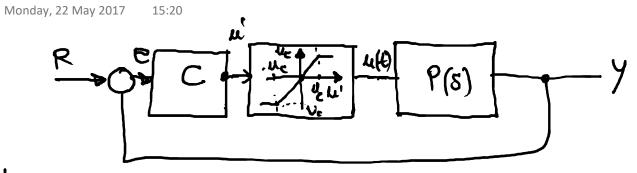
Monday, 22 May 2017 15:17

P:
$$kp = \frac{A}{A}$$
 $GM = CP(\vec{w}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 2A \\ A \cdot \pi \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\pi}{2} > 1$

PI: $kp = 0.9$ $r'_1 = 3L$

PID: $kp = 1.2$ $n'_1 = 2L$ $n'_1 = 2L$

PROBLEMA del WIND UP



> BISOGNA INIBIRE L'INTEGRATORE SE USMe à ME-MC