

Übung 7

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11:53

Klausur F2006 FS

f) ges duales System

$$\underline{A}_{\text{dual}} = A_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{b}_{\text{dual}} = b_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_{\text{dual}} = b_2^T = (1 \ 1 \ 0)$$

g) ges $S: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ dass in RNF vorliegt

$$\underline{S} = \underline{Q}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{n-1} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_1 & \dots & & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi = \det(\underline{I} \varepsilon - A) = \varepsilon^n + a_{n-1} \varepsilon^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \varepsilon + a_0$$

$$Q_3 = (A_2^T B_2 \quad A_2 B_2 \quad B_2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi = \det(\underline{I} \varepsilon - A_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon \end{vmatrix} = \varepsilon^3 - 3\varepsilon^2 + 0\varepsilon + 0$$

$$\chi = \det(\underline{I}_z - \underline{A}_z) = \left| \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} z-2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & z-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & z-2 \end{vmatrix} = z^3 - 6z^2 + 10z - 4$$

$$= z^3 + a_2 z^2 + a_1 z + a_0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = -6$$

$$a_1 = 10$$

$$a_0 = -4$$

$$\underline{S} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{Q}_s} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 1 & 0 \\ 10 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -7 & 1 \\ 6 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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d) ges: Systemmatrizen

$$\underline{x}(k+1) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1/2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{A}: [3 \times 3]} \underline{x}(k) + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\underline{B}: [3 \times 1]} u(k)$$

$$g(k) = \underbrace{(2 \ 2 \ 1)}_{C: 1 \times 3} \cdot x(k) + (0) u(k)$$

c) ges: ex. ein min. äquiv. System?

$$\underline{Q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \\ 14 & 18 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2z_2 + 3z_1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 8+6 & 12+6 & 14+3 \\ 14 & 18 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rang}(Q_3) = 2$$

\hookrightarrow Das min. äquiv. System hat nur noch 2 Zustände

$$\rightarrow R = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) ges. ein äquiv. System Σ_c^*

$$\rightarrow \text{ges } A_2^* \quad B_2^* \quad C_2^* \quad D_2^*$$

$$A^* R = R \cdot A \Rightarrow RA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 12 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$RA = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ CA \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 7 \\ 14 & 18 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} CA \\ CA^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = 2$$

$$h = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^* & a_{12}^* \\ a_{21}^* & a_{22}^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 7 \\ 14 & 18 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 a_{11}^* + 4 a_{12}^* = 4 \\ 2 a_{21}^* + 6 a_{22}^* = 6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a_{11}^* = 0 ; a_{12}^* = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 a_{21}^* + 4 a_{22}^* = 14 \\ 2 a_{11}^* + 6 a_{12}^* = 18 \end{array} \right\} a_{22}^* = 2 ; a_{21}^* = 3$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^* = R \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{C}^* \cdot \underline{R} = \underline{C}$$

$$\underbrace{(c_1^* \quad c_2^*)}_{\underline{C}^*} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}}_R = \underbrace{(2 \quad 2 \quad 1)}_C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 c_1^* + 4 c_2^* = 2 \\ 2 c_1^* + 6 c_2^* = 2 \end{array} \right\} c_1^* = 1 ; c_2^* = 0$$

$$\underline{C}^* = (1 \quad 0)$$