

Osservatore ridotto

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

$$y = Cx$$

$$\text{hp } g(c) = p$$

$$\hookrightarrow \exists T : \tilde{C} = CT^{-1} = [I_{p \times p} \ 0]$$

$$\tilde{A} = TAT^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{B} = TB = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}}_1 = A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 + B_1u$$

$$\dot{\tilde{x}}_2 = A_{21}x_1 + A_{22}x_2 + B_2u$$

$$y = \tilde{x}_1$$

→ ha senso costruire un osservatore per x_2
(dimensione $n-p$)

Ricostruzione dello stato

$$y \rightarrow x_1 \quad (\rightarrow \text{tentativo})$$

$$w \rightarrow x_2 \quad (\text{asintoticamente})$$

$$\dot{w} = A_{21}y + A_{22}w + B_2 u$$

Copie
delle
differences
di x_2

+ "correzione tra uscite
reale e uscite sintetizzate"

(con w al posto di x_2)



"correzione delle derivate polari
dell'uscita"

$$u-p \leftarrow +N \left(\dot{y} - (A_{11}y + A_{12}w + B_1 u) \right)$$

guadagni
di osservazione

come la
calcolo?

$$e = x_2 - w$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{e} &= \dot{x}_2 - \dot{w} = A_{21}y + A_{22}x_2 + B_2 u \\ &\quad - A_{21}y - A_{22}w - B_2 u \\ &\quad - N [A_{11}y + A_{12}x_2 + B_1 u \\ &\quad \quad - A_{11}y - A_{12}w - B_1 u]\end{aligned}$$

$$= (A_{22} - NA_{12})(x_2 - w) = (A_{22} - NA_{12})e$$

autovalori sono
a parte reale negativa?
 $(n-p) \approx (n-p)$

Theo

$\exists N : \text{può assegnare arbitrariamente gli autovettori di } \underline{\underline{A_{22} - NA_{12}}}$



(A, c) è ossimile

Dimo

CNB è ossimile

$$\rho\left(\frac{A - \lambda I}{c}\right) = n$$

$\# \lambda_i$ (aut val di A)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sf} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{O} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{n-p} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} A_{11} - \lambda I & A_{12} & \\ A_{21} & A_{22} - \lambda I & \\ \hline I & & O \end{array} \right)$$

per col. indip.

(A_{22}, A_{12})
è ossimile

$n-p$ colonne
lin. indip.

$\Rightarrow N$ in $A_{22} - NA_{12}$ si sceglie "come"
 $\hookrightarrow G$ in $A - GC$!!

$$w = \dots + N(y \dots)$$

$$(w) \rightarrow \xi = w - Ny$$



$$\xi = w - Ny$$

$$\rightarrow w = \xi + Ny$$

$$\dot{\xi} = \omega - Ny \Rightarrow A_{21}y + A_{22}\omega + B_2u$$

~~$+ N(\dot{\xi} - (A_{11}y + A_{12}\omega + B_1u))$~~

~~$- Ng$~~

$w = \xi + Ny$

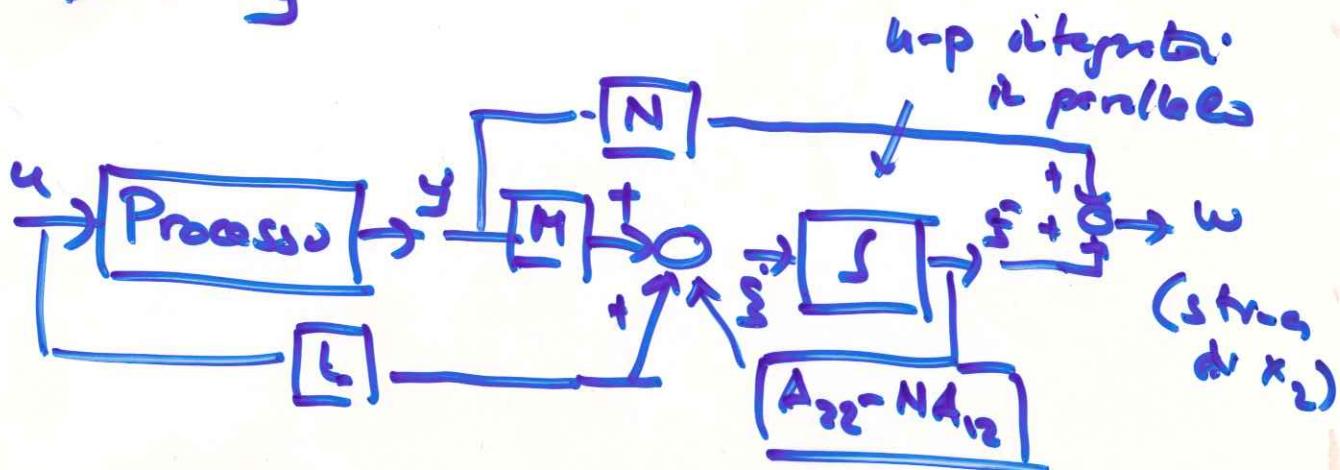
$$= \frac{(A_{22} - NA_{12})\xi + \cancel{((B_2 - NB_1)u)}}{L}$$

$$+ \frac{\cancel{((A_{21} + A_{22}N - NA_{11} - NA_{12}N)y)}}{M}$$

\Rightarrow eq. tracce dell'operatore ridotto (di x_2)

$$\dot{\xi} = (A_{22} - NA_{12})\xi + Lu + Ny$$

$$w = \xi + Ny$$



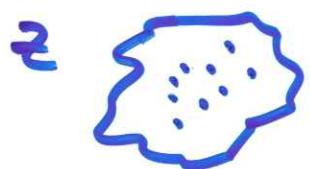
$$du \xi = u - p$$

No se $\varphi(c) = p_0 < p$ $SCx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x$

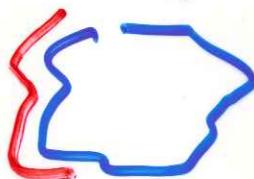
\Rightarrow operatore di dinamica $w \quad u - p_0 > u - p$

Ex d'esame (16.9.96)

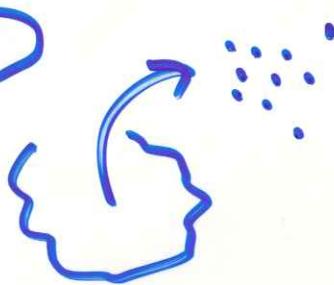
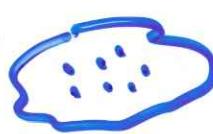
blocos termodinámicos



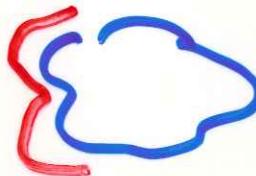
cell. infette



$$u=0$$



virus
libero



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \begin{bmatrix} v \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ y &= v \end{aligned}$$

→ l'unica misurabile



$$\dot{v} = -\beta v + \gamma z$$

$$\dot{z} = -\alpha z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &> 0 \\ \beta &> 0 \\ \gamma &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\beta & \gamma \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (u=2)$$

esigenza: $\det(CA) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} = 2 \quad \text{iff } \gamma \neq 0$

generatore di \tilde{w} ($w \rightarrow z$)

$$\dot{\tilde{w}} = -\alpha w + N(y + \beta y - \gamma w)$$

$$\xi = w - Ny$$

$$\dot{\xi} = -\alpha w + N\beta y - N\gamma w + \xi + Ny$$

$$\dot{S} = -(\alpha + N\gamma)S + (N\beta - \alpha N - N^2\gamma)y$$
$$w = S + Ny$$

arbitrary value we use $\alpha \neq 0$ (cell. infelte)

$$e = S - w$$

$$\dot{e} = -(\alpha + N\gamma)e$$
$$= -(10\alpha)e \quad \leftarrow \quad N = \frac{9\alpha}{\gamma}$$