

Rendszerteória

1. ZH

Érteletli összefoglaló

$$\delta[r] = \begin{cases} 0, & r \in \mathbb{Z}^- \\ 1, & r = 0 \\ 0, & r \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon[r] = \begin{cases} 0, & r \in \mathbb{Z}^- \\ 1, & r \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon[r] = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \delta[r-i]$$

$$\delta[r] = \epsilon[r] - \epsilon[r-1]$$

$$\delta(t, T) = \frac{\epsilon(t) - \epsilon(t-T)}{T}$$

$$\epsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in \mathbb{R}^- \\ 1, & t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t, T) dt = 1$$

$$\epsilon'(t) = \delta(t)$$

DI:  $u[r] = \delta[r] \Rightarrow y[r] = R[r]$  (impulzusválasz)

Konvolúció:  $y[r] = R[r] * u[r] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} R[r-i] u[i] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} R[i] u[r-i]$

GV stabilis rendszer  $\iff \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} |R[i]| < \infty$

$u[r] = \epsilon[r] \Rightarrow y[r] = g[r]$  (ugrásválasz)

$$R[r] = g[r] - g[r-1] \quad g[r] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^r R[i]$$

FI:  $u(t) = \delta(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = R(t)$  (impulzusválasz)

Konvolúció:  $y(t) = R(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(t-\tau) u(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$

GV stabilis rendszer  $\iff \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |R(t)| dt < \infty$

$u(t) = \epsilon(t) \Rightarrow y(t) = g(t)$  (ugrásválasz)

$$R(t) = g'(t) \quad g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t R(\tau) \epsilon(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t R(\tau) d\tau$$

Aszimptotikus stabilitás:

$$D1: |\lambda_i| < 1$$

$$F1: \operatorname{Re}\{\lambda_i\} < 0$$

$$ASZ \Rightarrow GV$$

Karakterisztikus egyenlet  $n=2$  esetén:  $\lambda^2 + a_1\lambda + a_2 = 0 = F(\lambda)$

D1: Jury-kritérium: ( $n=2$ )

$$1 + a_1 + a_2 > 0$$

$$1 - a_1 + a_2 > 0$$

$$|a_2| < 1$$

F1: Routh-Hurwitz-kritérium: ( $n=2$ )

$$a_1 > 0$$

$$a_2 > 0$$

$$\underline{x}' = \underline{A}\underline{x} + \underline{B}u$$

$$y = \underline{C}^T \underline{x} + Du$$

$$\underline{x}[R] = \underline{A}^R \underline{x}[0] + \sum_{i=0}^{R-1} \underline{A}^{R-1-i} \underline{B}u[i]$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = e^{\underline{A}t} \underline{x}(-0) + \int_{-0}^t e^{\underline{A}(t-\tau)} \underline{B}u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y[R] = \begin{cases} \underline{C}^T \underline{x}[0] + Du[0] & R=0 \\ \underline{C}^T \underline{A}^R \underline{x}[0] + \underline{C}^T \sum_{i=0}^{R-1} \underline{A}^{R-1-i} \underline{B}u[i] + Du[R] & R>0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(t) = \underline{C}^T \cdot e^{\underline{A}t} \underline{x}(-0) + \underline{C}^T \int_{-0}^t e^{\underline{A}(t-\tau)} \underline{B}u(\tau) d\tau + Du(t) \quad t > 0$$

$$R[R] = D\delta[R] + \varepsilon[R-1] \underline{C}^T \underline{A}^{R-1} \underline{B}$$

$$R(t) = D\delta(t) + \varepsilon(t) \underline{C}^T e^{\underline{A}t} \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{L}_1 = \frac{\underline{A} - \lambda_2 \underline{E}}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \quad \underline{L}_2 = \underline{E} - \underline{L}_1$$

$$\underline{A}^R = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^R \underline{L}_i$$

$$e^{\underline{A}t} = \sum_{i=1}^N e^{\lambda_i t} \underline{L}_i$$

$$\underline{M}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{C}^T \\ \underline{C}^T \underline{A} \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{M}_c = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{B} & \underline{A}\underline{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\underline{M}_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{megfigyelhető}$$

$$\det(\underline{M}_c) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{irányítható}$$

$$\underline{K}^T = [0 \ 1] \cdot \underline{M}_c^{-1} \cdot \varphi_c(\underline{A})$$

$$\underline{M}_c^{-1} = \frac{\operatorname{adj}(\underline{M}_c)}{\det(\underline{M}_c)} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{22} & -M_{12} \\ -M_{21} & M_{11} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\det(\underline{M}_c)}$$

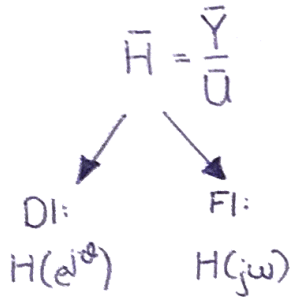
$$DI: x[n] = X \cos(n\omega_0 + \varphi)$$

$$FI: x(t) = X \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$\bar{X}$  fazor (komplex amplitudo):  $\bar{X} = X e^{j\varphi}$

$$DI: x[n] = \bar{X} e^{jn\omega_0}$$

$$FI: x(t) = \bar{X} e^{j\omega t}$$



$$DI: e^{j\omega} \bar{X} = \underline{A} \bar{X} + \underline{B} \bar{U} \quad \bar{Y} = \underline{C}^T \bar{X} + D \bar{U}$$

$$FI: j\omega \bar{X} = \underline{A} \bar{X} + \underline{B} \bar{U} \quad \bar{Y} = \underline{C}^T \bar{X} + D \bar{U}$$

$$DI: H(e^{j\omega}) = \underline{C}^T [e^{j\omega} \underline{E} - \underline{A}]^{-1} \underline{B} + D$$

$$FI: H(j\omega) = \underline{C}^T [j\omega \underline{E} - \underline{A}]^{-1} \underline{B} + D$$