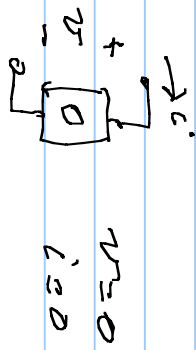
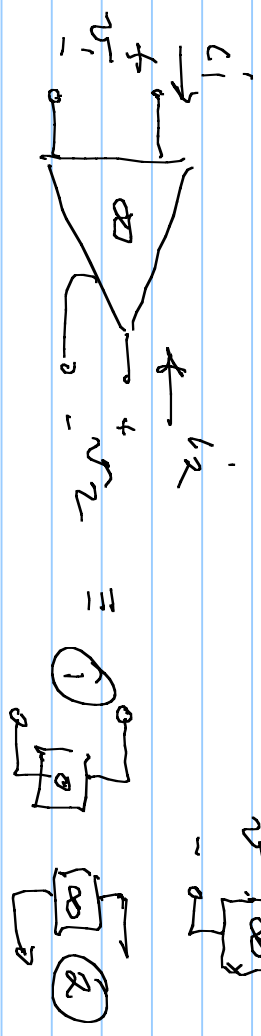
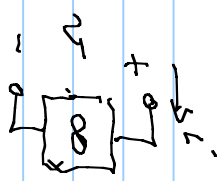


EE 610
09/16/14

Strange devices: multilater



multilater is v can be anything



semi-state equations

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

$U = \text{input}$

$$y = Cx$$

$y = \text{output}$

$X = \text{semi-state}$

How to get?

$$A_{bd} \mathcal{V}_b = B_{bd} \mathcal{L}_b \quad \text{derives equations (linear)}$$

$$\mathcal{V}_b = \mathcal{E}^T \mathcal{V}_T, \quad \mathcal{L}_b = \mathcal{J}^T \mathcal{L}_R$$

$$\mathcal{V}_b = \mathcal{V}_b + \mathcal{E}, \quad \mathcal{L}_b = \mathcal{L}_b + \mathcal{J}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{bd} (\mathcal{V}_b - \mathcal{E}) = B_{bd} (\mathcal{L}_b - \mathcal{J})$$

independent
reverser

$$A_{bd} \mathcal{V}_b - B_{bd} \mathcal{L}_b = A_{bd} \mathcal{E} - B_{bd} \mathcal{J}$$

$$\underbrace{A_{bd} \mathcal{E}^T}_{b \times T} \mathcal{V}_T - \underbrace{B_{bd} \mathcal{J}^T}_{b \times R} \mathcal{L}_R = A_{bd} \mathcal{E} - B_{bd} \mathcal{J} \quad \leftarrow \text{Answer}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{bd} \mathcal{E}^T \\ B_{bd} \mathcal{J}^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{V}_T \\ \mathcal{L}_R \end{bmatrix} = A_{bd} \mathcal{E} - B_{bd} \mathcal{J} = B \cdot u$$

$$A_{bd} U_{bd} = B_{bd} L'_{bd} =$$

$$L'_b = L'_{bd} + J'$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -L'_a \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R & C & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q_m & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 \\ l_5 \\ l_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} L'_a \quad K_{LL} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} L'_b \quad K_{VL}: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} u_b$$

$-K^T$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -L & -L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -g_m + g_m & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -G & 0 & G & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} i_A$$

$$y = v_1 = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] x$$

To solve node 4th row $\Rightarrow x_4 = 0$ as we can delete 4th row & column.

$$AE x = Ax + Bu, \quad y = Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow (AE - A)x = Bu \Rightarrow x = (AE - A)^{-1} Bu$$

$$y = C [AE - A]^{-1} B \cdot u \Rightarrow v_1 = z_{m_1} \cdot L_{m_1} ; z_{m_1}(s) = C(AE - A)^{-1} B$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m \approx \frac{1}{g_{in}} = \frac{1}{C(R_E - A_V^{-1})\beta}$$

another way to get g_{in} :

