

Time-Varying Systems and Computations

Unit 6.1

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State-Space Equivalence

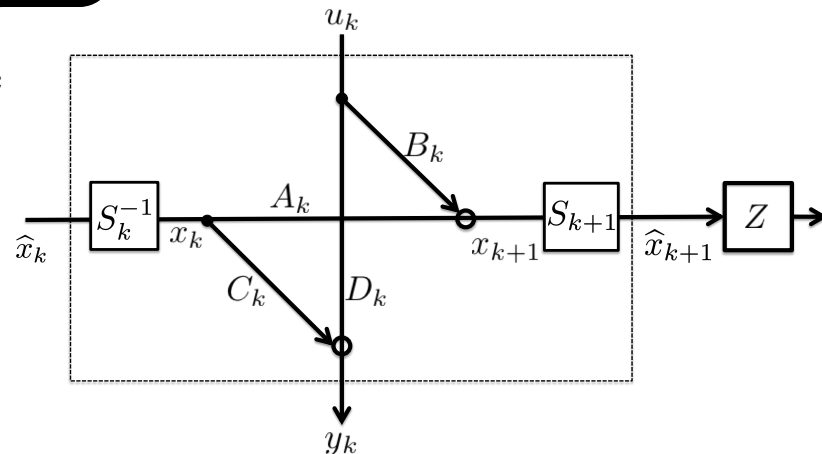
- Changing coordinates for state-space with non-singular matrix S_k

$$\hat{x}_k := S_k x_k \quad S_k^{-1} \hat{x}_k = x_k$$

$$S_{k+1}^{-1} \hat{x}_{k+1} = A_k S_k^{-1} \hat{x}_k + B_k u_k$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = \underbrace{(S_{k+1} A_k S_k^{-1})}_{\hat{A}_k} \hat{x}_k + \underbrace{(S_{k+1} B_k)}_{\hat{B}_k} u_k$$

$$y_k = \underbrace{C_k S_k^{-1}}_{\hat{C}_k} \hat{x}_k + D_k u_k$$



- Transformed state-equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_{k+1} \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} S_{k+1} & \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} A_k & B_k \\ \hline C_k & D_k \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} S_k^{-1} & \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x}_k \\ u_k \end{bmatrix}$$

- Transformed state-space realization for time index k

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \hat{A}_k & \hat{B}_k \\ \hline \hat{C}_k & \hat{D}_k \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} S_{k+1} A_k S_k^{-1} & S_{k+1} B_k \\ \hline C_k S_k^{-1} & D_k \end{array} \right]$$

- Block diagonal form of time-varying state transformation matrix

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \ddots & & & \\ & \boxed{S_k} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Diagonally shifted} \quad S^{[-1]} = Z^{-1}SZ = \begin{bmatrix} \ddots & & & \\ & \boxed{S_{k+1}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

- State transformation - block diagonal style

$$\begin{bmatrix} Z^{-1}\hat{x} \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S^{[-1]} & | \\ \hline & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & | & B \\ \hline C & | & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S^{-1} & | \\ \hline & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

- Transfer operator after state transformation

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{T} &= \hat{D} + \hat{C} \left(1 - Z\hat{A}\right)^{-1} Z\hat{B} \\ &= D + CS^{-1} \left(1 - ZS^{[-1]}AS^{-1}\right)^{-1} ZS^{[-1]}B \\ &= T\end{aligned}$$

- → Transfer operator / Toeplitz operator / impulse response is invariant under state transformation
- Every non-singular matrix S_k is permissible
→ infinite number of realizations for one given T (equivalence class)

Reaching all state space realizations

- Infinite number of realizations $\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right]$ for one T
- All equivalent realizations are connected through state transformations S
- Starting from one realization all others are parametrized by S
- Realizations exhibit different properties
- Search for particular realization
- \rightarrow Optimization

