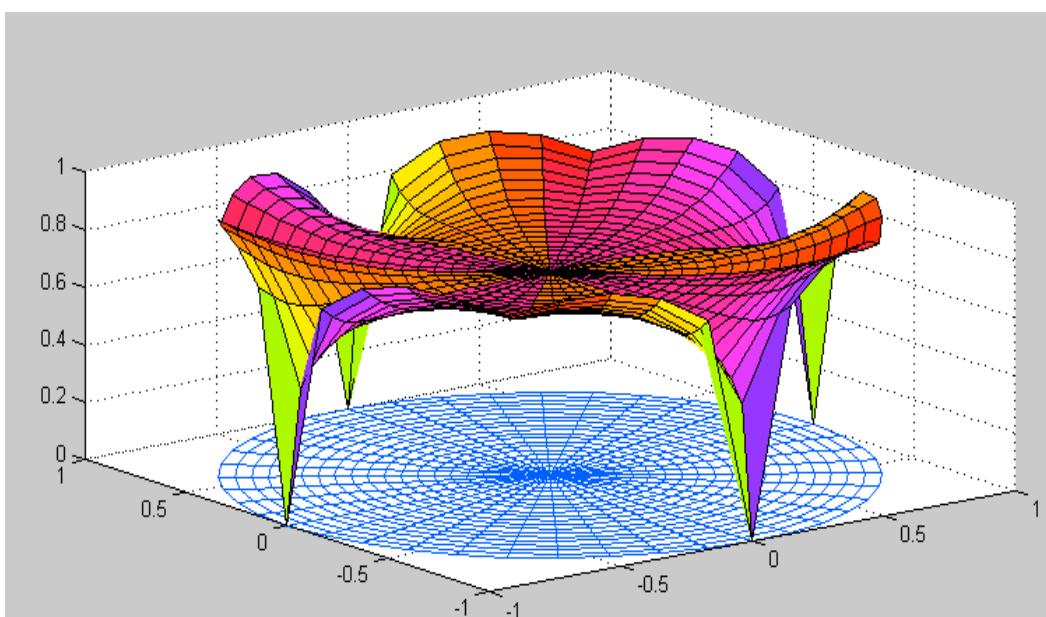


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REGULARISASI SISTEM SINGULAR DENGAN OUTPUT UMPAN BALIK $u = Fy + v$
(Regularization of a Singular System by Feedback Output $u = Fy + v$)

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ABSTRACT

(E,A,B,C,D) as a singular system is given. E, A, B and C are real constant matrices if E=I, I is a identify matrix, then (E,A,B,C) is a normal system. A unique solution of a singular system exists if (E,A) is regular. A singular system which is regular and the index is not more than one can be simplified to a normal system.

The regularization of a singular system by feedback output $u = Fy + v$ is investigated in this paper. Furthermore a sufficient and necessary condition of the existence of F such that (E, A+BFC) is regular and the index is not more than one is represented.

Keywords : singular system, regular system, normal system

PENDAHULUAN

Diberikan sistem linier singular *time invariant*

$$\begin{aligned} E \dot{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t) \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

dengan variabel state $x(t) \in R^n$, variabel input $u(t) \in R^m$, variabel output $y(t) \in R^p$, $E, A \in R^{nxn}$, $B \in R^{nxm}$, $C \in R^{pxn}$ dan $m \leq n$, $p \leq n$. Sistem (1) dapat ditulis sebagai (E, A, B, C) .

Eksistensi dan ketunggalan penyelesaian dari sistem (1) terjamin jika matriks pencil (E, A) regular, yaitu terdapat skalar $\alpha \in C$ sehingga $|\alpha E - A| \neq 0$. Menurut Dai (1989:7), kondisi yang diperlukan agar matriks (E, A) regular adalah dapat ditemukannya dua matriks tak singular Q dan P yang memenuhi

$$\begin{aligned} QEP &= \text{diag}(I_{n_1}, N) \\ QAP &= \text{diag}(A_1, I_{n_2}) \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

dengan $n_1 + n_2 = n$, $A_1 \in R^{n_1 \times n_1}$ dan $N \in R^{n_2 \times n_2}$ adalah matriks nilpoten berindeks h yaitu $N^h = 0$, $N^{h-1} \neq 0$. Indeks sistem (1), dilambangkan dengan $\text{ind}(E, A)$, didefinisikan sebagai indeks matriks N .

Diberikan umpan balik berbentuk

$$u = Fy + v \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

Jika (3) disubsitusikan ke (1) diperoleh sistem

$$E \dot{x} = (A + BFC)x + Bv \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

dengan matriks pencil $(E, A + BFC)$.

Sistem (1) yang regular dan berindeks tidak lebih dari 1, mempunyai penyelesaian $x(t) = P \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$ dengan

$$x_1(t) = e^{A_1 t} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A_1(t-\tau)} B_1 u(\tau) d\tau,$$

$$x_2(t) = -B_2 u$$

$$\text{dan syarat awal } x_1(0) = x_0.$$

Selanjutnya akan ditinjau suatu kondisi yang menjamin eksistensi matriks F sehingga $(E, A + BFC)$ regular dan $\text{ind}(E, A + BFC) \leq 1$.

LANDASAN TEORI

Jika A adalah matriks berukuran mxn dengan rank r_a maka terdapat S_A yaitu matriks yang kolom-kolomnya membangun ruang null A dan S_A merupakan matriks dengan rank kolom penuh. Untuk matriks A terdapat R dan S sedemikian sehingga

$$RAS = \begin{bmatrix} I_{r_a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Dapat dipilih } S_A = S^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I_{n-r_a} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Defenisi 2.1 (Goldberg, 1991: 391)

Misalkan A matriks real berukuran $m \times n$.

Bilangan real taknegatif σ disebut nilai singular dari matriks A jika ada vektor taknol $u \in R^m$ dan $v \in R^n$ sehingga $Av = \sigma u$ dan $A^T u = \sigma v$.

Teorema 2.2 (Goldberg, 1991: 395)

Jika A matriks real berukuran $m \times n$ maka terdapat matriks orthogonal $U \in R^{m \times m}$ dan $V \in R^{n \times n}$ sedemikian hingga

$$A = USV^T$$

dengan $S \in R^{m \times n}$ berbentuk

$$S = \text{diag}(\Sigma, 0) = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, K, \sigma_r, 0, K, 0)$$

dimana $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, K, \sigma_r$ adalah nilai-nilai singular dari A .

Lemma 2.3 (Chu et.al, 1998)

Matriks pencil (E, A) regular dan $\text{ind}(E, A) \leq 1$ jika dan hanya jika

$$\text{rank}[E \ AS_E] = n.$$

Lemma 2.4 (Chu et.al, 1998)

Jika $E \in R^{n \times n}$ dan $B \in R^{n \times m}$ dan $\text{rank}(B) = r_b \leq n$ maka terdapat matriks-matriks orthogonal Q , U dan V sedemikian hingga

$$UEV = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad UBV = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan $E_{22} \in R^{r_b \times (r_e + r_b - r_{eb})}$ mempunyai rank kolom penuh dan $\Sigma_1 \in R^{(r_{eb} - r_b) \times (r_{eb} - r_b)}$, $\Sigma_B \in R^{r_b \times r_b}$ adalah matriks diagonal definit positif.

Regularisasi Sistem Singular dengan Output Umpan Balik $u = Fy + v$.

Jika

$$r_{eb} = \text{rank}[E \ B], \quad r_{ec} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ C \end{bmatrix}, \quad r_b = \text{rank}(B) \text{ dan}$$

$$r_{ebc} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

maka generalisasi dari Lemma 2.4 adalah

Teorema 3.1

Diberikan $E \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $C \in R^{p \times n}$.

Terdapat matriks-matriks orthogonal U , V , Q dan W sedemikian hingga

$$UEV = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{31} & 0 & \Sigma_{33} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$UBQ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B_1 & 0 \\ B_2 & 0 \\ B_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad WCV = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & \sum_C & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_C$ matriks yang masing-masing berukuran

$$(r_{eb} - r_b)x(r_{eb} - r_b), \quad (r_b + r_{ec} - r_{ebc})x(r_b + r_{ec} - r_{ebc}) \quad \text{dan}$$

$(r_{ebc} - r_{eb})x(r_{ebc} - r_{eb})$, E_{33} matriks dengan rank baris penuh berukuran $(r_e + r_{ebc} - r_{eb} - r_{ec})x(r_{ebc} - r_{eb})$,

$[B_1^T \ B_2^T \ B_3^T]$ adalah matriks taksingular berukuran

$r_b \times r_b$, dan $\begin{bmatrix} C_{11}^T & C_{21}^T \end{bmatrix}$ adalah matriks berukuran $p \times (r_{eb} - r_b)$.

Bukti :

Diberikan $E \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$.

Menurut Lemma 2.4, terdapat matriks-matriks orthogonal \hat{U} , \hat{V} dan Q yang masing-masing berukuran $n \times n$, $n \times n$ dan $m \times m$ sehingga

$$\hat{U}E\hat{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{U}BQ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan $\hat{E}_{22} \in R^{r_b \times (r_e + r_b - r_{eb})}$ matriks dengan rank kolom penuh, $\Sigma_1 \in R^{(r_{eb} - r_b) \times (r_{eb} - r_b)}$ dan $\Sigma_B \in R^{r_b \times r_b}$.

Misalkan $\hat{V} = [\hat{V}_1 \ \hat{V}_2]$ dengan $\hat{V}_1 \in ^{n \times (r_{eb} - r_b)}$, $\hat{V}_2 \in ^{n \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$, $\hat{E} = [\hat{E}_{22} \ 0]$ dan $\hat{B} = C\hat{V}_2$ dengan $\hat{E} \in ^{r_b \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$ dan $\hat{B} \in ^{p \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$.

Menurut Lemma 2.4, terdapat matriks orthogonal U^* berukuran $r_b \times r_b$, V^* matriks $(n - r_{eb} + r_b) \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)$ dan W matriks $p \times p$ sehingga

$$(V^*)^T (\hat{E})^T (U^*)^T = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_2^T & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{23}^T & \Sigma_{33}^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{atau } U^* \hat{E} V^* = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(V^*)^T (\hat{E})^T (U^*)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_C^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{atau } W \hat{B} V^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \Sigma_C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan matriks E_{33}^T mempunyai rank kolom penuh dan berukuran

$$(rank \hat{B})x(rank \hat{E} + rank \hat{B} - rank \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \hat{B} \end{bmatrix})$$

matriks Σ_C berukuran $rank \hat{B} \times rank \hat{B}$.

Jika diambil

$$y_1 = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} - \text{rank}(\hat{B}),$$

$$z_C = \text{rank}(\hat{B}),$$

$$y_2 = \text{rank}(\hat{E}) - y_1$$

maka $\Sigma_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{y_1 \times y_1}$, $\Sigma_C \in \mathbb{R}^{z_C \times z_C}$ adalah matriks-matriks diagonal definit positif dan $E_{33}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{z_C \times y_2}$ matriks dengan rank kolom penuh.

Jadi, jika diambil $U = \text{diag}(I, U^*, I) \hat{U}$ dan

$V = \hat{V} \text{diag}(I, V^*)$ maka

$$UEV = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & U^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \hat{U} E V \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & V^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 \\ U^* \hat{E}_{21} & U^* \hat{E} V^* \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{31} & 0 & \Sigma_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$UBQ = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & U^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \hat{U} B Q$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & U^* & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ U^* \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Karena U^* orthogonal dan Σ_B taksingular maka

$$U^* \Sigma_B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 taksingular dan berukuran $r_b \times r_b$.

Selanjutnya

$$WCV = WCV \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & V^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & \Sigma_C & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan $WC\hat{V}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{21} \end{bmatrix}$ matriks berukuran

$p \times (r_{eb} - r_b)$.

Karena

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ebc} &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{U} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V} & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{21} & E_2 & \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C\hat{V}_1 & \hat{B} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Sigma_B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{B} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rank} \Sigma_1 + \text{rank} \Sigma_B + \text{rank} \hat{B}$$

$$\text{maka } z_c = \text{rank} \hat{B} = r_{ebc} - (r_{eb} - r_b) - r_b = r_{ebc} - r_{eb}.$$

Karena $UEV = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \hat{E} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ berakibat

$$r_e = \text{rank} \Sigma_1 + \text{rank} \hat{E}.$$

Selanjutnya $\text{rank} \hat{E} = r_e - \text{rank} \Sigma_1 = r_e - r_{eb} + r_b$. Diperoleh,

$$\begin{aligned} r_{ec} &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{U} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E \\ C \end{bmatrix} \hat{V} \\ &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \hat{E} \\ 0 & 0 \\ C\hat{V}_1 & \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{rank} \Sigma_1 + \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Akibatnya, $\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} = r_{ec} - \text{rank} \Sigma_1 = r_{ec} - r_{eb} + r_b$.

Jadi diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{E} \\ \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} - \text{rank}(\hat{B}) \\ &= r_{ec} - r_{eb} + r_b - r_{ebc} + r_{eb} = r_{ec} + r_b - r_{ebc}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= \text{rank}(\hat{E}) - y_1 \\ &= r_e - r_{eb} + r_b - r_{ec} - r_{eb} + r_{ebc} \\ &= r_{eb} - r_{ec} - r_{ebc} \end{aligned}$$

Karakterisasi rank matriks $E + BGC$ diberikan oleh teorema berikut.

Teorema 3.2

Jika $E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times n}$, maka untuk sebarang bilangan bulat r yang memenuhi

$r_{eb} - r_{ec} - r_{ebc} \leq r \leq \min\{r_{eb}, r_{ec}\}$ ada $G_0 \in R^{m \times p}$ sehingga

$$\text{rank}(E + BG_0C) = r$$

Atau, ekuivalen dengan

$$\{\text{rank}(E + BGC) \mid G \in R^{m \times p}\} = S_{ebc}$$

dimana $S_{ebc} = \{r \mid r \in \mathbb{Z}, r_{eb} - r_{ec} - r_{ebc} \leq r \leq \min(r_{eb}, r_{ec})\}$.

Bukti :

Menurut teorema 3.1, untuk $E \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $C \in R^{p \times n}$ terdapat matriks orthogonal U , V , Q dan W sehingga

$$UEV = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{31} & 0 & \Sigma_{33} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad UBQ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ B_1 & 0 \\ B_2 & 0 \\ B_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$WCV = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & \Sigma_C & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Untuk sebarang $G \in R^{m \times p}$, misalkan

$$\hat{G} = Q^T GW^T = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{G}_1 & \hat{G}_2 \\ \hat{G}_3 & \hat{G}_4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ maka}$$

$$\text{rank}(E + BGC) = \text{rank}[E \quad B] \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & G \end{bmatrix} [I]$$

$$= \text{rank}[UEV \quad UBQ] \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & Q^T GW^T \end{bmatrix} [I \quad WCV]$$

$$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} + B_1 \hat{G}_1 C_{11} + B_1 \hat{G}_2 C_{21} & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} + B_1 \hat{G}_1 C_C & 0 \\ \Sigma_{31} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_{11} + B_2 \hat{G}_2 C_{21} & 0 & \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C & 0 \\ \Sigma_{41} + B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_{11} + B_3 \hat{G}_2 C_{21} & 0 & B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Karena Σ_1 dan Σ_2 tak singular maka diperoleh

$$\text{rank}(E + BGC) = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Menurut teorema 3.1, $\text{rank} \Sigma_1 = r_{eb} + r_b$ dan $\text{rank} \Sigma_2 = r_b + r_{ec} - r_{ebc}$.

Akibatnya,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank}(E + BGC) &= \text{rank} \Sigma_1 + \text{rank} \Sigma_2 + \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C \\ B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C \end{bmatrix} \\ &= r_{eb} + r_{ec} - r_{ebc} + \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C \\ B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C \end{bmatrix} \dots(5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Selanjutnya, } \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C \\ B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C \end{bmatrix} = \hat{A} + \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix} \hat{G}_1 \sum_C \dots(6)$$

$$\text{dengan } \hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} E_{33} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ berukuran}$$

$$(r_{ebc} - r_{ec})x(r_{ebc} - r_{eb}).$$

$$\text{Karena } \begin{bmatrix} B_1^T & B_2^T & B_3^T \end{bmatrix}^T = U^* \sum_B \text{ dan } \sum_C$$

$$\text{taksingular maka dipilih} \\ \hat{G}_1 = (U^* \sum_B)^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{A} \end{bmatrix} \right) \sum_C^{-1} \\ = \sum^{-1} (U^*)^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{A} \end{bmatrix} \right) \sum_C^{-1} \dots(7)$$

Dengan $X \in R^{(r_{ebc} - r_{ec})x(r_{ebc} - r_{eb})}$ adalah suatu matriks yang memenuhi

$$0 \leq i = \text{rank } X \leq \min(r_{ebc} - r_{ec}, r_{ebc} - r_{eb}) \dots(8)$$

Akibatnya, dari (6), (7) dan $X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$ diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C \\ B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{rank} \left(\hat{A} + \begin{bmatrix} B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix} \sum_B^{-1} (U^*)^T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ X \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \hat{A} \end{bmatrix} \right) \sum_C^{-1} \sum_C \right) \\ &= \text{rank} \left(\hat{A} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ X_1 - E_{33} \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{rank} \left(\hat{A} + \begin{bmatrix} X_1 - E_{33} \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{rank } X \\ &= i \dots(9) \end{aligned}$$

Akibatnya dari (8) dan (9) diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned} &0 \leq \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{33} + B_2 \hat{G}_1 C_C \\ B_3 \hat{G}_1 C_C \end{bmatrix} \\ &\leq \min(r_{ebc} - r_{ec}, r_{ebc} - r_{eb}) \dots(10) \end{aligned}$$

Dari (5), (10) dan misal $r = \text{rank}(E + BGC)$ diperoleh

$$0 \leq r - r_{eb} - r_{ec} + r_{ebc} \leq \min(r_{ebc} - r_{ec}, r_{ebc} - r_{eb})$$

Dengan kata lain,

$$r_{eb} + r_{ec} - r_{ebc} \leq r \leq \min(r_{ebc} - r_{ec}, r_{ebc} - r_{eb})$$

Diberikan

$$\hat{V} = V \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ -\sum_C^{-1} C_{11} & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

maka diperoleh :

$$1. \quad UE\hat{V} = UEV \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ -\sum_C^{-1} C_{11} & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sum_{21} & \sum_2 & \sum_{23} & 0 \\ \sum_{31} & 0 & \sum_{33} & 0 \\ \sum_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan $\hat{E}_{21} = E_{21} - E_{23} \sum_C^{-1} C_{11}$

$$\hat{E}_{31} = E_{31} - E_{33} \sum_C^{-1} C_{11}$$

$$2. \quad WC\hat{V} = WCV \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 & 0 \\ -\sum_C^{-1} C_{11} & 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & 0 & \sum_C & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \\ A_{51} & A_{52} & A_{53} & A_{54} \end{bmatrix}$$

Selanjutnya $UA\hat{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Teorema 3.3

Jika $\text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ B] = \text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ 0] = n$

dengan S_{EC} matriks yang kolomnya membangun ruang

null dari $\begin{bmatrix} E \\ C \end{bmatrix}$ maka A_{54} dan $\begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

masing-masing matriks dengan baris penuh dan rank kolom penuh.

Bukti

Diketahui $\text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ B] = n$, maka

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{rank} [E \ A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \ B] \\ &= \text{rank} U \begin{bmatrix} E & A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{rank} [UE\hat{V} \ A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \ UBQ] \\ &= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \sum_2 & E_{23} & 0 & A_{24} & B_1 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{31} & 0 & E_{33} & 0 & A_{34} & B_2 & 0 \\ E_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & B_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= n. \end{aligned}$$

Karena $R = [B_1^T \ B_2^T \ B_3^T]$ dan \sum_1 taksingular dengan $\text{rank } r_b$ dan $\text{rank } r_{eb} + r_b$, maka diperoleh

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n \quad \text{atau}$$

$$\text{rank } \sum_1 + \text{rank } A_{54} + \text{rank } R = n.$$

Akibatnya, $\text{rank } A_{54} = n - r_{eb}$ atau A_{54} matriks dengan rank baris penuh, dengan A_{54} matriks berukuran $(n - r_{eb})x(n - r_{eb})$.

Karena diketahui $\text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ 0] = n$ maka

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \text{rank} \left(\begin{bmatrix} U & 0 \\ 0 & W \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \right) \\ &= \text{rank} \left(\begin{bmatrix} UE\hat{V} & UA\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \\ WC\hat{V} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \sum_2 & E_{23} & 0 & A_{24} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & 0 & E_{33} & 0 & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} \\ 0 & 0 & \sum_C & 0 & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= n. \end{aligned}$$

Karena \sum_2 dan \sum_C tak singular maka

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \sum_2 & E_{23} & 0 & A_{24} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & 0 & E_{33} & 0 & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} \\ 0 & 0 & \sum_C & 0 & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n.$$

Akibatnya, $\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n - \text{rank} \sum_2 - \text{rank} \sum_C$

$$= n - r_b - r_{ec} - r_{eb}$$

Karena matriks $\begin{bmatrix} \sum_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ berukuran

$(n + p + r_{eb} - r_b - r_{ec})x(n - r_b - r_{ec} - r_{eb})$ maka matriks tersebut merupakan matriks dengan rank kolom penuh.

Selanjutnya, kondisi yang menjamin eksistensi umpan balik $u = Fy + v$ diberikan oleh teorema berikut.

Teorema 3.4

Diberikan $E \in R^{n \times n}$, $A \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $C \in R^{p \times n}$, $m \leq n$, $p \leq n$ maka terdapat $F \in R^{n \times p}$ sedemikian sehingga $(E, A + BFC)$ regular dan $\text{ind}(E, A + BFC) \leq 1$ jika dan hanya jika

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E & B \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} = n.$$

Bukti

Menurut Lemma 2.3 :

$(E, A + BFC)$ regular dan $\text{ind}(E, A + BFC) \leq 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & (A + BFC)S_E \end{bmatrix} = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & (AS_E + BFCS_E) \end{bmatrix} = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} \left(\begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \end{bmatrix} + BF \begin{bmatrix} 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} \right) = n$$

Menurut teorema 3.2, terdapat F sedemikian hingga memenuhi $\text{rank} \left(\begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \end{bmatrix} + BF \begin{bmatrix} 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} \right) = n$ ekuivalen dengan

$$n \leq \min \left(\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix}, \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} \right) \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

dan

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} -$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E & B \\ 0 & CS_E & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\leq n.$$

Dari (10) menyatakan bahwa $n \leq \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{dan } n \leq \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix}.$$

Karena E berukuran $n \times n$ maka

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix} \leq n \text{ dan } \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} \leq n.$$

Terbukti bahwa

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E & B \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} = n.$$

KESIMPULAN

Dari pembahasan di atas dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut.

Untuk sistem singular

$$E\hat{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$y(t) = Cx(t)$$

dengan $E, A \in R^{n \times n}$, $B \in R^{n \times m}$, $C \in R^{p \times n}$, $m \leq n$, $p \leq n$ dan $r_{ec} \leq r_{eb}$, berlaku :

terdapat matriks $F \in R^{m \times p}$ sedemikian sehingga $(E, A + BFC)$ regular, $\text{ind}(E, A + BFC) \leq 1$ jika dan

$$\text{hanya jika } \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_{EC} & B \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & AS_E \\ 0 & CS_E \end{bmatrix} = n.$$

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