

Die Quasi-Kronecker-Form für Matrizen-Büschel

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$sE - A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times n}[s]$ regulär $\iff m = n$ und $\det(sE - A) \neq 0$.

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Weierstraß-Normalform [Weierstraß 1868]:

$$\exists S, T \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \text{ inv. : } S(sE - A)T = s \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

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Quasi-Weierstraß-Form [B., Ilchmann & Trenn 2011]:

→ **Wong-Sequenzen [Wong 1974]**

$$\mathcal{V}_0 := \mathbb{K}^n, \quad \mathcal{V}_{i+1} := A^{-1}(E\mathcal{V}_i), \quad \mathcal{V}^* := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_i,$$

$$\mathcal{W}_0 := \{0\}, \quad \mathcal{W}_{i+1} := E^{-1}(A\mathcal{W}_i), \quad \mathcal{W}^* := \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}_i.$$

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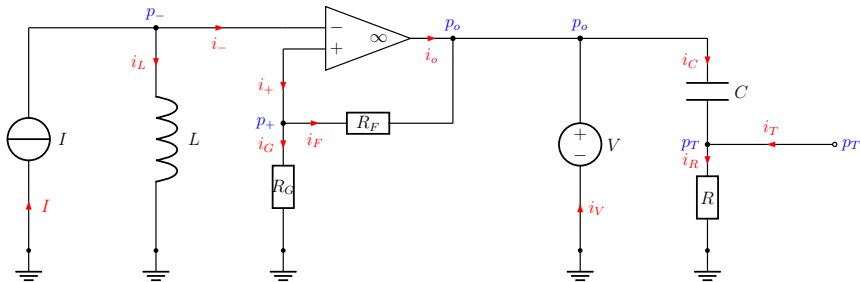
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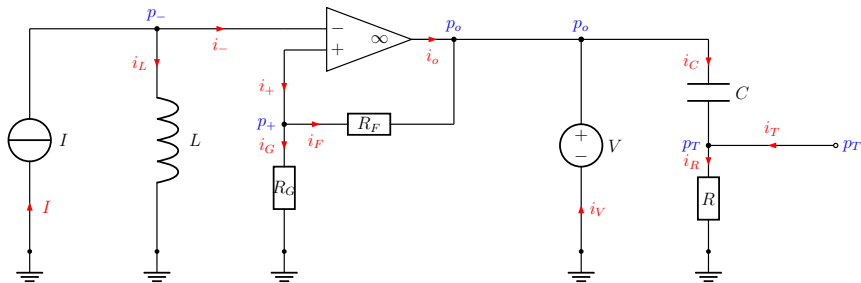
im $V = \mathcal{V}^*$, im $W = \mathcal{W}^*$:

$$[EV, AW]^{-1}(sE - A)[V, W] = s \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & N \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel: elektrischer Schaltkreis



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$$\rightarrow E\dot{x} = Ax + f$$

$$x = (p_+, p_-, p_o, p_T, i_L, i_p, i_m, i_G, i_F, i_R, i_o, i_V, i_C, i_T)^\top$$

$$f = Bu \text{ mit } u = (I, V)^\top$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -C & C & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R_G & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R_F & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ V \end{pmatrix}.$$

Matrizen-Büschel $sE - A$

$$sE - A \in \mathbb{K}^{m \times n}[s], \quad \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \text{ oder } \mathbb{C}$$

Kronecker Normalform [Kronecker 1890, Gantmacher 1959]:

$$S(sE - A)T = \text{diag}(\mathcal{P}_1(s), \dots, \mathcal{P}_P(s), \mathcal{J}_1(s), \dots, \mathcal{J}_J(s), \\ \mathcal{N}_1(s), \dots, \mathcal{N}_N(s), \mathcal{Q}_1(s), \dots, \mathcal{Q}_Q(s))$$

$$\mathcal{P}_i(s) = s \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{J}_j(s) = sI - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\mathcal{N}_k(s) = s \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} - I, \quad \mathcal{Q}_l(s) = s \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 1 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 0 & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathcal{P}_i(s) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{unterbestimmt}$$

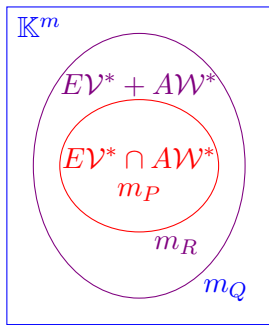
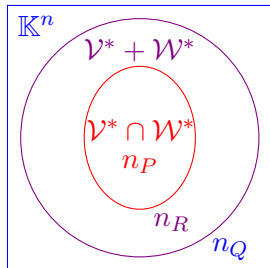
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_j(s) \leftrightarrow \dot{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix} x \\ \mathcal{N}_k(s) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} &= x \end{aligned} \right\} \longrightarrow \text{regulär}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_l(s) \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ 1 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 0 & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{überbestimmt}$$

Ziel: Quasi-Kronecker-Form

$$S(sE - A)T = \begin{bmatrix} \overset{n_P}{sE_P - A_P} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \overset{n_R}{sE_R - A_R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \overset{n_Q}{sE_Q - A_Q} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \overset{m_P}{m_P} \\ \overset{m_R}{m_R} \\ \overset{m_Q}{m_Q} \end{matrix}$$

Wong-Sequenzen [Wong 1974]



$$\mathcal{V}_0 := \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\mathcal{V}_{i+1} := A^{-1}(E\mathcal{V}_i)$$

$$\mathcal{V}^* := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{V}_i$$

$$\mathcal{W}_0 := \{0\}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{i+1} := E^{-1}(A\mathcal{W}_i)$$

$$\mathcal{W}^* := \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}_i$$

$$S(sE - A)T = \begin{bmatrix} sE_P - A_P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & sE_R - A_R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & sE_Q - A_Q \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} m_P \\ m_R \\ m_Q \end{matrix}$$

Quasi-Kronecker-Dreiecks-Form [B.&Trenn 2011]

$$\operatorname{im} P_1 = \mathcal{V}^* \cap \mathcal{W}^*$$

$$\operatorname{im} P_2 = E\mathcal{V}^* \cap A\mathcal{W}^*$$

$$\mathcal{V}^* \cap \mathcal{W}^* \oplus \operatorname{im} R_1 = \mathcal{V}^* + \mathcal{W}^*$$

$$E\mathcal{V}^* \cap A\mathcal{W}^* \oplus \operatorname{im} R_2 = E\mathcal{V}^* + A\mathcal{W}^*$$

$$(\mathcal{V}^* + \mathcal{W}^*) \oplus \operatorname{im} Q_1 = \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$(E\mathcal{V}^* + A\mathcal{W}^*) \oplus \operatorname{im} Q_2 = \mathbb{K}^m$$

$$[P_2, R_2, Q_2]^{-1}(sE - A)[P_1, R_1, Q_1]$$

$$= s \begin{bmatrix} E_P & E_{PR} & E_{PQ} \\ 0 & E_R & E_{RQ} \\ 0 & 0 & E_Q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} A_P & A_{PR} & A_{PQ} \\ 0 & A_R & A_{RQ} \\ 0 & 0 & A_Q \end{bmatrix}$$

- $E_P, A_P \in \mathbb{K}^{m_P \times n_P}$, $m_P < n_P$,
 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} : \operatorname{rk}_{\mathbb{C}}(\lambda E_P - A_P) = m_P$
- $E_R, A_R \in \mathbb{K}^{m_R \times n_R}$, $m_R = n_R$, $sE_R - A_R$ ist regulär
- $E_Q, A_Q \in \mathbb{K}^{m_Q \times n_Q}$, $m_Q > n_Q$,
 $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} : \operatorname{rk}_{\mathbb{C}}(\lambda E_Q - A_Q) = n_Q$

$$[P_1, R_1, Q_1] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \quad K := \frac{R_G + R_F}{R_G},$$

$$[P_2, R_2, Q_2] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccc|cccc} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -K - \frac{R_F}{R_G} & 1 & 0 & 0 & -R_F & K & R_F & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Quasi-Kronecker-Dreiecks-Form [B.&Trenn 2011]

$$S \left(s \begin{bmatrix} E_P & E_{PR} & E_{PQ} \\ 0 & E_R & E_{RQ} \\ 0 & 0 & E_Q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} A_P & A_{PR} & A_{PQ} \\ 0 & A_R & A_{RQ} \\ 0 & 0 & A_Q \end{bmatrix} \right) T$$
$$= s \begin{bmatrix} E_P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_Q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} A_P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_Q \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$= s \begin{bmatrix} E_P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_Q \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} A_P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S := \begin{bmatrix} I & -G_2 & -H_2 \\ 0 & I & -F_2 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$T := \begin{bmatrix} I & G_1 & H_1 \\ 0 & I & F_1 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 = E_{RQ} + E_R F_1 + F_2 E_Q$$

$$0 = A_{RQ} + A_R F_1 + F_2 A_Q$$

$$0 = E_{PR} + E_P G_1 + G_2 E_R$$

$$0 = A_{PR} + A_P G_1 + G_2 A_R$$

$$0 = (E_{PQ} + E_{PR} F_1) + E_P H_1 + H_2 E_Q$$

$$0 = (A_{PQ} + A_{PR} F_1) + A_P H_1 + H_2 A_Q$$

$$0 = M + PX + YQ$$

$$0 = R + SX + YT$$

$$0 = M + PX + YQ$$

$$0 = R + SX + YT$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \otimes P & Q^T \otimes I \\ I \otimes S & T^T \otimes I \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(X) \\ \text{vec}(Y) \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(M) \\ \text{vec}(R) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{K} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{R} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\
 G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_G} & -\frac{1}{R_G} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{R_G} & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{R} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{R} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{R_G K} & \frac{1}{R_G K} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{K} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{K} & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{R_G K} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-R_F}{R_G K} & \frac{1}{K} & 0 & 0 & \frac{-R_F}{K} & 1 & 0 & \frac{R_F}{K} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{K} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K & 0 & \frac{R_F}{R_G} & -1 & 0 & 0 & R_F & -K & 0 & -R_F & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Char. der Lsg. der DAE [B.&Trenn 2011]

$$S(sE - A)T = \begin{bmatrix} sE_P - A_P & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & sI - J & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & sN - I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & sE_Q - A_Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sE_P - A_P)[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = [I, 0] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} (sE_Q - A_Q) = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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- $f \in C^\infty$: \exists Lsg. x von $E\dot{x} = Ax + f \iff K_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q) = 0, f_Q = [0, 0, 0, I]Sf$

Char. der Lsg. der DAE [B.&Trenn 2011]

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- $f \in C^\infty$: \exists Lsg. x von $E\dot{x} = Ax + f \iff K_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q) = 0, f_Q = [0, 0, 0, I]Sf$
- \exists Lsg. x des AWP $E\dot{x} = Ax + f, x(0) = x^0 \iff$

$$x_Q^0 = (M_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q))(0) \quad \text{und} \quad x_N^0 = - \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n_N-1} N^k (\frac{d}{dt})^k (f_N) \right) (0)$$

Char. der Lsg. der DAE [B.&Trenn 2011]

$$S(sE - A)T = \begin{bmatrix} sE_P - A_P & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & sI - J & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & sN - I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & sE_Q - A_Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sE_P - A_P)[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = [I, 0] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} (sE_Q - A_Q) = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- $f \in C^\infty$: \exists Lsg. x von $E\dot{x} = Ax + f \iff K_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q) = 0, f_Q = [0, 0, 0, I]Sf$
- \exists Lsg. x des AWP $E\dot{x} = Ax + f, x(0) = x^0 \iff$

$$x_Q^0 = (M_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q))(0) \quad \text{und} \quad x_N^0 = - \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n_N-1} N^k (\frac{d}{dt})^k (f_N) \right) (0)$$

$$T^{-1}x = \begin{pmatrix} x_P \\ x_J \\ x_N \\ x_Q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_P(\frac{d}{dt})(f_P) + K_P(\frac{d}{dt})(u_{x_P^0}) \\ e^{J \cdot} x_J^0 + e^{J \cdot} \int_0^{\cdot} e^{-J s} f_J(s) ds \\ - \sum_{k=0}^{n_N-1} N^k (\frac{d}{dt})^k (f_N) \\ M_Q(\frac{d}{dt})(f_Q) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & CRs & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -LKs & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_P = \frac{V}{R_G + R_F}, \quad f_J = \emptyset,$$

$$f_N = \frac{V}{K} [-1, -1, -K, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, -\frac{1}{R_G}, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, \frac{1}{R_G}]^T, \quad f_Q = [I, V]^T$$

$$[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & CRs & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -LKs & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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• \exists Lösungen \iff

$$0 = K_Q\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)(f_Q) = -LK \frac{d}{dt} I + V \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \boxed{V = LK \frac{d}{dt} I},$$

$$[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & CRs & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -LKs & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_P = \frac{V}{R_G + R_F}, \quad f_J = \emptyset,$$

$$f_N = \frac{V}{K} [-1, -1, -K, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, -\frac{1}{R_G}, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, \frac{1}{R_G}]^\top, \quad f_Q = [I, V]^\top$$

- \exists Lösungen \iff

$$0 = K_Q\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)(f_Q) = -LK \frac{d}{dt} I + V \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \boxed{V = LK \frac{d}{dt} I},$$

- x^0 ist konsistent \iff

$$x^0 = T[* , * , * , -f_N(0)^\top, M_Q\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)(f_Q)(0)]^\top,$$

$$[M_P(s), K_P(s)] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & CRs & 1 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{und} \quad \begin{bmatrix} M_Q(s) \\ K_Q(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -LKs & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_P = \frac{V}{R_G + R_F}, \quad f_J = \square,$$

$$f_N = \frac{V}{K} [-1, -1, -K, 0, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, -\frac{1}{R_G}, 0, -\frac{1}{R_G}, \frac{1}{R_G}]^\top, \quad f_Q = [I, V]^\top$$

- \exists Lösungen \iff

$$0 = K_Q\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)(f_Q) = -LK \frac{d}{dt} I + V \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \boxed{V = LK \frac{d}{dt} I},$$

- x^0 ist konsistent \iff

$$x^0 = T[* , * , * , -f_N(0)^\top, M_Q\left(\frac{d}{dt}\right)(f_Q)(0)]^\top,$$

- jede Lsg. x hat die Form

$$x = T\left[u_1, u_2, \frac{-V}{R_G + R_F} + RC\dot{u}_1 + u_2 \mid \frac{V}{K}, \frac{V}{K}, \right. \\ \left. V, 0, 0, \frac{V}{R_F + R_G}, \frac{V}{R_F + R_G}, 0, \frac{V}{R_F + R_G}, \frac{-V}{R_F + R_G} \mid I\right]^\top$$