

Методика понижения размерности разреженных матриц

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$W(S)$,
 $W(S)$,
 H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4 ,
 ; ; ; ;

The technique of lowering the dimension of sparse matrices

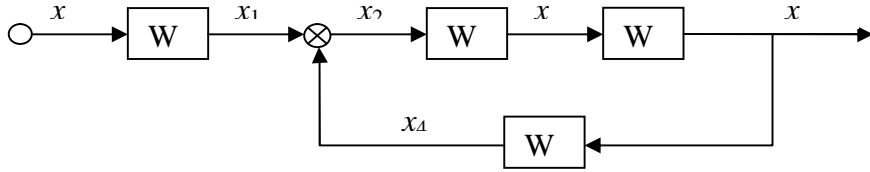
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One of the tasks of designing control systems is to find the unknown parameters of the projected system $W(S)$. Based on the structural scheme, it is possible to obtain a matrix of components and a structure matrix, which, in turn, will allow us to write the equation of the system with several unknowns in a matrix form. In practice, the resulting system $W(S)$ after a series of transformations has the form of a sparse matrix of large dimension, which greatly complicates the discovery of unknown variables. One way to simplify calculations is to reduce the dimension of the matrix. To solve this problem, it is necessary to divide the initial matrix of the system into block submatrices H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4 . Then, to represent it as a system of equations and to find the necessary condition for the existence of a solution. This will transform the original system in such a way as to get rid of the operations of finding the inverse matrix required to reduce the dimension, which greatly simplifies the calculation.

Keywords: structure matrix; matrix of components; dimension lowering; structured graph.

$W(S)$
 $W(S) = W_i(S)$.
 $W(S)$,
 $W_i(S)$ $x(S)$ $x(S)$.
 . 1.



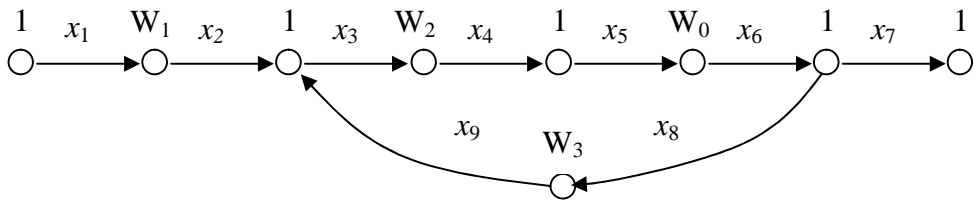
.1.

: $x(S), x_1(S), W_0(S), W_1(S)$.

: $W_2(S), W_3(S)$.

S . W_0, W_1 —

; W_2, W_3 —



.2.

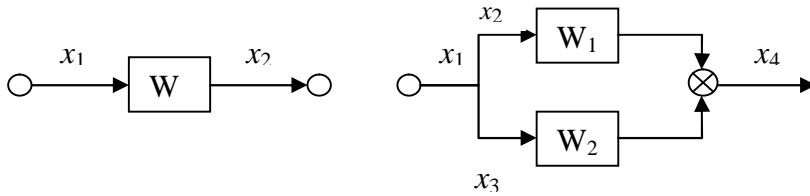
Эжив матри прукт бы, к
сигналов [H]:

4 5,

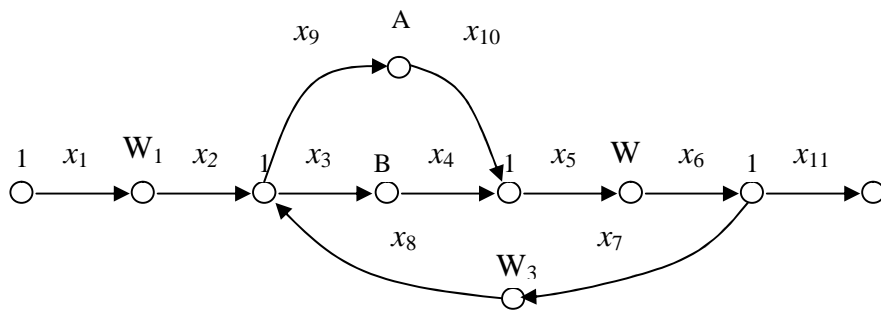
(1)

x_i : ура нени — 5,
шени.э. Дл. доопт -
эквивалентным пр -
 $W_1 = W_2 = \frac{W}{2}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & W_3 \\ 0 & W_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (1)$$



.3.



.4.

(2)

(3):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ W_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_9 \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & B & A \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & W_0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{11} \\ x_7 \\ x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_9 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (7)$$

де:

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} W_1 & W_3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}; H_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & W_0 \\ 0 & -1 & W_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_4 = \begin{bmatrix} B & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{11} \\ x_7 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix}; X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3)$$

результат уравнения: множители: ц (2) (3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & -1 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & B & -1 & 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_9 \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (4)$$

H_2 , $\det H_2 = 0$, по диагонали матрицы H_2 начнем (6):

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_i = x_j$, H , X

(4)

вместо исходную матрицу:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1 & H_2 \\ H_3 & H_4 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

мы уравнений:

$$\begin{cases} H_1 * X_1 + H_2 * X_2 = 0; \\ H_3 * X_1 + H_4 * X_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Исключим X_2 , получим:

$$[H_3 - H_4 * H_2^{-1} * H_1][X_1] = 0 \quad (5)$$

$[H'] [X_1] = 0$, H_2^{-1} -матрица, H_2 условия выполнения:

$$\det H_2 \neq 0 \quad (6)$$

H ,

$r_2 = i$.

матрица H между переменными $H_2 (s \times s)$ определена: $S = \sum_{i=1}^{r_2} S_i$,

слов вставки; S_1 —

$$\det H_2 = (-1)x^S \neq 0 \quad (8)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$S^{-1} = S \quad (10)$$

матрица H_2^{-1} эквивалентна матрице S , поэтому $-1(H_2^{-1}) = -1(H_2)$ (11)

(8) Пусть H_2^{-1} (11). Тогда -1 из матрицы H_2 , поэтому $[H_3 + H_4 * H_2 * H_1][X_1] = 0$ (12)

Поскольку при инвертировании элементы остаются на месте, то матрица M преобразуется в M^{-1} . Поэтому $[H_3 + H_{4инв} * H_1][X_1] = 0$ (13)

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