

**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 dituliskan 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

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

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

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  $\sigma$  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

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

dimana  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r$  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

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

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 Umpam Balik  $u = Fy + v$ .**

Jika

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$[B_1^T \ B_2^T \ B_3^T]$  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  $\hat{V}_1 \in R^{n \times (r_{eb} - r_b)}$ ,  $\hat{V}_2 \in R^{n \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$ ,  $\hat{E} = [\hat{E}_{22} \ 0]$  dan  $\hat{B} = C\hat{V}_2$  dengan  $\hat{E} \in R^{r_b \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$  dan  $\hat{B} \in R^{p \times (n - r_{eb} + r_b)}$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

matriks  $\Sigma_C$  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  $\Sigma_2 \in \mathbb{M}^{y_1 \times y_1}$ ,  $\Sigma_C \in \mathbb{M}^{z_C \times z_C}$  adalah matriks-matriks diagonal definit positif dan  $E_{33}^T \in \mathbb{M}^{z_C \times y_2}$  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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 \\ U^* \hat{E}_{21} & U^* \hat{E} V^* \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_2 & \Sigma_{23} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{31} & 0 & \Sigma_{33} & 0 \\ \Sigma_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

Karena  $U^*$  orthogonal dan  $\Sigma_B$  taksingular maka

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

Selanjutnya

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

dengan  $WCV \hat{V} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} \\ C_{21} \end{bmatrix}$  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  $\{\text{rank}(E + BGC) | G \in R^{m \times p}\} = S_{ebc}$

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

**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

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

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

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

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

Karena  $\Sigma_1$  dan  $\Sigma_2$  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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

maka diperoleh :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Selanjutnya  $UA\hat{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

### 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  $\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & A_{44} \\ 0 & A_{54} \\ C_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

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

### Bukti

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

$$\text{rank} [E \ A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \ B]$$

$$= \text{rank} U [E \ A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \ B] \begin{bmatrix} \hat{V} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \text{rank} [UE\hat{V} \ A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \ UBQ]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \Sigma_2 & E_{23} & 0 & A_{24} & B_1 & 0 \\ \hat{E}_{31} & 0 & E_{33} & 0 & A_{34} & B_2 & 0 \\ E_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} & B_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$= n$ .

Karena  $R = [B_1^T \ B_2^T \ B_3^T]$  dan  $\Sigma_1$  taksingular dengan  $\text{rank } r_b$  dan  $\text{rank } r_{eb} + r_b$ , maka diperoleh

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = n \quad \text{atau}$$

$$\text{rank } \Sigma_1 + \text{rank } A_{54} + \text{rank } R = n.$$

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

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

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} E & A\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \text{rank} \left( \begin{bmatrix} UE\hat{V} & UA\hat{V}\hat{V}^{-1}S_{EC} \\ WCV & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{14} \\ \hat{E}_{21} & \Sigma_2 & E_{23} & 0 & A_{24} \\ \hat{E}_{31} & 0 & E_{33} & 0 & A_{34} \\ E_{41} & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{44} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_{54} \\ 0 & 0 & \Sigma_C & 0 & 0 \\ C_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$= n$ .

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

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

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

### Bukti

Menurut Lemma 2.3 :

$$\begin{aligned} & (E, A + BFC) \text{ regular dan } \text{ind}(E, A + BFC) \leq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \text{rank} [E \ (A + BFC)S_E] = n \\ \Leftrightarrow & \text{rank} [E \ (AS_E + BFCS_E)] = n \\ \Leftrightarrow & \text{rank} ([E \ AS_E] + BF[0 \ CS_E]) = n \end{aligned}$$

Menurut teorema 3.2, terdapat  $F$  sedemikian hingga memenuhi  $\text{rank} ([E \ AS_E] + BF[0 \ CS_E]) = n$

ekuivalen dengan

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

dan

$$\text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ B] +$$

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

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

$$\leq n.$$

Dari (10) menyatakan bahwa  $n \leq \text{rank} [E \ AS_{EC} \ B]$

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

Karena  $E$  berukuran  $n \times n$  maka

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

Terbukti bahwa

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

### KESIMPULAN

Dari pembahasan di atas dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut.

Untuk sistem singular

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}\hat{x}(t) &= Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) &= Cx(t) \end{aligned}$$

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

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