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MORE GENERALLY...

$P_c \rightarrow$  COLUMNS ARE ORTHONORMAL BASIS OF  
A JOINT INNER PRODUCT NULL SPACE

$P_b \rightarrow$  ORTHONORMAL BASIS OF EVERYTHING  $\perp$  TO  $P_c$

LET  $P = [P_b \ P_c] ; P'P = I$

IN SOME DIRECTION,

$$F = l' M l \quad \text{WHERE } M \text{ IS SYMMETRIC, INDEF.}$$

$$= l' P P' M P P' l$$

$$= U' P' M P U \quad \text{WHERE } U = P' l$$

$\rightarrow$  EXPAND  $P' M P$

$$P' M P = \begin{bmatrix} P_b' \\ P_c' \end{bmatrix} M \begin{bmatrix} P_b & P_c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} P_b' M P_b & P_b' M P_c \\ P_c' M P_b & P_c' M P_c \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

→ CAN ADD ARBITRARY SKEW-SYMMETRIC MATRIX TO  $P'MP$  W/OUT CHANGING INNER PRODUCTS COMPUTED WITH IT

→ SELECT THE SKEW-SYMMETRIC MATRIX

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & P_b' M P_c \\ -P_c' M P_b & 0 \end{bmatrix} = S$$

THEN,

$$P' M U^T = \begin{bmatrix} P_b' M P_b & 2P_b' M P_c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

WHERE LOWER-RIGHT CORNER IS ZERO BY DEFINITION OF  $P_c$ .

$$\text{NOW, } F = U \begin{bmatrix} P_b' M P_b & 2P_b' M P_c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U$$

$$F = U (P_b P_b' M P_b P_b' + 2P_b P_b' M P_c P_c') U$$

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CAN THEN WRITE:

$$\begin{aligned} m' (P_b' M_1 P_b + \sum P_b M_1 P_c' P_c) \dot{l} &= F_1 \\ m' (P_b' M_2 P_b + \sum P_b M_2 P_c' P_c) \dot{l} &= F_2 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$
$$P_b' \dot{l} = m$$

→  $m$  SELECTED "ARBITRARITY" AND  
PARAMETERIZES THE SOLUTIONS

REWRITE (1) FOR CONVENIENCE AS:

$$G \dot{l} = f$$

AND LET  $Q$  BE A PD WEIGHTING MATRIX

$$\dot{l} = Q G' (G Q G)^{-1} f$$

CAN THEN REACH AN ENTIRE MANIFOLD OF  
SOLUTIONS INDEXED BY CHOICE OF  $m \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $Q$ .

→ ACCOMMODATE FAULTS BY ADDING EXTRA  
CONSTRAINT EQS TO (1)

FOR EVEN-POLE BEARINGS W/ REGULAR SPACING, CAN WRITE DOWN VALID CHOICES OF  $P_c$  BY INSPECTION;

$\Theta$  = LIST OF POLE ANGLES

$$\text{LET } C_k = \cos(k\theta) / \sqrt{\cos(k\theta) \cos(k\theta)}$$

$$S_k = \sin(k\theta) / \sqrt{\sin(k\theta) \sin(k\theta)}$$

CHOICES FOR  $P_c$  FOR 8-POLE BEARING:

$$[C_0 | C_2 | S_2 | C_4] \rightarrow \text{CONTAINS "CLASSIC" NNSS, NSNS SCHEMES}$$

$$[C_0 | C_1 | S_1 | C_3 | S_3]$$

$$[C_0 | C_1 | S_1 | C_4]$$

WHICH WE GET BY INSPECTION FROM "ORTHOGONALITY OF DFT SINES & COSINES" RESULT