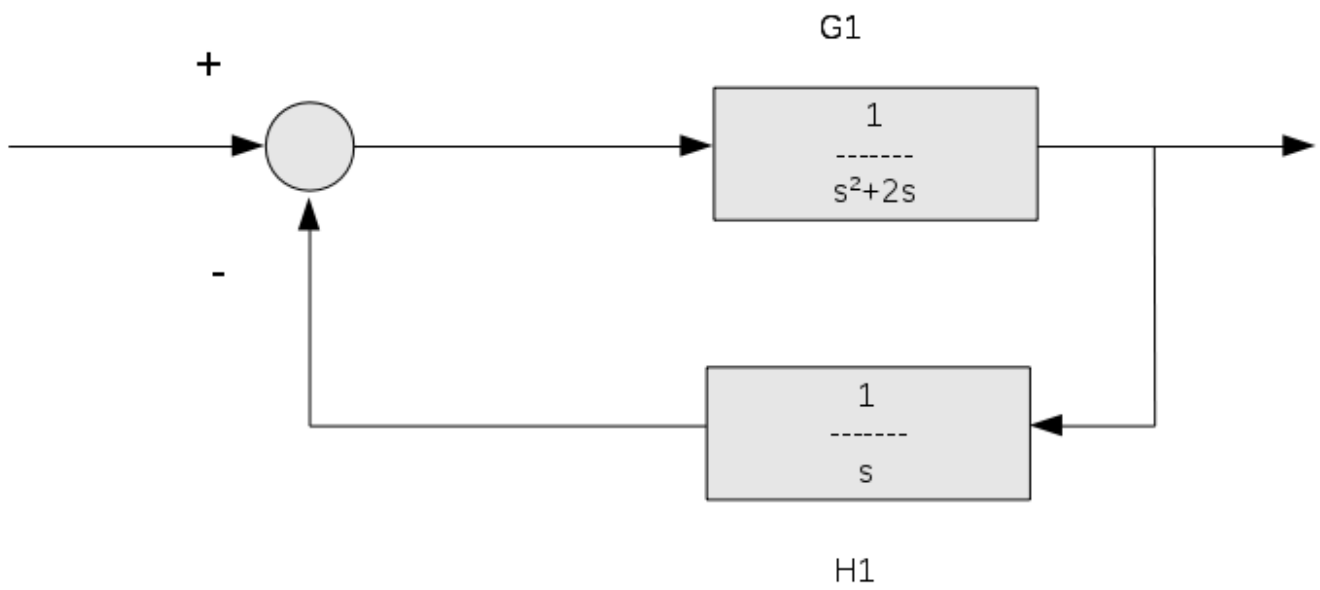
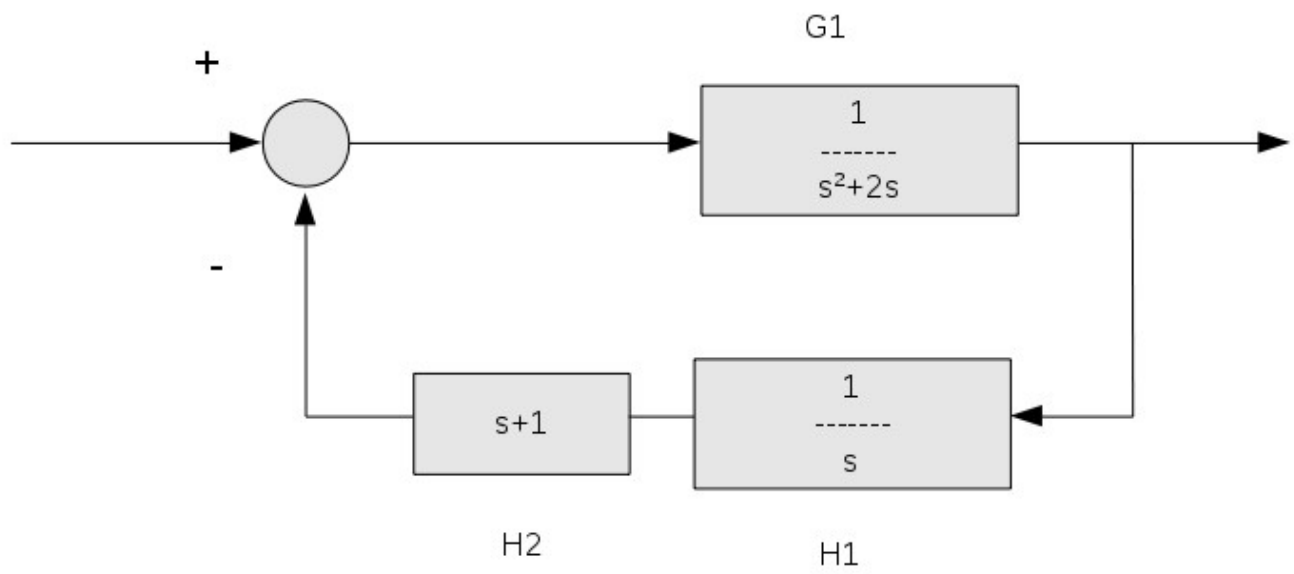


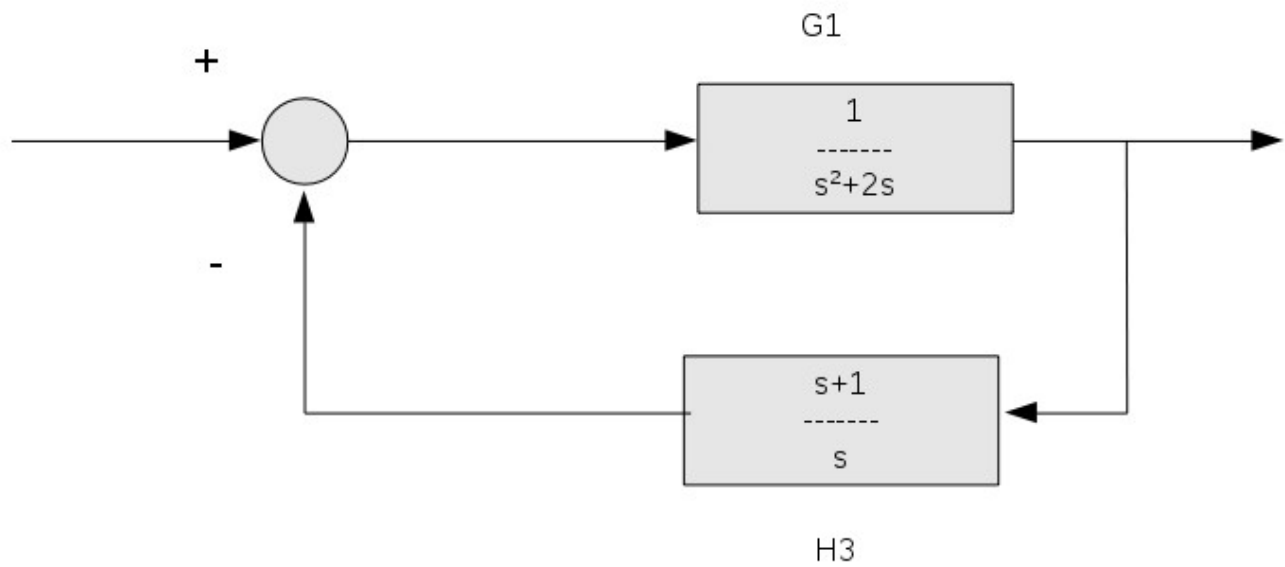
Tenemos esta funcion G1 y H1



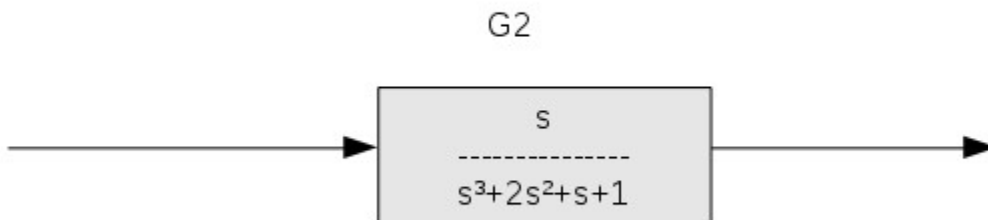
Se añade H2 en Serie



Se forma H3



Y al final queda G2



Se comprueba con Octave

```

octave:1> n1=[1];
octave:2> d1=[1,2,0];
octave:3> n2=[1];
octave:4> d2=[1,0];
octave:5> n3=[1,1];
octave:6> d3=[1];
octave:7> G1=tf(n1,d1)

```

Transfer function 'G1' from input 'u1' to output ...

$$y1: \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s}$$

Continuous-time model.

```
octave:8> H1=tf(n2,d2)
```

Transfer function 'H1' from input 'u1' to output ...

$$y1: \frac{1}{s}$$

Continuous-time model.

```
octave:9> H2=tf(n3,d3)
```

Transfer function 'H2' from input 'u1' to output ...

$$y1: s + 1$$

Continuous-time model.

```
octave:10> H3=series(H1,H2)
```

Transfer function 'H3' from input 'u1' to output ...

$$y1: \frac{s + 1}{s}$$

Continuous-time model.

```
octave:11> G2=feedback(G1,H3)
```

Transfer function 'G2' from input 'u1' to output ...

$$y1: \frac{s}{s^3 + 2s^2 + s + 1}$$

```
octave:21> [z,p,k]=tf2zp(G2)
```

```
z = 0
```

```
p =
```

```
-1.75488 + 0.00000i
```

```
-0.12256 + 0.74486i
```

```
-0.12256 - 0.74486i
```

```
k = 1
```

Continuous-time model.

```
octave:12> step(G2)
```

