(SD LT1 2 TC, 5150) RISPOSTA ESPONENZIALE Sm = Am + bu Ly = Cm + dusotto tosto sul ingresso v(t) = 2 $t \ge 0$ ($t \le e(t)$) = 20(0) tale de NUMERO

M Itri temmin $n(o) \rightarrow \Pi L$ du y Fotto de (Rob) $v(t) = e^{t} \rightarrow M F$ du y Fotto de (Rob)6 dayside e I 20(0) t ste die puesti si chidouo e vesti solo questo? 1) Se voglio che y(t) = Yet

Mare suche se(t) debis siere la Forme Xe serde $y(t) = c\alpha(t) + det$ pusluphe cose in selt) mon del tripo et si vedrebbe so y 2) Quindi n(t) = n(0) 2A puello che cerco e di consequeurs si(t) = \lambda n(o) e lt

3) Sostituisce a (t) e n (t) appens espressi rell'ep. di stato, de devous evident enente soddisfare: $\lambda \pi(0) = A \pi(0) + b d \left(e^{t} + 0\right)$ Atenso pundi $\left(\lambda I - A\right) \infty(o) = b$ prella che cerco

Quindi in penerale con v(t) = 0 et Se à mar e sutorslore di A More $\exists 1 coc(e) = (\lambda I - A)^{-1}b U$ tale du 2(4) = () I-A)-1 b 0 et $e \qquad y(t) = Cm(t) + dv(t)$ $= \left[C(\lambda I - A)^{-1}b + d\right]U$ $= G(\lambda) U(E)$

Re258vueudo (nsp. espoueuride) 1) $\begin{cases} \sin = A \cdot n + b \cdot 0 \\ \forall = C \cdot n + d \cdot 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ $\frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \cos x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \\ \sin x(0) = (1 - A)^{-1} b \cdot 0 \end{cases}$ 2) Se $G(\lambda) = 0$ =) con b stesso n(0) $y(\lambda) = 0$ $t \ge 0$ (4) propriété bloccente a dégli zen) 3) Se INOLTRE il sistemé et AS, More +20 ylt) $\rightarrow G(1) v(t)$ for $t \rightarrow \infty$

RISPOSTA SINUSOIDALE (STILTISTC, SISO) $\begin{cases}
 5n = An + b0 \\
 4 = Cn + d0
 \end{cases}$ e o(t) = 0 sin (wt)] n(0) the due y(t) = 1 sin(wt+4) (2) Per rispandent ricordismo de $j\omega t - e^{j\omega t}$ Siu $(\omega t) = -2j$ e de, dots b liverit del sisteur, whe il PSE Quindr sphidisus 2 volte il visult to otterno per v(t) = Vet e compraisus

Pour suo
$$U_1(t) = e j\omega t$$
 $= v(t) = v(t) - v(t)$
 $v_2(t) = e - j\omega t$ $= v(t) = v(t) = v(t)$
 $v_1: se j\omega$ non $e = v(t) = v(t) = v(t)$
 $v_2: se - j\omega$ non $e = v(t) = v(t) = v(t)$
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Our combinions
$$y_1 = y_2$$

$$v(t) = \frac{U}{z_1} \left(v_1(t) - v_2(t) \right) \Longrightarrow y(t) = \frac{U}{z_1} \left(y_1(t) - y_2(t) \right)$$

$$r(o) = \frac{U}{z_1} \left(m(o) - m(o) \right)$$
PSE
$$Auslissium y(t)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{0}{2i} \left(G(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} - G(-j\omega) e^{-j\omega t} \right)$$

$$0 \le 5 : G(5) e^{j\omega t} - G(-j\omega) e^{-j\omega t}$$

$$Q \text{ unioh } G(-j\omega) = G(j\omega) \qquad (\text{coning sto})$$

$$Q \text{ unioh } \text{ se pengo } G(j\omega) = \Pi e^{jQ}$$

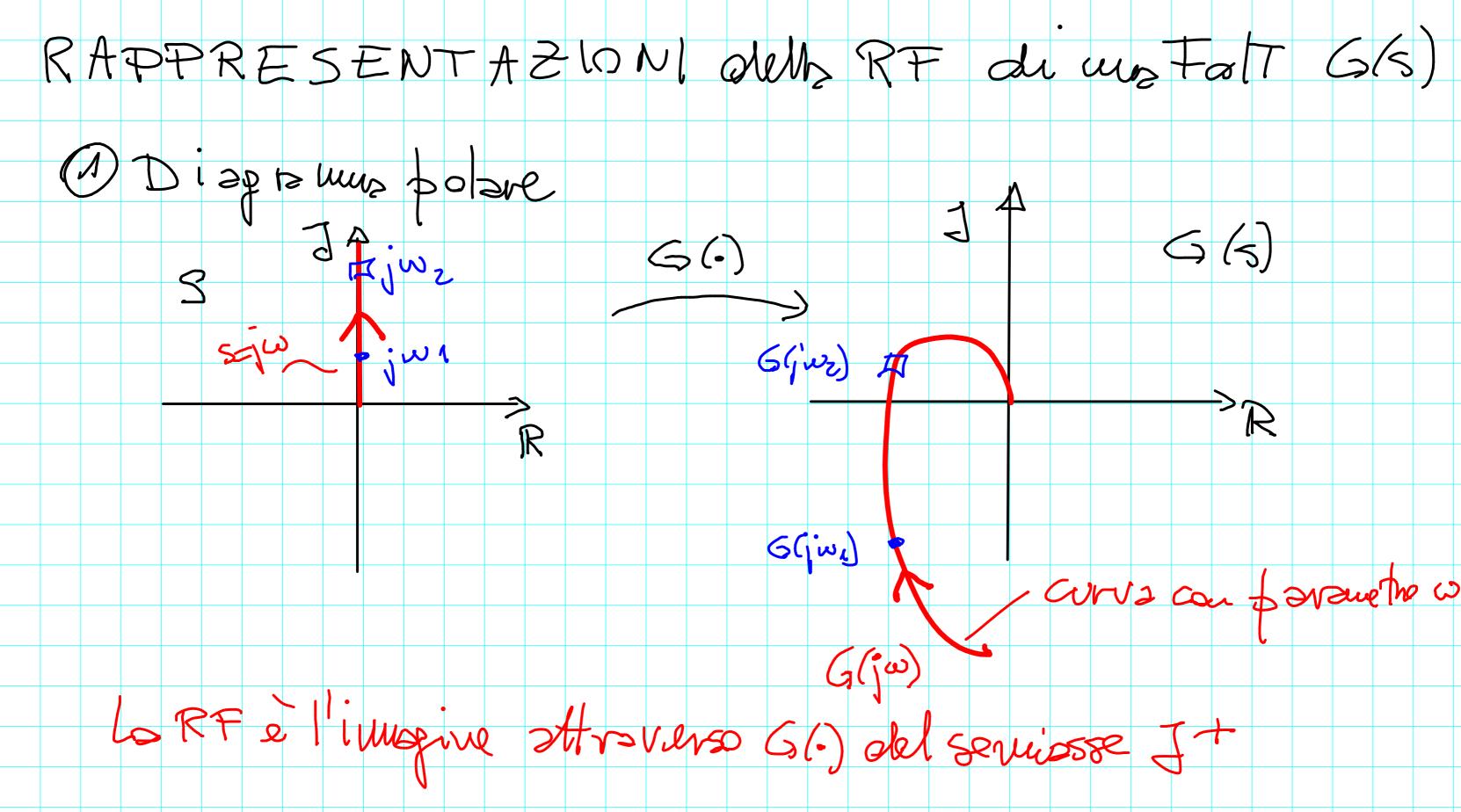
$$S \ge 20 = G(-j\omega) = \Pi e^{-jQ}$$

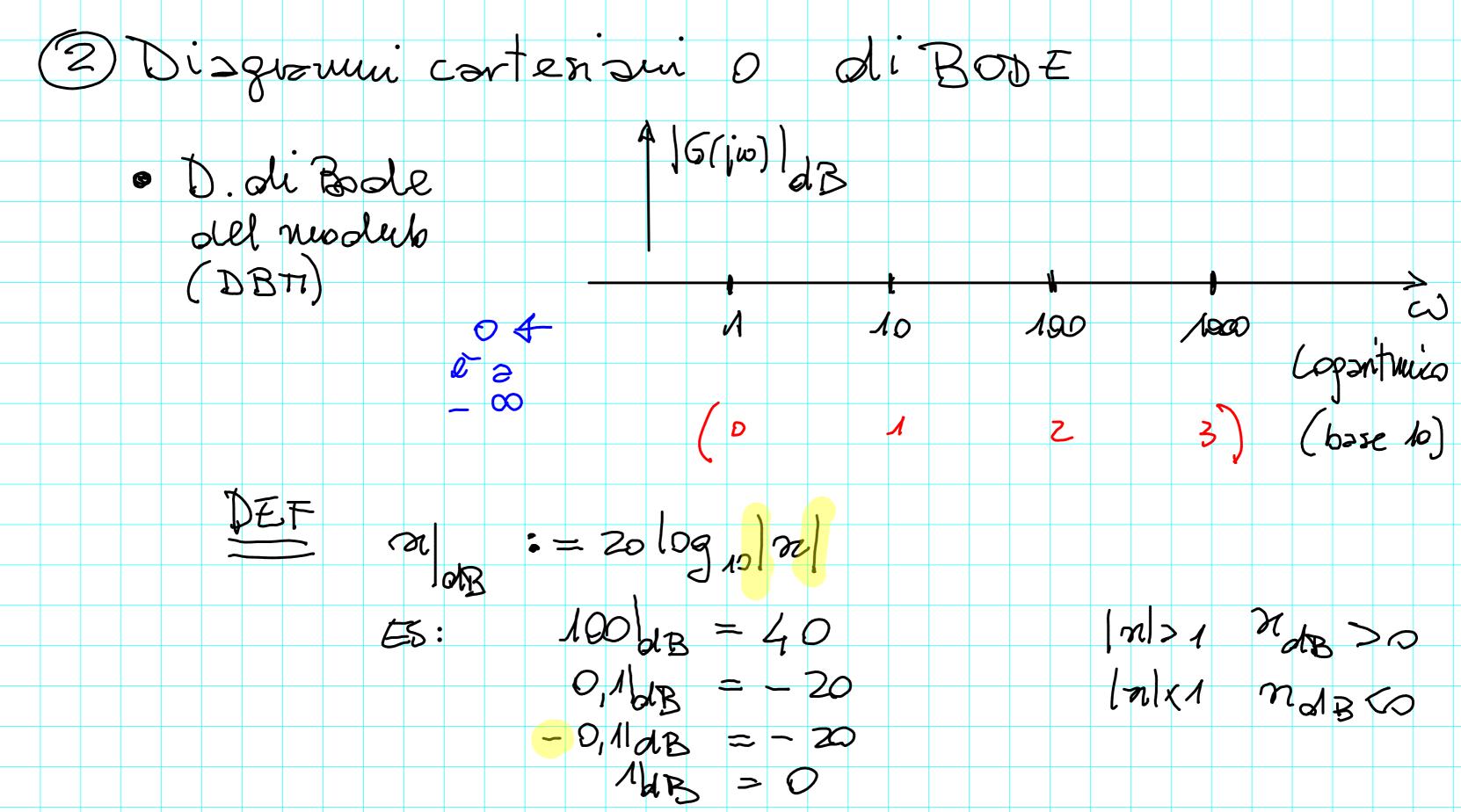
Allors jog just 9 -jwt $= 110 + e^{i(wt+e)} - e^{-i}$ = 110 sin (wt+q) $\int_{0}^{\infty} \omega$ G(jw)

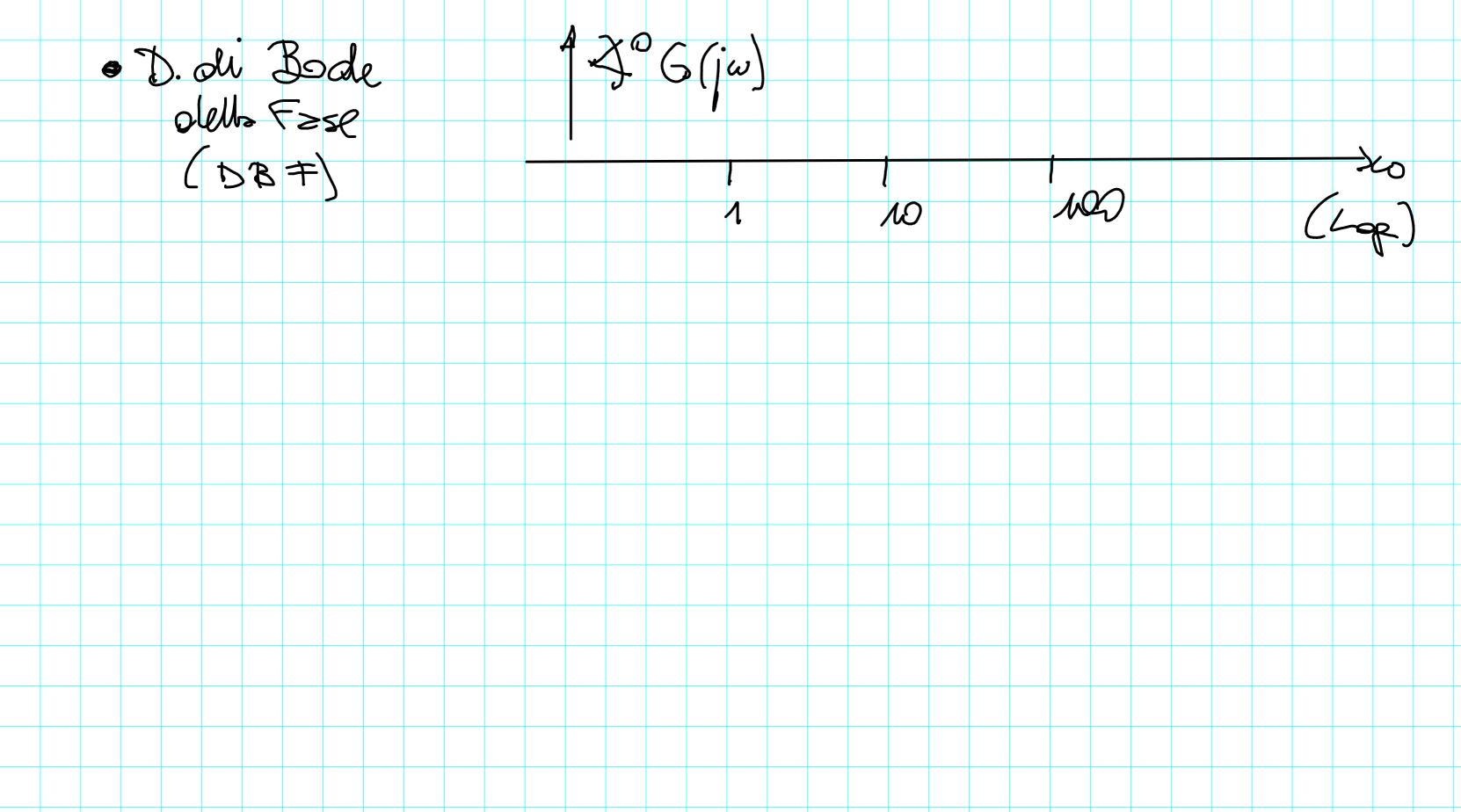
Risultato (Teoreus Fouobennentale della visposta in Frequenza) Dato il SD LTI at C (5150) Son = An + bu y = Cn + dvelts G(s) b suz FdT e cousi donsto l'in gnesso v(t) = 0 sin (wt) 3) Se $\mp j\omega$ non sous sutordoni di A Mois $\exists 1$ z(o) the de y(t) = 1 $G(j\omega)$ V Sin $(\omega t + \lambda G(j\omega))$ t > 02) Se INOLTRE il sistema e AS allows + 20(0) y(t) -> |G(jw) | U sin (wt + x 5(jw)) per t -> 00

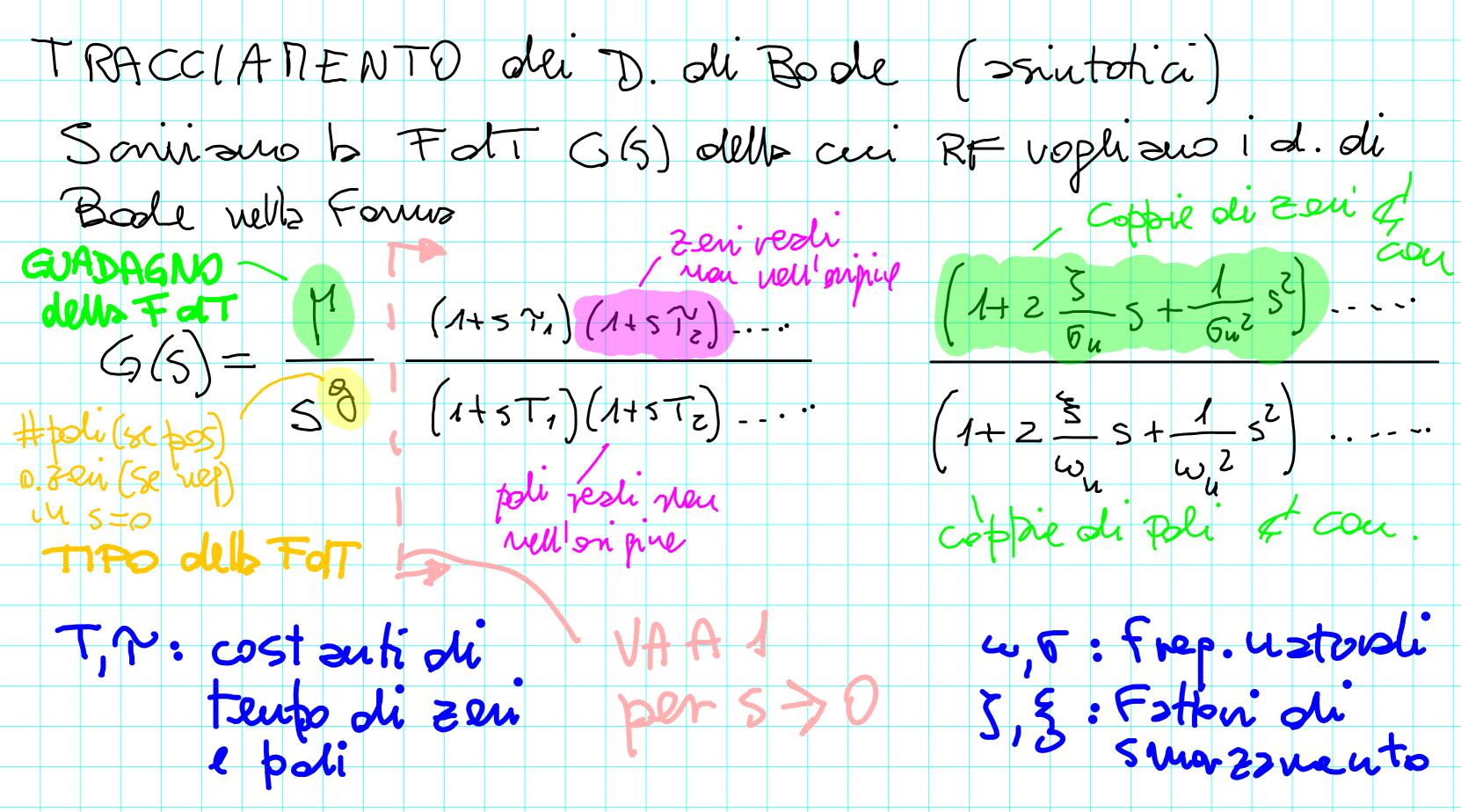
DeFruzione Obto us Folt G(s) Dros restrizione M'asse Jt ad w>0 $G(j\omega)$ Si die RISPOSTA IN FREQUENZA (RX) di G(8)

ES
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{1+0.15}$$
 $O(t) = 5 \sin(20t)$
 $O(t)$









$$G(5) = \frac{(5+2)(5^2-35+2)}{5^3+45^2+5}$$

$$= \frac{2(4+5/2)(5-4)(5-2)}{5(5^2+45+1)} = \frac{2(45/2)(-1)(4-5)(-2)(4-5/2)}{5(5-(-2-1/3))(5-(-2+1/3))}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1)(-2)(4+5/2)(4-5)(4-5/2)}{(-2-1/3)(-2+1/3)} = \frac{2(45/2)(-1)(4-5)(-2+1/3)}{(4-5/2)(4-5/2)}$$

$$= \frac{2(-1)(-2)(4+5/2)(4-5)(4-5/2)}{(-2-1/3)(-2+1/3)}$$

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Quiueli Opni Folt (seriourele Fratte) si può esprimere cene prodotto di temmini del tipo G(s) = 1+5T $G_2(5) = M$ $G_{d}(s) = 1 + 2 = 1 + 2 = 1$ $\omega_{u} = 1$ $G_{b}(s) = \frac{\pi}{s \, \overline{\jmath}}$ o vno luverse

Allow detti 5: i Fotton comparenti G $\Rightarrow |G| = |T| |G| \Rightarrow |G| = |Z| |G| |dB|$ $\Rightarrow X G = X G G$ Veoliseuro percis come traccione i DBT? LDBF (soutotici) di G2,6,c,d

