Tracce delle soluzioni

1. Vedi dispense del corso.

$$\int_{m} D^{2}x_{4} = -\kappa x_{4} + \kappa (x_{2} - x_{4})$$

$$\int_{m} D^{2}x_{2} = f - \kappa (x_{2} - x_{4})$$

$$\int_{m} D^{2}k_{3} \cdot (m D^{2} + k) \cdot (x_{2} = m D^{2}x_{4} + 2\kappa x_{4})$$

$$\int_{m} (m D^{2} + k) \cdot (m D^{2}x_{4} + 2\kappa x_{4}) = \kappa f + \kappa^{2}x_{4}$$

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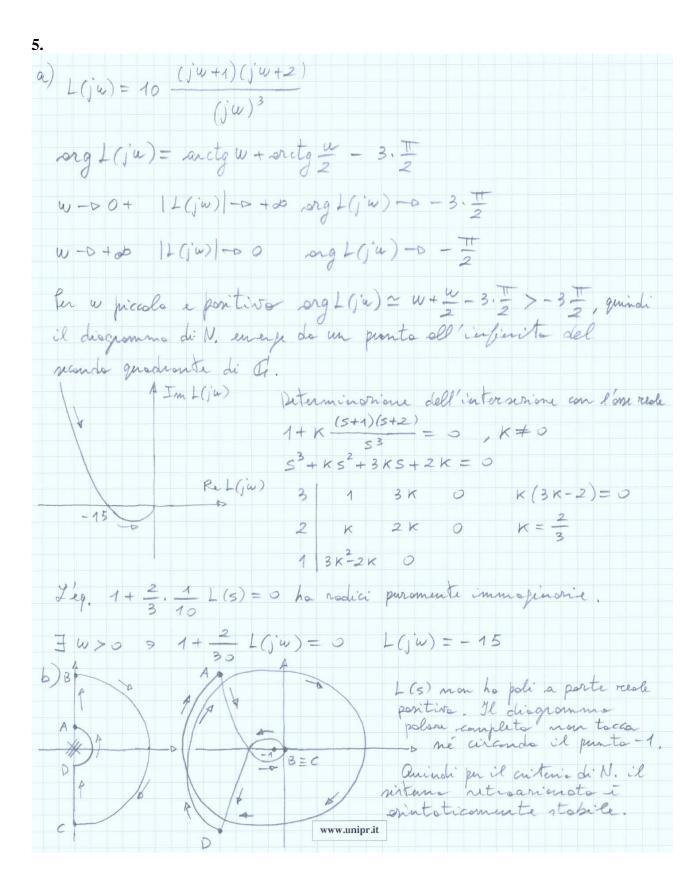
$$\int_{m} (m D^{2}x_{4} + k) \cdot (m D^{2}x_{$$

determinione la nighta landra pu
$$t \in (0, 2)$$

Be $u(t) = t$
 $v(s) = \frac{1}{5}z$
 $v(s) =$

Studio delle relorani fra la condineri invità el tempe
$$t = 2$$
.

$$y(2-) = \frac{10}{3} \cdot 2 - \frac{10}{9} + \frac{10}{9} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{50}{9} \cdot e^{-6} + \frac{10}{9} \cdot e^{-3} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{50}{9} \cdot e^{-6} + \frac{10}{9} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{50}{9} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{50}{9} \cdot e^{-6} + \frac{10}{9} \cdot e^{-6} = \frac{50}{9} \cdot e^{-6$$



Gli angoli di partenza da $0 e - 2 \text{ sono } +/- 90^{\circ}$

Gli asintoti sono tre, hanno centro in 0 + j0, con angoli $+60^{\circ}$, $+180^{\circ}$, -60° .

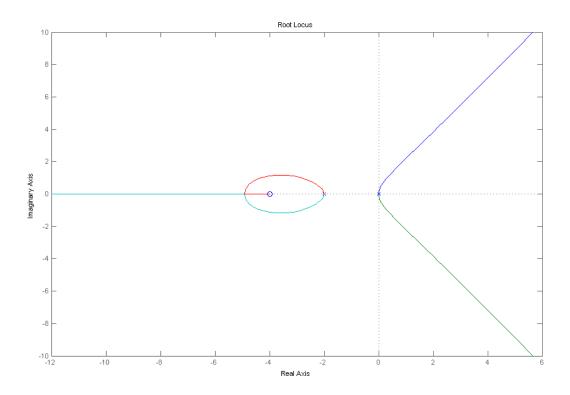
Calcolo delle radici doppie:

$$2 \cdot \frac{1}{s} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+4} = 0$$

$$3s^2 + 18s + 16 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -1,0851 -4,9149$$

si scarta la prima radice in quanto non appartiene al luogo diretto



gradagna di anella L(5):= C(5) P(5) $K_{r} = \lim_{s \to 0} s L(s) = \frac{b_{0}}{20} \cdot 10 = \frac{b_{0}}{20}$ Da Kr = 4 ni ottime 16 = 8. Eg. constrenitice maciete al controllore: $1 + \frac{b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + 8}{s (s + 20)} \cdot \frac{10}{(s - 1)^2} = 0$ s(s+20)(s-1)2+106252+106,5+80=0 Pc (s) = 54+1853+ (1062-39)52+ (106,+20) 5+80 Il polinomia constituistica desiolerato e P(5) = [(5+1)2+17((52+2,5+20) = 54+(2,+2)53+(20+22,+5)52+(220+521)5+520 Imperendo Po(5) = Pd (5) n'attiens d1 = 16, d0 = 64 18=01+2 $|10b_2 - 39 = 2 + 22 + \frac{5}{4}$ $|b_1 = 12.8|$ $|b_2 = \frac{109}{8} = 13.625|$ $|10b_1 + 20 = 2d_0 + \frac{5}{4}d_1| ((s) = \frac{13.625 \, s^2 + 12.8 \, s + 8}{5(s + 20)}$ 80= 5 20 L' radici di 52+ d, 5+ d, sono 51,2 = -8, -8; quindi i poli - 1 + j = mono effettivomente dominanti. I poli del nitena utranionate some evidentemente -1± j= , -8, -8.

$$\frac{f}{f} \left[\begin{array}{c} k \cdot 1(k) \right] = \frac{z}{(z-1)^{2}} \\
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