



## Modelling dynamic systems

Transfer functions

Michela Mulas

**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3:**  
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all  
at all ages

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal3>



QUESTION & ANSWERS  
"Any time on Telegram"



## Laplace transform of time functions

Exercise L3E0: Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(s) = \frac{s-6}{s^2(s+3)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s-6}{s^2(s+3)} = \frac{k_1}{s^2} + \frac{k_2}{s} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = s^2 \cdot F(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{s-6}{s+3} \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = -2$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d}{ds} (s^2 \cdot F(s)) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{s-6}{s+3} \right) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{9}{(s+3)^2} \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = 1$$

$$k_3 = (s+3) \cdot F(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow -3} = \frac{s-6}{s^2} \Big|_{s \rightarrow -3} = -1$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$f(t) = 1 - 2t - e^{-3t}$$



## Laplace transform of time functions

**Exercise L3E0:** Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(s) = \frac{20}{s(s^2 + 2s + 5)}$$

$$\bar{F}(s) = \frac{20}{s(s^2 + 2s + 5)} = \frac{20}{s(s+1-j2)(s+1+j2)} = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k}{s+1-j2} + \frac{k'}{s+1+j2}$$

$$K_1 = s\bar{F}(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{20}{s^2 + 2s + 5} \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= (s+1-j2)\bar{F}(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 1+j2} = \frac{20}{s(s+1-j2)} \Big|_{s \rightarrow 1+j2} = \frac{20}{-8+j4} \\ &= \frac{20(-8-j4)}{(-8-j4)(-8+j4)} = \frac{1}{4}(-8+j4) = -2+j = -2 + j\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(t) = 4 + B e^{\alpha t} \cos \omega t + C e^{\alpha t} \sin \omega t$$

$$B = 2u = -4 \quad C = -2v = 2$$



## Exercises

**Exercise L3E1:** It is required to

1. Find the transfer function represented by:

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = u(t)$$

2. Find the response,  $y(t)$  to an unit step input, assuming zero initial conditions.

► In Matlab/Octave

```
num=1;  
den=[1 2];  
  
model=tf(num,den);  
step(model);
```

► In Python

```
den = np.array([1.0, 2.0])  
sys_lst = (1, den)  
t, y = signal.step(sys_lst)
```

$$sY(s) + 2Y(s) = U(s)$$

$$(s+2)Y(s) = U(s) \quad \leadsto \quad Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} U(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s}$$

$$A = (s+2) \cdot Y(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow -2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = s Y(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}$$



## Exercises

**Exercise L3E2:** For a system with the following transfer function:

$$G(s) = \frac{s}{(s+4)(s+8)}$$

1. Find the impulse response of the system.

2. Find the ramp response of the system.  $\leadsto U(s) = 1/s^2$

► In Matlab/Octave

```
% Construct the transfer function
num=[1 0]; den=[1 12 32]; G=tf(num,den);
% Impulse response
impz(G)
```

```
% Construct the input ramp
t=0:0.1:10; alpha=1;
ramp=alpha*t;
```

```
% Simulate and plot the output
[y,t]=lsim(G,ramp,t);
figure; plot(t,y)
```

IMPULSE  $U(s) = 1$   
STEP  $U(s) = 1/s$   
RAMP  $U(s) = 1/s^2$

$$1. Y(s) = G(s) U(s) = \frac{s}{(s+4)(s+8)} \cdot 1 = \frac{K_1}{s+4} + \frac{K_2}{s+8}$$

$$K_1 = (s+4) Y(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow -4} = \frac{s}{s+8} \Big|_{s \rightarrow -4} = -1$$

$$K_2 = (s+8) Y(s) \Big|_{s \rightarrow -8} = \frac{s}{s+4} \Big|_{s \rightarrow -8} = 2$$

$$Y(s) = -\frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{2}{s+8}$$

$$y(t) = -e^{-4t} + 2e^{-8t}$$

$$2. Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s+4)(s+8)} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+4} + \frac{K_3}{s+8}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{32} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{16} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{16} e^{-8t}$$



## Exercises

**Exercise L3E3:** For each of the following transfer functions, write the corresponding differential equations.

a.  $G(s) = \frac{7}{s^2 + 5s + 10} = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 5s + 10) = 7X(s) \leadsto s^2 Y(s) + 5s Y(s) + 10 Y(s) = 7 X(s)$$
$$\ddot{y}(t) + 5\dot{y}(t) + 10y(t) = 7u(t)$$

b.  $G(s) = \frac{15}{(s+10)(s+11)}$

c.  $G(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^3 + 11s^2 + 12s + 18}$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{df}{dt}\right] = s\bar{f}(s) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2 f}{dt^2}\right] = s^2 \bar{f}(s) - s\bar{f}(0) - \frac{df(0)}{dt}$$



## Exercises

**Exercise L3E4:** Consider the following model:

$$2 \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 4y(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt} + 3u(t)$$

1. Find the free response of the system, assuming the following initial conditions:

$$y(t) \Big|_{t=0} = 2, \quad \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 1$$

2. Find the transfer function for the system and its response to an input

$$u(t) = 12e^{-4t} \delta(t)$$

$$U(s) = \frac{12}{s+4}$$

$$2[s^2 Y(s) - 2sY_0 - 2\dot{Y}_0] + 6[sY(s) - Y_0] + 4Y(s) = sU(s) + 3U(s)$$

$$(2s^2 + 6s + 4)Y(s) - (2sY_0 + 2\dot{Y}_0 + 6Y_0) = (s+3)U(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\frac{2sY_0 + 6Y_0 + 2\dot{Y}_0}{2(s^2 + 3s + 2)}}_{Y_{\text{free}}(s)} + \underbrace{\frac{s+3}{2(s^2 + 3s + 2)}}_{Y_{\text{forced}}(s)} U(s)$$

[...]