## Función de Transferencia Figura 6 Taller de Bloques con MATLAB

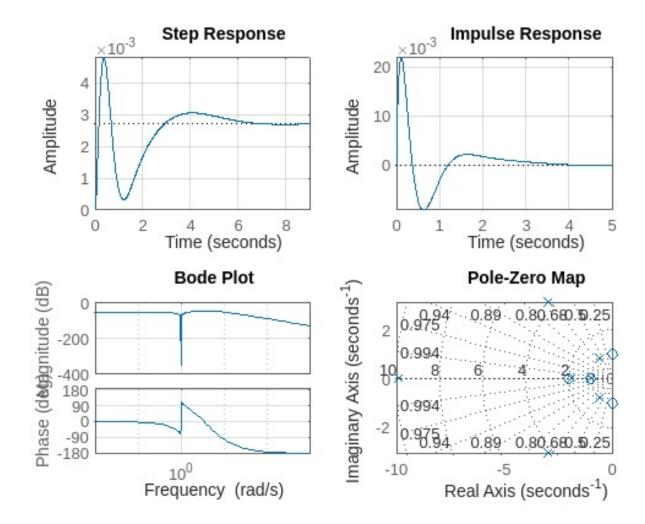
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## I. LINEA DE COMANDOS

```
g1 = tf(1, [1 10]);
g2 = tf(1, [1 1]);
g3 = tf([1 \ 0 \ 1], [1 \ 4 \ 4]);
g4 = tf([1 1], [1 6]);
h1 = tf([1 1], [1 2]);
h2 = 2;
h3 = 1;
gf1 = feedback(series(g3, g4), h1);
qf2 = feedback(series(qf1, q2), h2 / q4);
t = feedback(series(gf2, g1), h3);
t = minreal(t);
zpk(t)
ans =
                        0.5 (s+2) (s+1) (s^2 + 1)
  (s+9.914) (s+1.907) (s^2 + 1.224s + 1.053) (s^2 + 5.954s + 18.39)
Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model.
Model Properties
figure;
subplot(2, 2, 1); step(t); title('Step Response'); grid on;
subplot(2, 2, 2); impulse(t); title('Impulse Response'); grid on;
subplot(2, 2, 3); bode(t); title('Bode Plot'); grid on;
subplot(2, 2, 4); pzmap(t); title('Pole-Zero Map'); grid on;
```

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## II. SIMULINK

```
GT=tf(num, den)
```

GT =

Continuous-time transfer function. Model Properties

```
GT = minreal(GT)
```

GT =

Continuous-time transfer function. Model Properties

## zpk(GT)

ans =

Continuous-time zero/pole/gain model. Model Properties

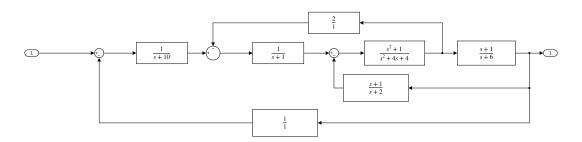


Figura 1. Sistema a analizar.

Se puede observar como las funciones obtenidas por ambos métodos son idénticas.