Esercitazione un Laplace

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{(.I. } & \text{(V(o)=0)} \\
\text{(v'(o)=1)} \\
\text{(t)=e^{t}} & \text{(t)}
\end{array}$$

- a) Stabilità
- b) Determinare la trasformata di Laplace (H(s) solo in la place)
- c) Calcolare la risposta impulsiva $h(t) \leftarrow \mathcal{I}^{7}[h(s)](t)$
- d) Calcolare la risposta totale $_{ee_{oldsymbol{arepsilon}}(oldsymbol{arepsilon})}$

a) Stabilità

Calcoliamo il polinomio caratteristico e controlliamo se la parte reale delle radici è minore di 0

$$5^{2} - 55 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^{2} - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda_z = 4$$
 $\mu_z = 1$

Il sistema è instabile.

Per calcolare la BIBO stabilità controlliamo i poli della funzione di trasferimento. Visto che serve anche dopo calcoliamo direttamente la trasformata di laplace

b) Trasformata di Laplace

$$J[V''(t) - 5v'(t) + 4v(t)](s) = J[v'(t) - 3v(t)](s)$$

• -5
$$\int [v'(e)](s) = -s(sv(s) - sv(o)) = -5 sv(s)$$

•
$$f[o(t)](s) = -3(s)$$

Equazione finale:

$$\frac{S^2 V(s) - 4}{P(s)} = \frac{-S S V(s)}{d(s)} + 4 V(s) = \frac{S U(s)}{h(s)} - \frac{3U(s)}{h(s)}$$
Paggagliams V all

Raccogliamo V e U

$$(s^2 - 5s + 9)V(s) - 1 = (s - 3)U(s)$$

$$V(s) = \frac{4}{(s-1)(s-4)} + \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-4)} \cdot U(s)$$

$$d(s) \qquad d(s) \qquad d(s)$$

Per essere BIBO stabile, la parte reale dei poli di ||(s)deve essere minore di 0

a) Non è BIBO stabile

b)
$$H(s) = \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-4)}$$

Il grado del numeratore è minore del denominatore, quindi non bisogna fare alcuna divisione polinomiale, bisogna dividere H(s) in fratti semplici

$$H(s) = \frac{n(s)}{d(s)}$$

$$deg(n(s)) \ge deg(d(s))$$
Divisione polinomiale

Fratti semplici

Antitrasformata

$$H(s) = \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-4)} = \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{s-4}$$

Usiamo la formula:

$$C_{1,1} = \lim_{S \to \lambda} \frac{d^{N-1-1}}{dS^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{d(s)} \cdot (s-\lambda)^{N}$$

$$A = \lim_{S \to 1} \frac{1 - 0 - x}{S - 3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$5 - 3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(S - 3) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$B = \lim_{S \to 2} \frac{1 - o - x}{(S - 4)} \frac{S - 3}{(S - 1)(S - 4)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{(s-4)}$$

$$\int_{-7}^{7} \int_{-7}^{7} \int_{-7}^{7$$

$$h(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3}e^{t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{4t}\right) \xi_{-1}(t)$$

d) Risposta totale

$$V_{\ell}(s) = \frac{4}{(s-1)(s-4)} + \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-4)} \cdot U(s)$$

$$V_{\ell}(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-4)} \cdot U(s)$$

$$V_{\ell}(s) = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s-4)} \cdot U(s)$$

$$= \frac{4}{(s-1)(s-4)} + \frac{s-3}{(s-1)(s-4)} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)}$$

$$U(s) = \mathcal{I}[\upsilon(\epsilon)](s)$$

$$U(\xi) = e^{\xi} S_{1}(\xi) \qquad (\xi) = e^{\xi} S_{1}(\xi) \qquad (\xi) = \frac{A}{(s-\lambda)^{4+\gamma}}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(s-1)(s-4)} + \frac{s-3}{(s-1)^2(s-4)}$$

$$= \frac{s-4+s-3}{(s-1)^2(s-4)} = \frac{2s-4}{(s-1)^2(s-4)}$$

$$= \frac{(s-1)^2(s-4)}{\sqrt{2}(s-4)} = \frac{2s-4}{\sqrt{2}(s-4)}$$

Il grado del numeratore non è maggiore del grado del denominatore, quindi scomponiamo subito in fratti semplici:

$$\sqrt{(s)} = \frac{4}{(s-1)} + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-4)}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - 1}{(s-4)} + \frac{1}{(s-4)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-4)}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - 1}{(s-4)} + \frac{1}{(s-4)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-4)^2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - 1}{(s-4)} + \frac{1}{(s-4)^2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - 1}{(s-4)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-4)^2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - 1}{(s-4$$

Usiamo la formula:

$$C_{i, (s)} = \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d^{N-1-1}}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{d(s)} \cdot (s-x)^{N}$$

$$A = \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d^{N-1-1}}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{d(s)} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}} \cdot \frac{2s-4}{(s-x)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{S \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{ds^{N-1-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{ds^{$$

$$B = \lim_{s \to 1} \frac{2s-4}{s-4} = \lim_{s \to 1} \frac{2s-4}{s-4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-9)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}}$$

$$V_{E}(s) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{(s-1)^{2}} +$$

$$v_{\epsilon}(s) = \left(-\frac{4}{9}e^{t} + \frac{2}{3}\epsilon e^{t} + \frac{4}{9}e^{9t}\right) \int_{-1}^{1} (t)$$

$$C.T = \begin{cases} V(o) = 4 \\ V'(o) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U(t) = \sin(t) \cdot \cos(t) \cdot \int_{-1}^{\infty} (t) \cdot \sin(t) \cdot$$

- a) Calcolare la risposta libera
- b) Calcolare la risposta forzata

Calcoliamo la trasformata di Laplace del sistema

$$S^{2}V(s)-Sv(0)-v(0)+4(sV(s)-v(0))+4V(s)=SU(s)$$

$$V(s) = (s^{2} + 4s + 4) - s - 4 = s U(s)$$

$$= \frac{s+4}{(s^{2}+4s+4)} + \frac{s}{(s^{2}+4s+4)} \cdot U(s)$$

$$= \frac{S+4}{(S+2)^2} + \frac{S}{(S+2)^2} \cdot U(S)$$

(Asintoticamente stabile e anche BIBO stabile)

a) Risposta libera

$$V_{c}(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+z)^2}$$

Il grado del numeratore è maggiore, quindi dividiamo in fratti semplici:

$$V_{c}(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)^{2}} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{(s+2)^{2}}$$

Usiamo la formula:

$$C_{i,l} = \lim_{s \to \lambda} \frac{d^{n-l-1}}{ds^{m-l-1}} \cdot \frac{n(s)}{d(s)} \cdot (s-\lambda)^{m}$$

$$A = \lim_{S \to -2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{$$

$$B = \lim_{S \to -2} \frac{3^{2-4-4}}{0.5^{2-4-4}} \cdot \frac{5+4}{(5+2)^{2}} \cdot (5+2)^{2} = \lim_{S \to -2} 5+4 = 2$$

$$\sqrt{L} = \frac{1}{S+Z} + \frac{2}{(S+Z)^2}$$

$$A=1 \quad A=Z$$

$$\lambda = -Z$$

$$L=0 \quad L=1$$

b) Risposta forzata

$$V_{\epsilon}(s) = H(s) \cdot U(s) = \frac{s}{(s+2)^2} \cdot U(s)$$

$$U(s) = J[v(t)](s)$$

$$v(t) = sin(t) \cdot cos(t) \cdot s_{-1}(t)$$

$$e^{jt} + e^{-jt}$$

Usiamo la formula di eulero:
$$cos(t)=\frac{e^{-t}c}{2}$$
 $sin(t)=\frac{e^{-t}c}{2}$

$$U(s) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[\frac{e^{j\epsilon} - e^{-j\epsilon}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{j\epsilon} - e^{-j\epsilon}}{2j} \cdot \mathcal{S}_{-7}(\epsilon) \right] (s) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4j} \cdot \int \left[\left(e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt} \right) \int_{-1}^{2} (t) \right] (s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4j} \left(\frac{1}{s-2j} - \frac{1}{s+2j} \right) = \frac{1}{s^2+4}$$

$$V_{F} = \frac{S}{(S+2)^{2}} \cdot \frac{4}{(S^{2}+4)}$$

$$= \frac{S}{\left(S+2\right)^2\left(S^2+4\right)}$$

$$= \frac{S}{(S+2)^2(S-2j)(S+2j)}$$

Il grado del numeratore è minore del denominatore, quindi dividiamo in fratti semplici

$$\frac{S}{(S+2)^{2}(S-2j)(S+2j)} = \frac{A}{(s+2)} + \frac{B}{(S+2)^{2}} + \frac{C}{(S-2j)} + \frac{D}{(S+2j)}$$

$$A = \lim_{S \to -2} \frac{d}{dS} (S12)^{2} \cdot \frac{S}{(S12)^{2}(S^{2}+4)} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$B = \lim_{s \to -2} (s+z)^{2} \frac{5}{(s+z^{2})(s^{2}+4)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$c = \lim_{s \to +2j} (s-2j) \cdot \frac{s}{(s+2)^2(s-2j)(s+2j)} = \frac{1}{16j}$$

$$0 = \lim_{5 \to -2i} (s+2i) \cdot \frac{5}{(s+2)^2(s-2i)(s+2i)} = -\frac{1}{16i}$$

$$\sqrt{F(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)} - \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2} + \frac{1}{16j} \cdot \frac{1}{(5-2j)}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(5+2j)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{5+2} - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\sqrt{f'(s)} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}$$

$$V_{F}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{16}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}te^{-2t} + \frac{1}{16i}e^{2it} - \frac{1}{16i}e^{-2it}\right) \int_{-4}^{2} (\epsilon)$$

Usiamo di nuovo eulero raccogliendo

$$= \left(\frac{1}{16} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}}{2j}\right)\right) \int_{-1}^{1} (t)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{16}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{8}S;n(2e)\right)S_{-1}(e)$$