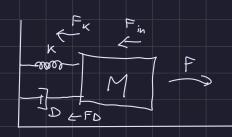
Sistema massa-molla-smorzatore



Male serie rosson 
$$K = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_1 + K_2}$$

Male  $K_1$ 

parallelo  $K_2$ 
 $K_2$ 

Smortatore serie 
$$\frac{d_1}{d_2}$$

Equo-zione del sistema

$$M \times '(E) + D \times '(E) + K \times (E) = F(E)$$

$$1_{a_1} \qquad 1_{a_n} \qquad 1_{b_n}$$

$$a_{1}$$
:  $\frac{d^{2}x(\epsilon)}{d^{2}\epsilon} + a_{1}$   $\frac{dx(\epsilon)}{d\epsilon} + a_{0}x(\epsilon) = 60 F(\epsilon)$ 

Doute questa equazione prendiama un sistema d'esempio:

$$2x'(t) + 3x'(t) + x(t) = F(t)$$

Consideriamo solo la visposta libero:

Soluzion:

$$(25+1)(5+1)=0$$

$$\lambda_{7} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
  $r = 2$  (numero di soluzioni)

Entrambe le soluzioni hanno parte reale < 0, di consequenza il sistema é asintoticamente stabile e quindi BIBO stabile

### Condizioni iniziali

$$\begin{cases} \times (o^{2}) = 1 \\ \times (o^{2}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

### Risposta libera senerica

Risposta ibera senenco

$$V_{L}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} C_{i,L} \cdot e^{\lambda_{i}t} \cdot \frac{t}{L!}$$
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## Colcolo le derivate

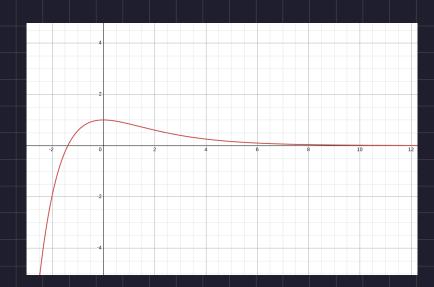
# Calcolo i coefficienti

$$V(\vec{o}) = A \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}\vec{o}} + Be^{-\vec{o}} = 1$$
  
 $V(\vec{o}) = \frac{1}{2}A \cdot e^{-\vec{o}} - Be^{-\vec{o}} = 0$ 

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
A+B=1\\
-\frac{1}{2}A-B=0
\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 - B \\ -\frac{1}{2} (1 - B) - B = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$



Questo é un sistema souva sonorzato perché colo velocemente

K = 4

$$\times$$
"( $\epsilon$ ) +  $4 \times$ '( $\epsilon$ ) +  $4 \times$ ( $\epsilon$ ) =  $0$ 

$$(S+z)^2=0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$$
 $\mu_1 = 2$ 

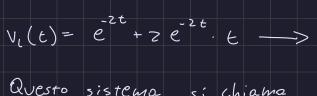
$$M = 1$$
 $K = 4$ 
 $D = 4$ 
 $C \cdot I = \begin{cases} x(\vec{0}) = 1 \\ x'(\vec{0}) = 0 \end{cases}$ 

$$V_{c}(t) = C_{1,0} \cdot e^{-2t} + C_{1,4} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot t$$
  
=  $A e^{-2t} + 3 e^{-2t} \cdot t$ 

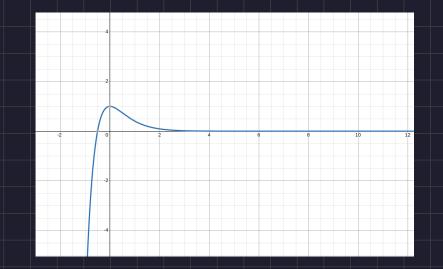
$$\begin{cases} V_{c}(o^{-}) = Ae^{-20} + Be^{-20} \cdot o^{-} = 4 \\ V_{c}(o^{-}) = -2A \cdot e^{-2} - 2Be^{-20} \cdot o^{-} + Be^{-20} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
-2A+B=0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
B=2
\end{cases}$$



Questo sistema si chiama criticamente - smorzato perché decresce molto più velocemente



$$C.I = \begin{cases} \times (G) = 4 \\ \times (G) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S^2 + 2S + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{8}i}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}i}{2} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 - i \int_{\mathbb{Z}} v = z$$

Il sistema é asintoricamente stabile, quindi on the BIBO stabile

$$V_{L}(t) = C_{1,0} \cdot e + C_{2,0} \cdot e + C_{2,0} \cdot e$$

$$= A \cdot e + B \cdot e$$

$$+ B \cdot e$$

$$v'_{L}(t) = (-1 - i \sqrt{z})t + (-1 + i \sqrt{z})t$$
  
 $v'_{L}(t) = (-1 - i \sqrt{z})Ae + (-1 + i \sqrt{z})Be$ 

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 - i3 \\ (-1 - i\sqrt{2})(1 - 8) + (-1 + i\sqrt{2})8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}i \\ B = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}i \end{cases}$$

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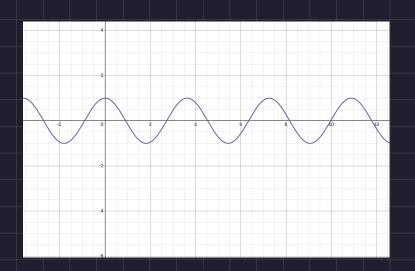
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$$\begin{cases}$$

M = 1  $C.I = \begin{cases} \times (6) = 4 \\ \times (6) = 6 \end{cases}$ ESA: Ro-dici immossino-vie pure (Re=0)  $\kappa + 3$ D = 0  $\times$   $|(t)+3\times(t)=0$ 52+3=0 / = - 13; Il sistema non é asintoticamente stabile r = 2 neonche semplicemente stabile, perché λ2= 13; c'é più di 1 soluzione con parte reale =0 U12=1 V; Re (λ:) ∠0 0 se 3 λ +.c. Re(λ;)=0 Λ μ(λ;)=1 V((t) = Ae + Be  $v'(t) = (-\sqrt{3}i)A(-\sqrt{3}i)t$  (\sqrt{3}i)t (\sqrt{3}i)t (V(0-) = Ae + Be = -1 (V((6) = (-53;) A (-53;) o (53;) o = 0 (A+B=+ (-53: A + 53: B = 0  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ B= 1/2  $\begin{pmatrix} e^{(-\sqrt{3}i)t} & -(\sqrt{3}i)t \\ + e^{(-\sqrt{3}i)t} \end{pmatrix} = co$ V((E)= = e + = e (J3:) t eulero  $V_{L}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \omega_{S}(\sqrt{3}t) + i \sin(\sqrt{3}t) \right)$ + \frac{1}{z} (cos (\sqrt{3}t) - i sin (\sqrt{3}t))

$$V_{l}(t) = cos(\sqrt{3}\epsilon)$$



#### Esempio domanda d'esome

- 1. Discutere la sto-bilità
- 2. Risposta libera nel rempo
- 3. Risposto Forzota nel tempo
- 4. Risposta totale nel tempo

$$\lambda_1 = -2$$
  $r = 2$ 

$$\lambda z = 1$$
  $\mu_{1,2} = 1$ 

li sistema é instabile perché una delle 2 radici hanno parte reale maggiore di o

2. 
$$V_c(t) = (1 \cdot e^{-2t} + c_z \cdot e^{t})$$

$$\{N_{c}(\bar{o}) = c_{1} \cdot e^{2\bar{o}} + c_{2} \cdot e^{\bar{o}} = 3$$

$$= \left(e^{-2t} + 2e^{t}\right) \delta_{-1}(t) \quad (non serve)$$

Riscrivo l'equazione originale

$$h''(\epsilon) + h'(\epsilon) - 2h(\epsilon) = 8, - 8(\epsilon)$$

Calcolo le derivate della risposta impulsiva

$$h(t) = (d_1 e^{-2t} + d_2 e^t) \cdot \int_{-7} (t)$$

(prima di derivare impongo teo solo per ali impulsi) lobbligatorio

$$= (-2d_1e^{-2t} + d_2e^t) \delta_{-1}(t) + (d_1+d_2) \delta_o(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (4d_1e^{2t} + d_2e^{t}) \delta_{-1}(t) + (-2d_1e^{-2t} + d_2e^{t}) \delta_{0}(t)$$

(non pango +=0 per gl' impulsi perché non serve h")

riscriviamo seuza considerare i gradini, perché non servono nella soluzione finale (shortcut)

$$h''(\epsilon) \left(-zd_1e^{-2t}+d_2e^{\epsilon}\right)S_{o(\epsilon)}+\left(d_1+d_2\right)S_1(\epsilon)+$$

Pohiamo t=0 solo agli esponenti

$$h''(\epsilon) \left(-2d_1e^{-t} + d_2e^{t}\right) S_0(\epsilon) + \left(d_1 + d_2\right) S_1(\epsilon) +$$

Risolviamo il sistema va ccogliendo S. (t) e S, (t)

$$\begin{cases} (-2d_1 + d_2 + d_1 + d_2) \, S_0(E) = -4 \, S_2(E) \\ (d_1 + d_2) \, S_2(E) = \, S_1(E) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = 1 \\ d_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h(E) = e^{-2E} \cdot S_{-1}(E)$$

(u(t) data dal testo)

Risposta Forzata
$$V_{\epsilon}(t) = (h * u)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(\tau) \cdot \upsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\tau} \cdot \int_{-1}^{-1} (\tau) \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)} \int_{-1}^{-2(t-\tau)} \int_{-1}^{\infty} (\xi-\tau) d\tau$$

(visto che ci sono i gradini proviamo a modificare gli estremi

$$=\int_{0}^{L} -2\tau -2(t-\tau)$$

$$= \left(e^{-2t} \cdot t\right) \cdot \int_{-1}^{\infty} \left(t\right) \quad (non serve)$$

VE = VL + VE

$$V_{\epsilon} = e^{-2\epsilon} + 2e^{\epsilon} + e^{-2\epsilon}$$
. E

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{2\epsilon} + 2e^{\epsilon} + e^{-2\epsilon} \cdot e \right) \cdot \int_{\mathcal{A}} (\epsilon) \quad (\text{non serve})$$