

\* DIFFERENZE

\* Esempio sys in stabile . FISSIONE NUCLEARE

• PENDOLO INVERSO - D E' UN SYS NON lineare

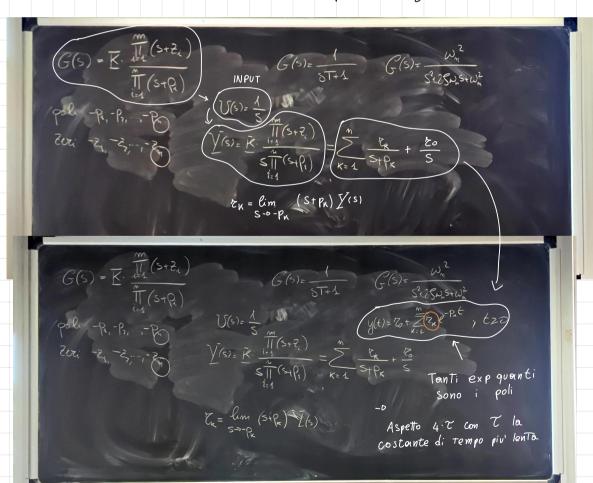
Se lineanizzo il penulolo inverso e un sys (LTI) INSTABILE

SISTEMI DI ORDINE SUPERIORE

ASSUNTO

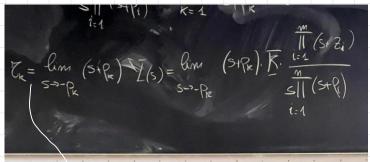
Poli reali e distinti

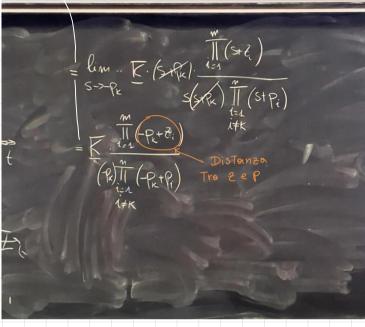
la presenza deali zeri cambia la risposta del sys

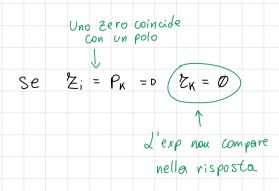


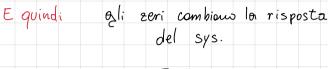
Domina l'exp cou il residuo più grande

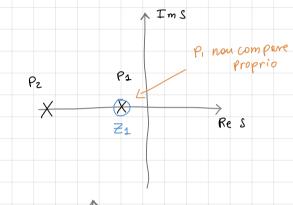
 $2n = \lim_{S \to D P_R} (S + P_R) \cdot K \cdot \frac{T}{i-1} (S + Z_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot K \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot K \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot T \cdot (S + P_i)$   $S \to D P_R \cdot$ 

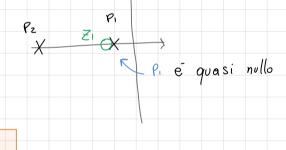












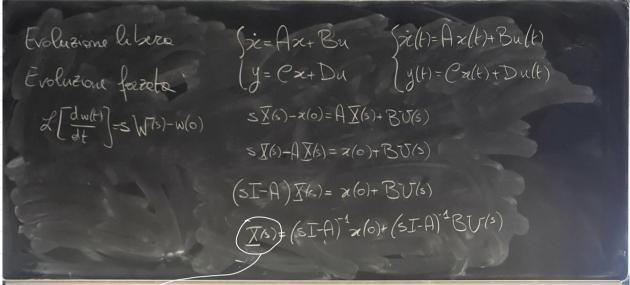
$$G(S) = I \frac{m}{\prod_{i=1}^{n_2} (3+Z_i)}$$

$$I = 1 \frac{m}{\prod_{i=1}^{n_2} (S+\rho_i) \prod_{i=1}^{n_2} (S^2+2J_i) \omega_{n_i} S + \omega_n^2}$$

Posso definire delle **zone** e dire che tutti gli esponenziali saranno sicuramente più lenti di un certo "-sigma"

## EVOLUZIONE LIBERA

L'evoluzione libera è la risposta del sistema quando parte da uno stato iniziale diverso da zero.



$$Y(s) = (X/S) + DU(S)$$

$$= (SIA)^{A} \approx (0) + ((SIA)^{-1}B + D)U(S)$$

$$G(S)$$

$$= V(S) = (SIA)^{-1} \approx (0) + G(S) \cdot U(S)$$

$$E = UBERA$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $n \times n$ 
 $n \times 1$ 
 $n \times 1$ 
 $n \times 1$ 
 $n \times 1$ 
 $n \times 1$ 

$$y(s) = C(SI-A)^{-1}x(0) + G(S) \cdot U(S)$$

$$Y(s) = (X/s) + DV(s)$$

$$= (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}x(0) + (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}R + D)U(s)$$

$$= (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}x(0) + (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}x(0) + (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}x(0)$$

$$= (SI-A)^{\frac{1}{2}}x(0$$

