Esercizi sulla retroazione dinamica sull'uscita

a)
$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$b(s) = 3$$

 $a(s) = s^2 + 1$

Suppose
$$\varphi(s) = \alpha(s)$$

$$\varphi_{R}(s) = 1$$

$$k(s) = \frac{q(s)}{P(s)}$$

$$n_k$$
 ordine di $K(s) > grado {e(s)} -1 = 2 - 1 = 1$

rules
$$m_k = 1$$

$$\varphi^*(s) = \varphi_R(s) \left[o_n(s) p(s) + b(s) q(s) \right] = (s^2+1)(s+R_0) + 3(q_1s+q_0)$$

$$= s^3 + P_0 s^2 + s + P_0 + 3 q_1 s + 3 q_0 = s^3 + P_0 s^2 + (3q_1+1) s + 3 q_0 + P_0$$

Paro price at exemple
$$\psi^*(s) = (5+10)(5^2+5+1)$$

Sceptiemo Po, 90 e 9, in modo tole che il polinomio ceretteristico in ciclo chiuso

coincide un quello desiderato

$$\varphi^{+}(s) = (s+10)(s^{2}+s+1) = s^{3}+s^{2}+s+10s^{2}+10s+10 = s^{3}+11s^{2}+11s+10$$

Per egugliere i due polinomi

$$\begin{cases} P_0 = 11 \\ 3q_1 + 1 = 11 \\ 3q_0 + P_0 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_0 = 11 \\ 0_1 = \frac{10}{3} \\ 3q_0 + 11 = 10 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} P_0 = 11 \\ 0_1 = \frac{10}{3} \\ 0_0 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$K(s) = \frac{9115+90}{5+90} = \frac{\frac{10}{3}s - \frac{1}{3}}{5+11}$$

b)
$$G(s) = \frac{3}{s^2+1}$$

$$k(s) = \frac{9(s)}{p(s)}$$
 Per overe asime integrale seve enere $p(0) = 0$

$$M_K$$
 ordine del controllere > grado $\{e(s)\} = 2$

Scalop
$$M_k = 2$$
 $K(s) = \frac{9zs^2 + 91s + 90}{s^2 + 91s}$

$$\varphi^*(s) = \varphi_R(s) \left[\alpha(s) p(s) + b(s) q(s) \right]$$

$$= (s^2+1) \left(s^2 + p_1 s \right) + 3 \left(q_2 s^2 + q_1 s + 0_0 \right)$$

$$= s^4 + p_1 s^3 + s^2 + p_1 s + 3 q_2 s^2 + 3 q_1 s + 3 q_0$$

$$= s^4 + p_1 s^3 + \left(3q_2 + 1 \right) s^2 + \left(3q_1 + p_1 \right) s + 3 q_0$$
Perso prize all exempts $\varphi^*(s) = (s^2 + s + 1) \left(s + 10 \right)^2$

Scendiemer P_{1},q_{0},q_{1},q_{2} in mode tale the il polinomio ceretteristico in vilo chiuso $\varphi + (s) = s^{4} + P_{1} s^{2} + (3q_{2}+1)s^{2} + (3q_{1}+P_{1})s + 3q_{0}$ Coincide con quello descolerato

$$(9^{*}(5) = (5^{2}+5+1)(5+10)^{2} = 5^{4}+215^{3}+1215^{2}+1205+100$$

Per equegliere i polimone

$$\begin{cases} P_{1} = 21 \\ 3q_{2}+1 = 121 \end{cases} \begin{cases} P_{1} = 21 \\ q_{2} = 40 \\ q_{1} = 33 \\ q_{0} = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{1} = 21 \\ q_{1} = 33 \\ q_{0} = \frac{100}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$K(s) = \frac{q_{2}s^{2} + q_{1}s + q_{0}}{s^{2} + p_{1}s} = \frac{40s^{2} + 33s + 100/3}{s^{2} + 21s}$$

c) $y^{\circ}(t) = 10.1(t)$ ol(t) = 5.1(t) Celcolore il regime permo nente

Per il principio di sovrepposizione degli effetti, il regime permanente complessivo si attiene ume somma dei regimi permanenti in risposta ei due ingressi

$$y_{f}^{RP}(t) = y_{f}^{Y^{\circ}}(t) + y_{f}^{D}(t) = G_{y^{\circ}y}^{*}(0) \cdot 10 \cdot 1(t) + G_{dy}^{T}(0) \cdot 5 \cdot 1(t)$$

Come visto, le due functione de trasferiments in céclo chiuso sono nelle firme

$$G_{y,y}^{*}(s) = \frac{b(s)q(s)}{a(s)p(s)+b(s)q(s)}$$

$$G_{dy}^{*}(s) = \frac{b(s)p(s)}{e(s)p(s)+b(s)q(s)}$$

NOTA: in questo ceso Hf = 1 perché stierno unsiderendo un sistemo di untrollo e 1 gredo di liberte

nel coro e)
$$K(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{3}s - \frac{1}{3}K(as)}{s + 11} = \frac{3Kb(s)}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$G_{y}^{x} y (s) = \frac{3(10 - 1)}{s^{3} + 11s^{2} + 11s + 10} = \frac{10s - 1}{s^{3} + 11s^{2} + 11s + 10}$$

$$G_{dy}^{x} (s) = \frac{3(5 + 11)}{s^{3} + 11s^{2} + 11s + 10} = \frac{35 + 33}{s^{3} + 11s^{2} + 11s + 10}$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{10} \cdot 10 \cdot 1(t) + \frac{33}{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 1(t)$$

$$= (-1 + \frac{33}{2}) \cdot 1(t) = \frac{31}{2} \cdot 1(t)$$

$$G_{y,y}^{*}(s) = \frac{b(s) \cdot \gamma(s)}{a(s) \cdot p(s) + b(s) \cdot q(s)} + \frac{3(40 \cdot s^{2} + 33 \cdot s + 100)}{s^{4+21} s^{3} + 121 s^{2} + 120 \cdot s + 100}$$

$$G_{dy}^{*}(s) = \frac{b(s) \cdot p(s)}{a(s) \cdot p(s) + b(s) \cdot q(s)} = \frac{3(s^{2} + 21 \cdot s)}{s^{4+21} s^{3} + 121 s^{2} + 120 \cdot s + 100}$$
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$$G_{y,y}^{*}(0) = \frac{3(s^{2} + 21 \cdot s)}{s^{4+21} s^{3} + 1$$