

tonditione: affinde sorte le risporte le regime permanente per ingressi polinomial: $\rightarrow 17(5)$ he tutt: i poli con re $< 0$ $V(t) = \frac{t^{K}}{K!} \qquad > V(5) = \frac{1}{5^{K+1}}$	
$\frac{2}{2}(t) = C_0 \frac{t^{k}}{k!} + (1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + \dots + C_{k-1} t + C_k$ $C_{i} = \frac{1}{i!} \left[ \frac{d^{i} H(s)}{s \cdot s^{i}} \right]_{s=0}$	
$\frac{1}{5 + 1} = H(5) V(5) = H(5) \frac{1}{5 + 1} = \frac{n_{H(5)}}{(5 - p_1) \cdot \cdot (5 - p_m)}.$	S k+1
$P1,, Pn \qquad Political Tolitical $	
$\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_0 \frac{t^k}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n$ $\frac{1}{2}(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + \cdots + C_n \frac{t^{k-1}}{k!} + C_1 \frac$	K-1 + (K
PARTE REALE NEGATIVA  WE (S)  PERCHE FICE PLANT NEGATIVA	
$\hat{\mathcal{L}}(t) = (2,0) \frac{t^{\kappa}}{\kappa!} + (2,1) \frac{t^{\kappa-1}}{(\kappa-1)!} + \dots + (2,\kappa-1) t + (2,k-1) t$	K

Definitione: Un sistema si dia di tigo k se l'enore a regime permanente per un ingresso polinamiale 2(t) è costante e siverso da tero. Conditione: Un riteme i di tipo K se: ) (e, 0 = (e,1 = --- = (e, K-1 = 0 (x, k + 0  $\rightarrow$   $\hat{\varrho}(t) = (\ell, \kappa \neq 0)$ Nei vitemi di tipo K sossiamo riportare le sequenti Consteritule in termini di enore ed ingresso: [ grado dell'ingresso: h] 1)  $h < K \longrightarrow \hat{e}(t) = 0$ 2)  $h = k \longrightarrow \tilde{\epsilon}(t) = Ce, k \neq 0$ 3) h > K -> E(t) -> 00 (ERRORE ILLIMITATE)

$$k(t) = \frac{t^{k}}{k!}, \quad k \times \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ed } 2^{k} \text{untiv} : \\ h = 3, \quad k = 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{The } 1}$$

$$\tilde{k}(t) = (e, 0, \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + (e, 1, \frac{t^{2}}{2!} + (e, 1, \frac{t}{2!} + (e, 3, \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + (e, 3, \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + (e, 1, \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + (e, 1, \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + (e, \frac{t^{2}}{4!} + (e,$$

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,  $M(t) = \frac{t^{h}}{h!}$ · hck h: grado dell' ingresso k: tipo del virtemo h = k-1; K-h = 1 ê(t) = (e,0 (K-1)) + (e,1 + (k-2)) + ... + (e, k-2 t + Ce, k-1 > ê(H = 0 ē (t) = (e, 0 t + (e, 1 = 0 Scanned by **TapScanner** 

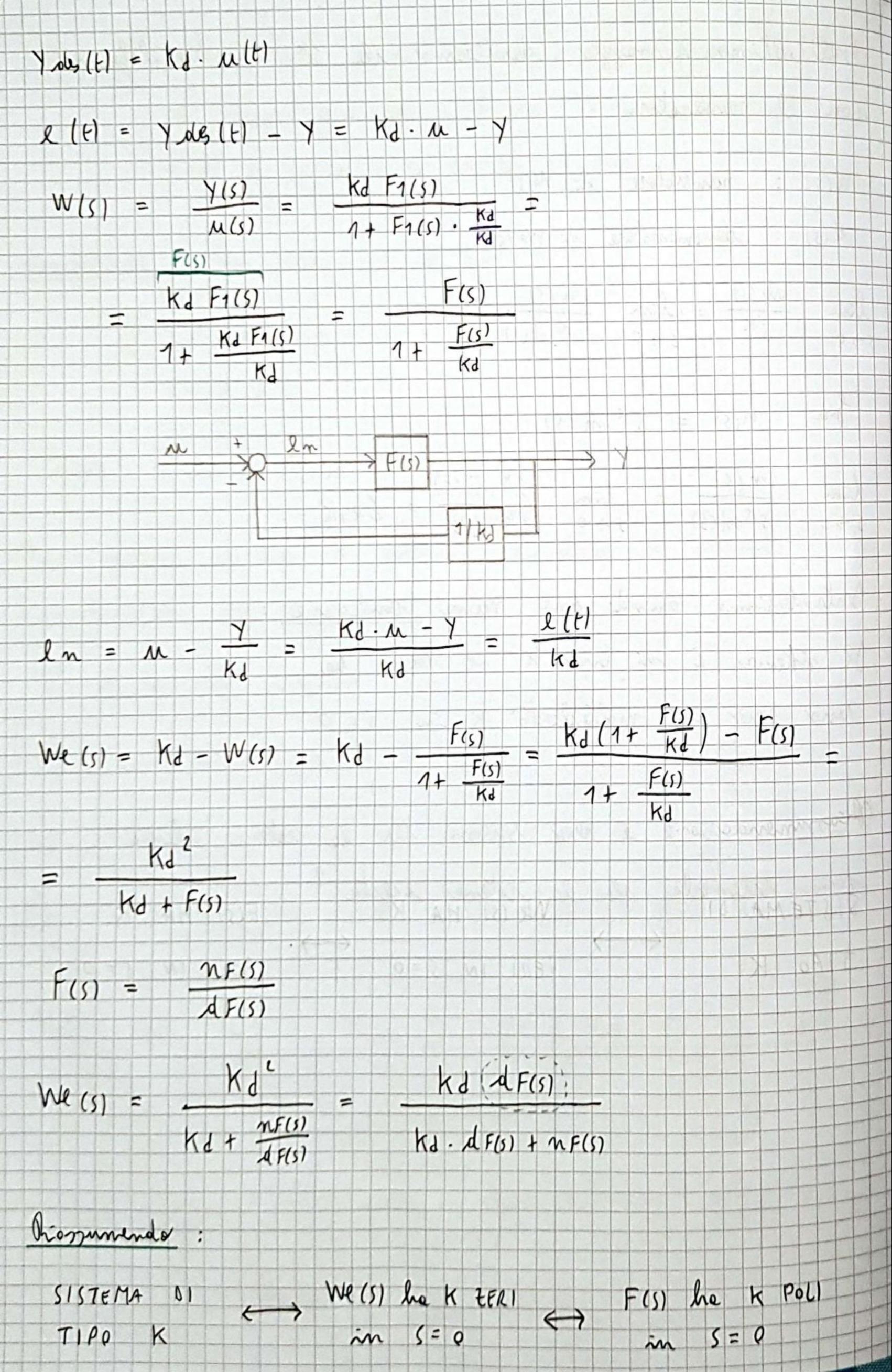
Mel sor 
$$ln = |K| (\hat{\ell}(t) = (\ell, K \neq 0))$$

$$\hat{\ell}(t) = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \ell(t) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \ell(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot \ell(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \cdot W_{\ell}(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s \times 1} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{W_{\ell}(s)}{s \times 1} = \ell(\ell, K)$$

$$= \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{W_{\ell}(s)}{s \times 1} = \ell(\ell, K)$$

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Noll'ultimo pessessio deductamo de	sk dere semplificars
con il numeratore	
n(s): numeratore di Ne(s)  d(s): denominatore di Ne(s)	
$\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{we(s)}{s \times s} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{n(s)}{s \times ol(s)}$	
$se^{n(s)} = s^{k} \overline{n}(s)$	
$\lim_{s \to 0} \frac{n(s)}{s \times n(s)} = \lim_{s \to 0} \frac{s \times n(s)}{s \times n(s)} = Ce$	,K
Introducions planet une music consti	rone:
Il sikeme è di Cipo K se We(5)	he
uno zero di molteplicite k in 5=	
Cole constitione è plo spesse per come sprimerle per la cotene aperte	
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	→ Y



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20 =	Kd + KF	pu K=		
ê x =	Kd 18	en kz		
$\frac{1}{e}(t) = h$	Me(5)  m  5 K			
F(5) = -	n F(S)  K. d F(S)			
$\tilde{\ell}(t) = \lim_{s \to 0}$	/ Kd / NF(s)  Kd + NF(s)  SK - , a F(s)	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
= lim s r	Kd <sup>2</sup> · SK d F(s) Kd· SK. d F(s) + 1	n F(s)		
= lim S→o	Kd <sup>2</sup> AF(5)	lin -	Kd = ( n F (s) )	KJ KF