

Un sistema lineare tempoinvariante e tempocontinuo ha matrici $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{H} = [1 \quad 0]$, $\mathbf{L} = [0]$.

- Utilizzando il metodo della trasformata di Laplace, si determini l'espressione del movimento libero dell'uscita a partire dal tempo $t = 0$ nel caso di condizione iniziale $\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- Utilizzando il metodo della trasformata di Laplace, si determini l'espressione del movimento forzato dell'uscita quando l'ingresso vale $u(t) = 1, t \geq 0$.
- Si determini la matrice di trasferimento del sistema.
- Si scrivano i comandi MATLAB per definire il sistema e tracciarne lo stato libero nei primi 50 secondi a partire dalla condizione iniziale definita al punto a).

a)

$$X_L(s) = (sI - F)^{-1} X(0) = \frac{\text{Adj}((sI - F)^T)}{\det(sI - F)} X(0)$$

$$= \text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -1 \\ -2 & s \end{bmatrix}^T X(0) =$$

$$s(s-1) - 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 - s - 2} \text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix} X(0) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 - s - 2} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 2 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2 - s - 2} \begin{bmatrix} s-1 \\ 2-s+1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$= \textcircled{2}$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} =$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{3}{2} = \begin{cases} +4/2 \\ -1 \end{cases} = +2$$

antitrayformands:

$$\frac{A}{s-2} + \frac{B}{s+1} = \frac{As + A + Bs - 2B}{(s-2)(s+1)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = 1 \\ A - 2B = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1 - B \\ 1 - B - 2B = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{3} e^{2t} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-t}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = -1 \\ A - 2B = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 - B \\ -1 - B - 2B = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{3} e^{2t} - \frac{4}{3} e^{-t}$$

Quindi:

$$x_L(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{array}{l} e^{2t} + 2e^{-t} \\ e^{2t} - 4e^{-t} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$X_f(s) = (sI - F)^{-1} G U(s) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)(s-2)} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 2 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{s} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ s-1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

Partialbröckersumme:

$$\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s-2}$$

$$= \frac{A(s^2 + s - 2s - 2) + B(s^2 - 2s) + C(s^2 + s)}{s(s+1)(s-2)}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B+C)s^2 + (-2B-A+C)s - 2A}{s(s+1)(s-2)}$$

≡

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} " \\ 3C = 1/2 \\ " \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 1/2 - 1/6 = 1/3 \\ C = 1/6 \\ A = -1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}e^{2t}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B + C = 0 \\ -A - 2B + C = 1 \\ -2A = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -1/2 - C \\ -1/2 + 1 + 2C + C = 1 \\ A = 1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -1/2 - 1/6 = -4/6 = -2/3 \\ C = 1/6 \\ A = 1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_f(t) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -3 + 2e^{-t} + e^{2t} \\ 3 - 4e^{-t} + e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

$$W(s) = H(sI - F)^{-1}G + L =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s-2)}}_{\text{ }} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \\ 2 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s-2)}}_{\text{ }} \begin{bmatrix} s & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s-2)}}_{\text{ }} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Valendo si pu'\\ antitrasformare} \end{array}$$

d)

$$F = [1, 1; 2, 0],$$

$$G = [0; 1],$$

$$H = [1, 0],$$

$$L = 0,$$

$$x_0 = [1; -1]$$

$$t = 0:50$$

$$\text{sys} = \text{ss}(F, G, H, L)$$

$$\text{initial}(\text{sys}, x_0, t)$$

Un sistema lineare tempoinvariante e tempodiscreto ha matrici $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{H} = [1 \ 0]$, $\mathbf{L} = [0]$.

- Utilizzando il metodo della Z-trasformata, si determini l'espressione del movimento libero dello stato a partire dal tempo $k = 0$ nel caso di condizione iniziale $\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
- Utilizzando il metodo della Z-trasformata, si determini l'espressione del movimento forzato dello stato quando l'ingresso vale $u(k) = 1, k \geq 0$.
- Si determini la matrice di trasferimento del sistema.
- Si rappresenti graficamente uno schema Simulink per analizzare l'uscita del sistema dato utilizzando la condizione iniziale definita al punto a) e l'ingresso definito al punto b).

a)

$$x_l(z) = z \left(zI - F \right)^{-1} x(0) =$$

$$= z \frac{\text{Adj} \left(zI - F \right)^+}{\det(zI - F)} x(0) =$$

$$= z \frac{\text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} z & -2 \\ -1 & z-1 \end{bmatrix}^+}{z^2 - z - 2} x(0) =$$

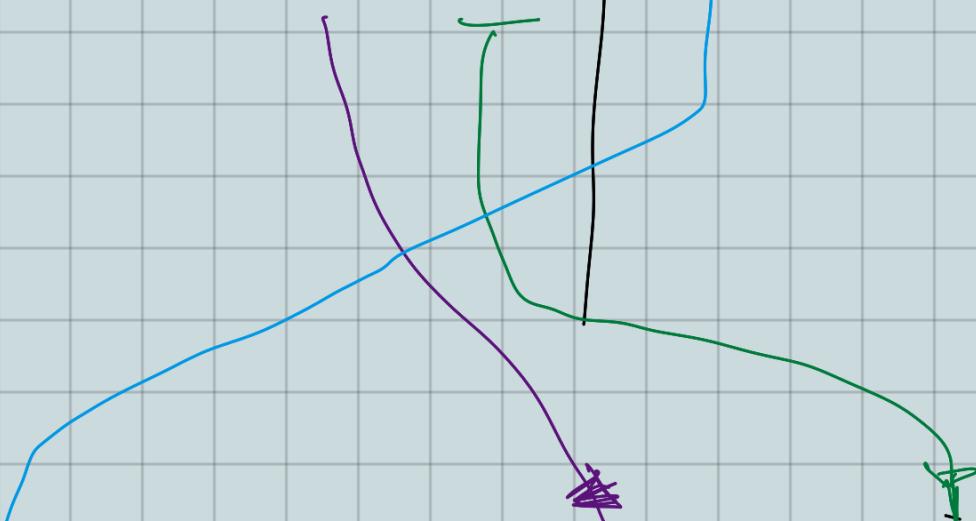
$$= \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)} \text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ -2 & z-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)} \begin{bmatrix} -z+1+2 \\ -1+z \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1}$ Antitropomorphs:

$$\begin{array}{r|l} -z^2 + 3z & z^2 - z - 2 \\ -z^2 + z + 2 & -1 \\ \hline 11 + 2z - 2 & \end{array}$$



$$-1 + \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{z-2} = \frac{Az - 2A + Bz + B}{m.c.m.}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = 2 \\ B - 2A = -2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 4/3 \\ B = 2/3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$z^{-1} \rightarrow -S(t) + \left[\frac{4}{3} (-1)^{t-1} + \frac{2}{3} (2)^{t-1} \right] u(t-1)$$

②

$$\begin{array}{c|c} z^2 - z & z^2 - z - 2 \\ \hline z^2 - z - 2 & 1 \\ \hline & \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} 1 + \frac{2}{(z-2)(z+1)} \xrightarrow{\quad}$$

$$\xleftarrow{\quad} \frac{A}{z-2} + \frac{B}{z+1} = \frac{Az + A - Bz - 2B}{\quad} \stackrel{=} {\quad} //$$

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 0 \\ A - 2B = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2/3 \\ B = -2/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} z^{-1} S(t) + \left[\frac{2}{3} (2)^{t-1} - \frac{2}{3} (-1)^{t-1} \right] - t(-1)^{t-1}$$

b)

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

$$X_f(z) = (zI - F)^{-1} G U(z)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-1)} \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & 2 \\ 1 & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-1)(z-2)} \begin{bmatrix} z-1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)} \\ \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-1)(z-2)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

Antitansformands :

(1)

$$\frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{z-2} = \frac{Az + 2A + Bz + B}{(z+1)(z-2)}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B = -2 \\ -2A + B = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/3 \\ B = 2/3 \end{array} \right.$$

(2)

$$\frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{z-1} + \frac{C}{z-2} =$$

$$A(z^2 - 3z + 2) + B(z^2 - z - 2) + C(z^2 -$$

"

$$\begin{cases} A + B + C = 0 \\ -3A - B = 1 \\ 2A - 2B - C = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -1/6 \\ B = -1/2 \\ C = 2/3 \end{cases}$$

$$X_f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{t-1} + \frac{2}{3}(2)^{t-1} \\ -\frac{1}{6}(-1)^{t-1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}(2)^{t-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot 7(t-1)$$

c) $w(z) = H(zI - F)^{-1}G + L =$

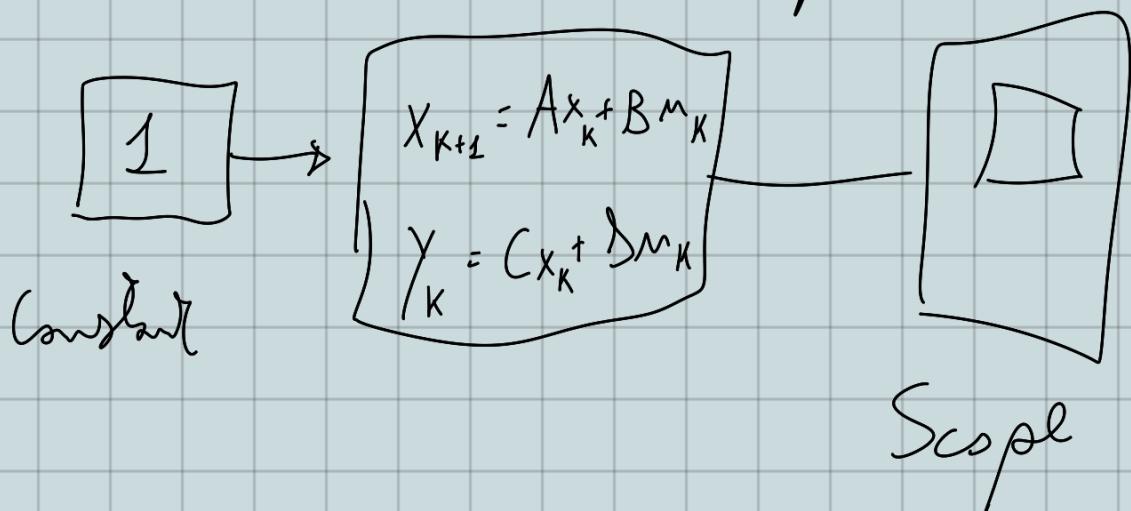
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{(z-2)(z+1)}}_{\text{Inverse}} \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & 2 \\ 1 & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z-2)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{z-1}{(z-2)(z+1)}$$

d)

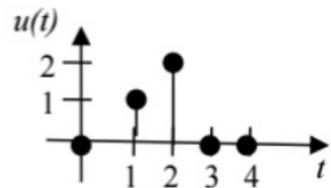
discrete state-space



Per il sistema descritto dalle seguenti equazioni:

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t+1) = -3x_1(t) - x_2(t) \\ x_2(t+1) = 2x_1(t) + u(t) \end{cases}$$

- a) Si determini una espressione analitica del movimento (per tutti gli istanti di tempo $t > 0$) prodotto dall'ingresso $u(t)$ in figura, con stato iniziale $x(0) = [0 \ 0]$.
- b) Si scrivano opportuni comandi MATLAB per rappresentare il sistema e per rappresentare il movimento.



a) $u(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{per } 0 < t \leq 2 \\ \emptyset & \text{oltre} \end{cases}$

$$u(t) = t \cdot 1(t) - t \cdot 1(t-2) - 2 \cdot 1(t-2)$$

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow U(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \cdot z^{-2} - 2 \frac{z}{z-1} \cdot z^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{z - z^{1-2} - 2 \cdot z^{1-2} (z-1)}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{z - z^{-1} - 2 + 2z^{-1}}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{z^{-1}(z^2 - 1 - 2z + 2)}{(z-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{z^2 - 2z + 1}{z(z-1)^2} = \frac{(z-1)^2}{z(z-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_F(z) = (zI - F)^{-1} G(z) =$$

$$= \frac{\text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} z+3 & -1 \\ -2 & z \end{bmatrix}^+}{z^2 + 3z + 2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$= \frac{\text{Adj} \begin{bmatrix} z+3 & -2 \\ 1 & z \end{bmatrix}}{(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{z(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} z & -1 \\ 2 & z+3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{z(z+2)(z+1)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ z+3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

Antitrasformare :

$$\frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z+2} + \frac{C}{z+1} =$$

$$= A(z+2)(z+1) + B(z^2 + z) +$$

$$+ C(z^2 + 2z)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+B+C=0 \\ 3A+B+2C=0 \\ 2A=-1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 1/2 - C \\ -3/2 + 1/2 - C + 2C = 0 \\ A = -1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = 1/2 - 1 = -1/2 \\ C = 1 \\ A = -1/2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B - C = 0 \\ 3A + B + 2C = 1 \\ 2A = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -\frac{3}{2} - C \\ \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - C + 2C = 1 \\ A = \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} B = -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ C = 1 - \frac{6}{2} = \frac{2-6}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ // \end{array} \right.$$

Quindi:

$$x_8(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \delta(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} (-2)^{t-1} & 1(t-1) + (-1) \cdot 1(t-1) \\ \frac{3}{2} \delta(t-1) + \frac{1}{2} (-2)^{t-1} & 1(t-1) - 2(-1) \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\cdot 1(t-1)}$$

Si consideri il sistema in forma di stato:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -5x_1(t) - 6x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t) + u(t) \\ y(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t) + u(t) \end{cases} .$$

- Si classifichi il sistema e si individuino le matrici che lo caratterizzano.
- Sapendo che lo stato iniziale è $x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, si determini l'espressione dello stato libero nel tempo con il metodo della trasformata di Laplace.
- Sapendo che l'ingresso è un gradino unitario, si determini l'espressione dello stato forzato nel tempo con il metodo della trasformata di Laplace.

a) Il sistema è a dimensioni finite, regolare, LT.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = [1 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + [1] u(t)$$

La matrice di stato:

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matrice di ingresso:

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matrice di uscita:

$$H = [1 \ 1]$$

La matrice ingresso-uscita

$$L = [I]$$

b) $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow x = 0$

Movimento libero, utilizzando il metodo di Laplace

$$(sI - F) = \begin{bmatrix} s+5 & 6 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(sI - F) = s^2 + 5s + 6 = (s+3)(s+2)$$

$$(sI - F)^T = \begin{bmatrix} s+5 & -1 \\ 6 & s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Adj\left((sI - F)^T\right) = \begin{bmatrix} s & -6 \\ 1 & s+5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - F)^{-1} = \frac{\text{Adj} \begin{pmatrix} (sI - F)^T \end{pmatrix}}{\det(sI - F)} =$$

$$= \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s & -6 \\ 1 & s+5 \end{bmatrix}}{(s+3)(s+2)}$$

$$(sI - F)^{-1} X(0) = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s & -6 \\ 1 & s+5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{(s+3)(s+2)} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(s+3)(s+2)} \\ \frac{1}{(s+3)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \frac{A}{s+3} + \frac{B}{s+2} = \frac{As + A_2 + Bs + B_3}{(s+3)(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} |A+B|_s = 1 \\ A_2 + B_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ -3B + 2B = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ A = -\frac{3B}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{II}$$

$$\begin{cases} B = -2 \\ A = \frac{3 \cdot (-2)}{2} = +3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{+3}{s+3} + \frac{-2}{s+2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} 3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \frac{C}{s+3} + \frac{D}{s+2} = \frac{s + 2C + sD + 3D}{(s+3)(s+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} (C + D)s = 0 \\ 2C + 3D = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C = -D \\ -2D + 3D = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} C = -1 \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{s+3} + \frac{1}{s+2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} -e^{-3t} + e^{-2t}$$

Quindi

$$x_e(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-3t} + e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{gradino})$$

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

$$(sI - F)^{-1} G = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} s & -6 \\ 1 & s+5 \end{bmatrix}}{(s+3)(s+2)} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-6}{(s+3)(s+2)} \\ \frac{s+5}{s+3} \frac{s+2}{s+3} \end{bmatrix}$$

U

$$X_g(s) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-6}{(s+3)(s+2)} \\ \frac{s+5}{(s+3)(s+2)} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+3} + \frac{C}{s+2} =$$

$$-\frac{(s+3)(s+2)A + (s^2+2s)B + (s^2+3s)C}{s(s+3)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{(s^2+5s+6)A + (s^2+2s)B + (s^2+3s)C}{s(s+3)(s+2)}$$

=

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A + B + C = 0 \\ A + 2B + 3C = 0 \\ 6A = -6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ -5 + 2B + 3C = 0 \\ -1 + B + C = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ -5 + 2 - 2C + 3C = 0 \\ B = 1 - C \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ C = 3 \\ B = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-1}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+3} + \frac{3}{s+2}$$

\mathcal{L} 

$$- I + -2e^{-3t} + 3e^{-2t}$$

$$= \frac{(s^2 + 5s + 6)A + (s^2 + 2s)B + (s^2 + 3s)C}{(s(s+3)(s+2))}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (A+B+C)s^2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$5A + 2B + 3C = 1$$

$$6A = 5$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 5/6 \\ \frac{25}{6} + 2B + 3C = 1 \\ C = -B - \frac{5}{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \frac{25}{6} + 2B - 1 - 3B = \frac{15}{6} = 0 \\ // \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ 25 + 12B - 6 = 18B - 15 = 0 \\ // \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = 5/6 \\ B = -\frac{20}{6} = -\frac{10}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$C = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{5}{6} \Leftrightarrow \frac{20-5}{6} = \frac{15}{6} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5/6}{5} - \frac{10/3}{5+3} + \frac{5/2}{5+2}$$

Σ

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{6} - \frac{10}{3} e^{-3t} + \frac{5}{2} e^{-2t}$$

Un sistema lineare temoinvariante tempodiscreto è descritto dalla terna di matrici $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ e $\mathbf{H} = [1 \ 1]$.

- Si determini la funzione di trasferimento del sistema $W(z)$.
- Quindi, utilizzando la z-trasformata e la funzione di trasferimento, si determini la risposta forzata del sistema nel tempo quando l'ingresso vale $u(t) = (-1)^t$ per $t \geq 0$.

a)

$$W(z) : \frac{Y(z)}{U(z)} = H \left(zI - F \right)^{-1} G + L$$

$$zI - F = \begin{bmatrix} z & 1 \\ 0 & z-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(zI - F) = z(z-1) = z^2 - z$$

$$(zI - F)^+ = \begin{bmatrix} z & 0 \\ -1 & z-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{IJ}((zI - F)^+) = \begin{bmatrix} z-1 & 1 \\ 0 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(zI - F)^{-1} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} z-1 & 1 \\ 0 & z \end{bmatrix}}{z^2 - z}$$

$$\therefore \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{z} & \frac{1}{z(z-1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{z-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$H(z-F)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} " & " \\ " & " \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{z} & \frac{1}{z(z-1)} + \frac{1}{z-1} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\therefore \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{z} \\ \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)} \end{array} \right]$$

$$H(z - F)^{-1} G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = U(s) \quad \left(\text{perché } L=0 \right)$$

b) $U(z) = \frac{z}{z+1}$

Risposta forzata:

$$H(zI - F)^{-1} G U(z) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z+1}{z(z-1)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z \\ z+1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{z-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tema n.3 (per esame da 6 CFU e I esonero)

Si consideri il seguente sistema in forma di stato:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = -2x_1(t) + 2x_2(t) + 2u_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = -x_1(t) + x_2(t) - u_2(t) \\ y(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t) \end{cases}$$

- a) Si determini la matrice di trasferimento che caratterizza il sistema.
- b) Inoltre, utilizzando la matrice di trasferimento, si calcoli l'andamento nel tempo dell'uscita forzata ottenuta in risposta all'ingresso $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$
- c) Data la condizione iniziale $x(0) = x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, si scriva un elenco di comandi MATLAB che permetta di definire il sistema e tracciarne l'evoluzione dell'uscita libera nei primi 50 secondi.

a)

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = [0]$$

$$|\lambda I - F| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) - 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - \lambda - 2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2 ; \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 - 2\alpha_1 : e^{-2t} \\ \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 : e^t \end{cases}$$

Söllraende la 2° sätta 1°

$$-3\alpha_1 = e^{-2t} - e^t \rightarrow \alpha_1 = \frac{e^{-2t} - e^t}{3}$$

Per substitution

$$\rightarrow \alpha_0 = e^t - \frac{e^{-2t} - e^t}{3} = \frac{4e^t - e^{-2t}}{3}$$

Quinnohi:

$$e^{ft} = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 F =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{cc} \frac{4e^t - e^{-2t}}{3} - \frac{2}{3}(e^{-2t} - e^t) & \frac{2}{3}(e^{-2t} - e^t) \\ \frac{e^t - e^{-2t}}{3} & \frac{4e^t - e^{-2t}}{3} + \frac{e^{-2t} - e^t}{3} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} e^t - \frac{3}{3} e^{-2t} \\ \frac{1}{3} (e^t - e^{-2t}) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} (e^{-2t} - e^t) \\ \frac{3}{3} e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(sI - F)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -2 \\ 1 & s-1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+2)(s-1)+2} \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & 2 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\lambda^2 + s - \lambda + \lambda \rightarrow s(s+1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s-1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{2}{s(s+1)} \\ \frac{-1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{s+2}{s(s+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W(s) = H(sI - F)^{-1}G + L =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s-1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{2}{s(s+1)} \\ \frac{-1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{s+2}{s(s+1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + 0:$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s-1}{s(s+1)} + \frac{1}{s(s+1)} & \frac{2}{s(s+1)} - \frac{s+2}{s(s+1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2s}{s(s+1)} & \frac{-s}{s(s+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ s(t) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow u(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usa la fórmula:

$$Y_f(s) = W(s) U(s)$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{s+2} \quad \frac{1}{s+1} \right] \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+2}$$

c) % Definisco le matrici

$$F = [-2, 2; -1, 1];$$

$$G = [2, 0; 0, -1];$$

$$H = [1, -1];$$

$$L = 0;$$

% definizione della condizione iniziali

$$x_0 = [-1, 2];$$

% creazione del sistema nello spazio di stato

$$sys = ss(F, G, H, L);$$

% calcolo della risposta libera

$$t = \text{linspace}(0, 50, 1000); \quad % \text{valori di } t \checkmark \text{ da 0 a 50 sec}$$

$$\text{initial}(sys, x_0, t);$$