DAL GRAFICOE POSSIBILE NOTARE I DUE POLI LA COMPLESSI E CONTUGATI IN S=-3 = 75

LA F.D.T. E DEL SECONDO ORDINE CON POLI C.C.

$$G(s) = \frac{N}{(s+3)^2+49} = PUNTO 9$$

CALCOLO IL GUADAGNO N. DATO DAL PROBLEMA

$$(N)_{dB} = 6 \qquad -D \qquad N = 10^{\frac{6}{20}} \approx 2$$

PUNTO # 3

$$W_{m} = \sqrt{\sigma^{2} + w^{2}} = \sqrt{9 + 49} = \sqrt{58} = 7.61$$

$$\frac{9}{1} = \frac{6}{w_m} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{58}} \stackrel{R}{=} 0.39$$

PUNTO (2) 
$$\frac{-\pi 9}{\sqrt{1-9^2}} = 26.01\%$$
 $M_{P} = 100 2 \frac{-\pi 9}{\sqrt{1-9^2}} = 26.01\%$ 
 $T_{2,8\%} \approx -\frac{\ln(0.018)}{9 \text{ Wm}} = 1.53 \text{ N} = \frac{21.53 \text{ N}}{8} = \frac{21.2.5}{1.2.5}$ 
 $q_{Wm}$ 
 $T_{P} = \frac{\pi}{W_{m} \sqrt{1-\frac{9}{3}^2}} \approx 0.44 \text{ N}$ 

PUNTO 4

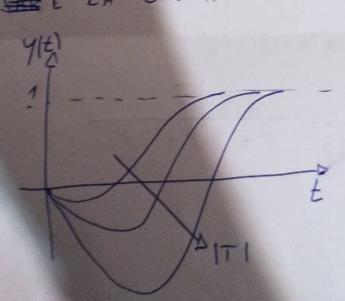
IL SISTEMA DIVIENE A FASE NON MINIMA

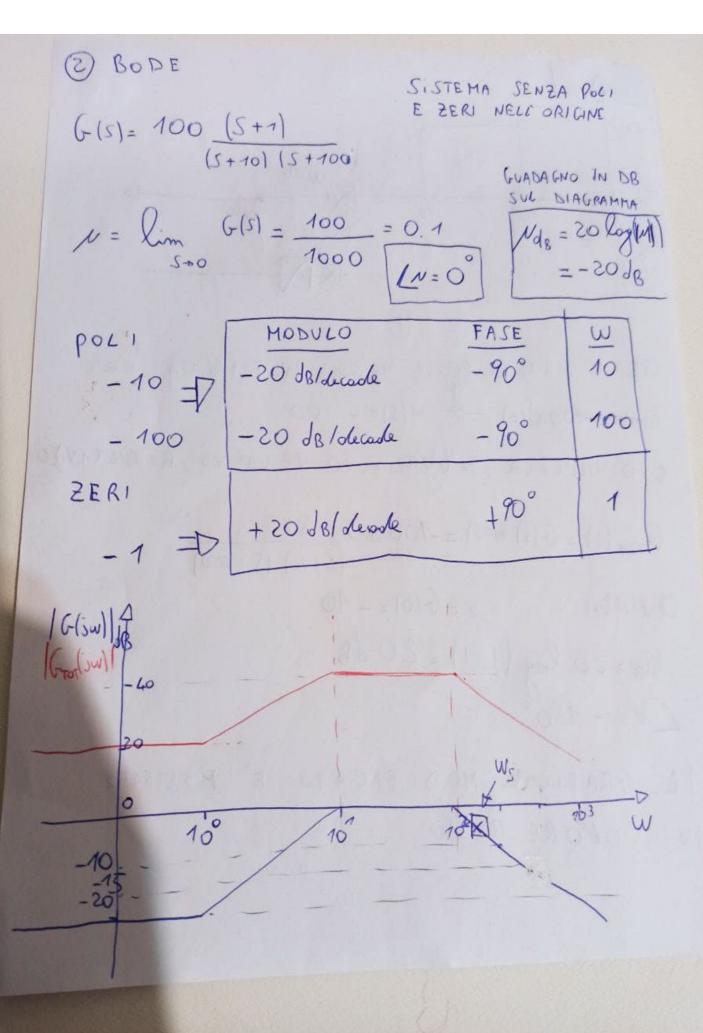
E QUESTO COMPORTA LA PRENENZA DI UNA

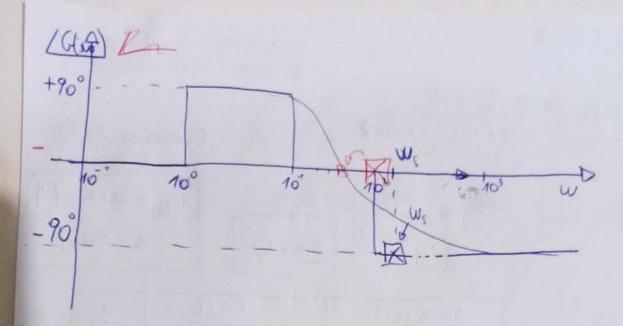
SOTTO E LONGAZIONE NELLA RISPOSTA. QUEST' ULTIMA

SARA TANTO PIÙ GRANDE, QUANTO PIÙ GRANDE

SARA LA COSTANTE DI TEMPO ASSOCIATA







SE IL SISTEMA FOSSE MESSO IN CASCATA CON h(t)=-100 &(t) - + H(s)=-100.

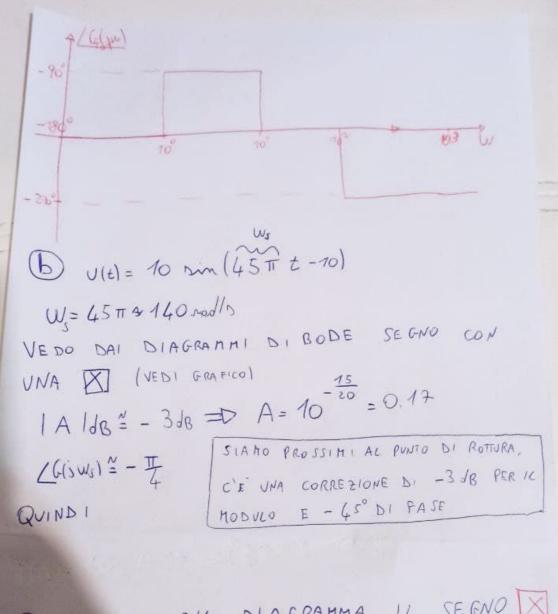
CIO IMPLICA UN GUADAGNO NE GATNO, RISUCTANDO

GTOT (S) = G(S) H(S) = -10000 S+1 (S+10) (S+100)

QUINDI: N=G(0)=-10

NdB = 20 log (INI) = 20 dB LN = - 180°

IL GRAFICO MODIFICATO E MOSTRATO IN COLORE ROSSO



O VEDERE SUL DIAGRAMMA IL SEGNO X RISULTA ESSERE W= 10° DAR DIAGRAMMA ASINTOTICO. MA PER SIMMETRIA, SI TROVA A META STRADA (GRAFICO REALE)

TRA 10 e 100 rad/s, CIDE CIRCA A 30 rad/s

$$\begin{cases} x_1(x_{+1}) = 0.1 \times_1(k) + \mu(k) \\ x_2(x_{+1}) = 0.1 \times_2(k) + 5 \mu(k) \\ y(k) = \mu(k) + 3 \times_2(k) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{\chi}(x): A \bar{\chi}(x) + B u(x)$$
 $\psi(\bar{x}) = C \bar{\chi}(\bar{x}) + D u(\bar{x})$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

0 = 0

) SI DISCURE OF STABLETTE DE STEFFERE

La funcione de hasfarmento del villema e dala da

$$6n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2-o,1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-o,2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ (2-o,1) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0,1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7 \cdot 0,1} + \frac{15}{7 \cdot 0,1} = \frac{(7 \cdot 0,2) + 15(7 \cdot 0,1)}{(7 \cdot 0,1)(1 \cdot 0,2)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0,1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7 \cdot 0,1} + \frac{15}{7 \cdot 0,1} = \frac{(7 \cdot 0,2) + 15(7 \cdot 0,1)}{(7 \cdot 0,1)(1 \cdot 0,2)}$$

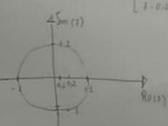
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$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0,1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7 \cdot 0,1} =$$



(b) RISPOSER ALL WERESSO (1) " VALORE NUMBERO FIR K = 5

$$\pi(t) = \begin{cases} -\tau & \chi \text{ or solve} \\ \tau & \chi \text{ or solve} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi(\chi) = (-\tau)_{\chi} \Rightarrow \frac{\int_{-100 \, \text{MeV}}}{\int_{-100 \, \text{MeV}}} = \frac{1}{\chi} =$$

$$Y(t) = G(t) + U(t) = \frac{(2-0.2) + 15(1-0.1)}{(2-0.1)(2-0.2)} \frac{2}{(2+1)} = \frac{162 - 1.7}{(1-0.1)(2-0.2)} \frac{2}{(2+1)}$$

Equizio 3, penk (4)
$$\frac{(16z - 1.7)z}{(z - 0.1)(z - 0.2)(z + 1)} = A = z + B = z - 0.2 + C = z + 1$$

$$+ C = z + 1$$

$$\frac{162-1.7}{(2-0.1)(2-0.1)(2+1)} = \frac{A}{2-0.1} + \frac{B}{2-0.2} + \frac{C}{2+1}$$

$$A = \frac{1.62 - 1.7}{(2-0.1)(2+1)} \Big|_{z=0.1}$$

$$B = \frac{(.62 - 1.7)}{(2 - 0.1)(2 + 1)}$$

$$C = \frac{1.62 - 1.7}{(2-0.1)(2-0.2)}$$

$$Y_{07} = \frac{-X_{1}^{-1}}{(7-0.1)} \cdot \frac{12.5.7}{(7-0.2)} + \frac{134.7}{(7+1)}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{X}}^{L}\left(\frac{1}{\ell+p_{1}}\right) = \left(-p_{1}\right)^{2} \times 30(K)$$

soffmoisso X = 5

O GUARRENO STATES

Nes tro 10 15 Galleton desire c note on

$$G(0)$$
  $\Big|_{Y\in L}$   $=$   $G(L)$   $=$   $\frac{16\cdot(L)-16\cdot7}{(5-0)\cdot1(5-0)\cdot2}$   $=$   $\frac{14\cdot3}{(0.5)(6.8)}$   $=$   $15.86$