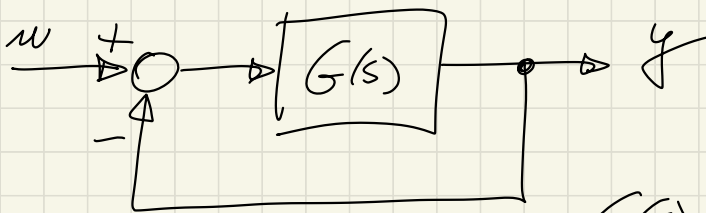


Fondamenti di Automatica

Esercizi

23 aprile 2021





$$G(s) = k \frac{s+4}{s(s+3)}$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad k > 0$$

• k : système
rs. stable

• k : (rs. stable) système à vide donne une réponse à $u(t) = 1(t)$ en régime permanent

rs. déb

$$F(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{N(s)}{N(s)+D(s)}$$

$$D_F(s) = s^2 + (3+k)s + 4k$$

$$k > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & +1 \quad +4k \\ 1 & (3+k) \\ 0 & +4k \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+k > 0 & k > -3 \\ k > 0 & k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$k > 0 \rightarrow$ as. stable

$$F(s) = \frac{k(s+4)}{s^2 + (3+k)s + 4k} = \frac{\cancel{4k}(1 + s/4)}{\cancel{4k} \left[1 + \frac{3+k}{4k}s + \frac{s^2}{4k} \right]}$$

FA Part 7 #72

$$\frac{\mu(1+sT)}{1 + \frac{2\xi}{\omega_n}s + \frac{s^2}{\omega_n^2}}$$

$F(0)=1 \quad z_1 \rightarrow T_1 = \frac{1}{4}$

realia radici complesse

$k: \Delta < 0 \rightarrow \bar{K}$

$k \in \bar{K}$ poli complessi coniugati

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{4k} = 2\sqrt{k} \quad \xi = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{k} \right)$$

$\forall k: \quad 0 < \xi < 1$

$$k > 0$$

$$0 < \frac{\sqrt{k}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{k}\right) < 1$$

$$\sqrt{k}(k+3) < 4k \quad / \quad ^2$$

$$k^2 - 10k + 9 < 0$$

$$1 < k < 9 \iff \bar{K}$$

$$k=1? \quad k=9?$$

$$0 < k < 1? \quad k > 9$$

$$1 < k < 9 \quad \text{res. obs. oscill. structure}$$

$$\exists k; \quad \max \Delta_s?$$

$$\max_k \Delta_s = c \left(\frac{-\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\min_k \left(\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \right) \iff \xi = \frac{\sqrt{k}}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{k}\right)$$

$$\min_k \pi^2 \left(\frac{k^2 + 6k + 9}{-k^2 + 10k - 9} \right)$$

$$\frac{d(\cdot)}{dk} = 0 \quad f_k - 2q = 0$$

$$k = 3 //$$



$$k > 0 \quad | 1 < k < 9 |$$

$$\exists k: t_d \geq 1s$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(d) \in \mathbb{C}. \quad t_{d \geq 1s} \geq \frac{5}{5 \omega_M} = \frac{5}{1 \sqrt{1}}$$

$$D_F(s) \Rightarrow s^2 + (3+k)s + 4k = 0$$

$$p = -\sigma \pm j\omega$$

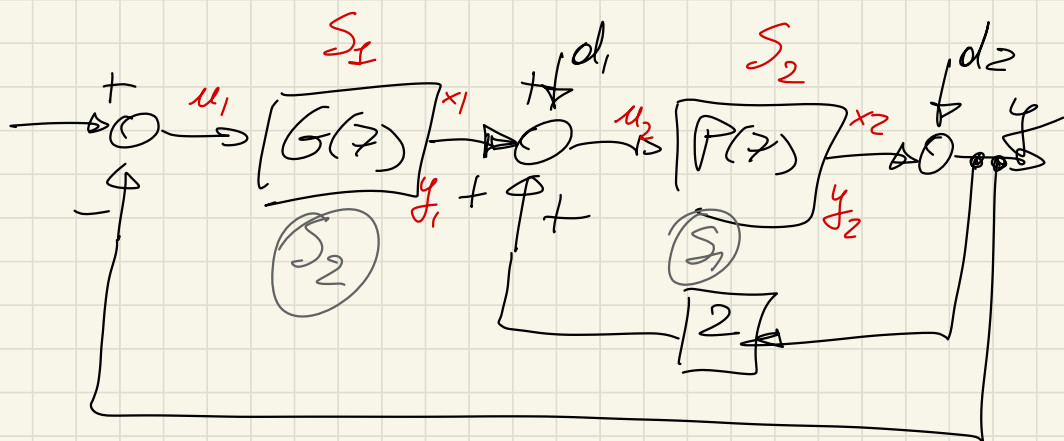
$$(3+k) = -2(-\sigma) = 2\sigma$$

$$3+k = 10$$

$$k = 7 //$$

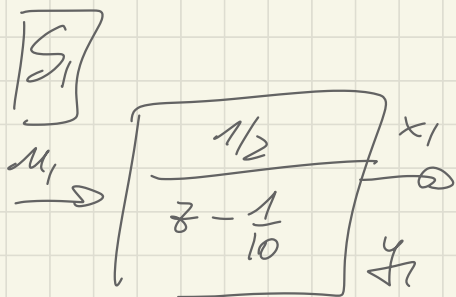
$$t_d \geq 1 = \frac{5}{5}$$

$$k=7 \rightarrow p = -5 \pm j\sqrt{3}$$



$$G(z) = \frac{1/2}{z - 1/10}$$

$$P(z) = \frac{z + 2/5}{z + 1/2}$$



$$\frac{cb}{z - a} \begin{cases} x(k+1) = ax(k) + bu(k) \\ y(k) = cx(k) \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$cb = \frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} b=1 \\ c=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad b \begin{cases} b=1/2 \\ c=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = \frac{1}{10} x_1(k) + \frac{1}{2} u_1(k) \\ y_1(k) = x_1(k) \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_2 u_2 \left[\frac{z + 2/5}{z + 1/2} \right] \begin{matrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(z) &= d + \frac{cb}{z - q} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1/10}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} z + \frac{2}{5} & z + \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline -z - \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \hline - & -\frac{1}{10} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} d=1 \\ q=-\frac{1}{2} \\ cb=-\frac{1}{10} \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2(k+1) = -\frac{1}{2} x_2(k) + \frac{1}{10} u_2(k) \\ y_2(k) = x_2(k) + u_2(k) \end{cases}$$

$$x(k+1) = A x(k) + B[u(k) \quad d_1(k) \quad d_2(k)]^T$$

$$y(k) = C x(k) + D[u(k) \quad d_1(k) \quad d_2(k)]^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{3}{10} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [-1 \quad 1] \quad D = [0 \quad 1 \quad 1]$$

$$\boxed{S_1 \leftrightarrow S_2}$$

$$\hat{x}(k+1) = \hat{A} \hat{x}(k) + \hat{B} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y(k) = \hat{C} \hat{x}(k) + \hat{D} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{eig}(A) = \text{eig}(\hat{A})$$

$$T^T \hat{A} = T A T^{-1}$$