

Es. 1

$$M=1, \quad l=0.1$$

$$I\ddot{\alpha} = \tau - mgl \sin \theta \quad I = ml^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\tau}{ml^2} - \frac{g}{l} \sin \theta$$

$$\dot{L} = -3L + 4v$$

stati $x_1 = \theta, x_2 = \omega, x_3 = L$ Ingressi: $u = v$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \frac{x_3(t)}{ml^2} - \frac{g}{l} \sin x_1(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = -3x_3(t) + 4u(t)$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t), \quad x_1(0) = x_{10}, x_2(0) = x_{20}, x_3(0) = x_{30}, t \geq 0$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = 100x_3(t) - 98.1 \sin x_1(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_3(t) = -3x_3(t) + 4u(t)$$

$$x_1(0) = x_{10}, x_2(0) = x_{20}, x_3(0) = x_{30}, x_4(0) = x_{40}, t \geq 0$$

$$y(t) = x_1(t)$$

Es. 2

$$\dot{x}_1 = -2x_1 - x_2 + u$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -x_1 - \alpha x_2 + u$$

$$y = 2x_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -\alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = [2 \ 0] \quad D = 0$$

$$a) \quad G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B + D$$

$$(sI - A) = \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 1 \\ 1 & s+\alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad (sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+\alpha) - 1} \begin{bmatrix} s+\alpha & -1 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(sI - A)^{-1} = \frac{2}{(s+2)(s+\alpha) - 1} \begin{bmatrix} s+\alpha & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(sI - A)^{-1}B = \frac{2(s+\alpha-1)}{(s+2)(s+\alpha) - 1} = \boxed{\frac{2(s+\alpha-1)}{s^2 + (2+\alpha)s - 1 + 2\alpha}} = G(s) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{De} \\ \text{20} \end{array} \right]$$

b) per la raggiungibilità utilizzo la matrice

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} B & AB \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1-\alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

affinché il sistema sia comp. raggiungibile

è necessario che il det. sia $\neq 0$

$$-1-a+3 \neq 0 \rightarrow 2-a \neq 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a \neq 2}$$

$$c) G(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{s^2+2s-1}$$

Poiché il denominatore è di grado 2, c'è il CNES per l'AS. Dunque il sistema non è AS (i coeff. non hanno tutti stesso segno). Non si può quindi applicare il ~~teorema~~ teorema del valore finale. Nel caso di un sistema non AS il sistema, a fronte di un valore non converge ad un valore costante.

Es. 3 Il testo aveva un errore ($4x_1^2$ invece di $4x_1$)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -0.25x_1^2 - x_2 + u \\ \dot{x}_2 = 4x_1 - 16x_1x_2 \\ y = 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{u = 0.5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 = -0.25x_1^2 - x_2 + u \rightarrow$$

$$\textcircled{2} 0 = 4x_1 - 16x_1x_2$$

$$0 = 4x_1(1 - 4x_2) \rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 0} \text{ o } 1 - 4x_2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 0.25}$$

Sostituisco in $\textcircled{1}$ Caso $\boxed{x_1 = 0} \rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 0.5}$

$$\text{Caso } \boxed{x_2 = 0.25} \rightarrow 0.25x_1^2 = -0.25 + 0.5 \rightarrow 0.25x_1^2 = 0.25 \rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 1}$$

Gli equilibri sono dunque

$$x_{eq}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{eq}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{eq}^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b) \begin{cases} \delta \dot{x}_1 = -0.5 x_1 \Big|_{x_1=\bar{x}_1} \delta x_1 - \delta x_2 + \delta u \\ \delta \dot{x}_2 = (4 - 16 x_2) \Big|_{x_2=\bar{x}_2} \delta x_1 + (-16 x_1) \delta x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta y = 2 \delta x_2$$

Sostituisco $x_{eq}^{(1)}$

$$\delta \dot{x}_1 = 0 \delta x_1 - \delta x_2 + \delta u$$

$$\delta \dot{x}_2 = -4 \delta x_1 + 0 \delta x_2 + 0 \delta u$$

$$\delta y = 0 \delta x_1 + 2 \delta x_2 + 0 \delta u$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$C = [0 \ 2]$$

$$D = 0$$

Sostituisco $x_{eq}^{(2)}$

$$\delta \dot{x}_1 = -0.5 \delta x_1 - \delta x_2 + \delta u$$

$$\delta \dot{x}_2 = 0 \delta x_1 - 16 \delta x_2 + 0 \delta u$$

$$\delta y = 0 \delta x_1 + 2 \delta x_2 + 0 \delta u$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -1 \\ 0 & -16 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$C = [0 \ 2]$$

$$D = 0$$

c) Equilibrio $x_{eq}^{(1)}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 4 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

quindi il linearizzato e l'equilibrio sono instabili

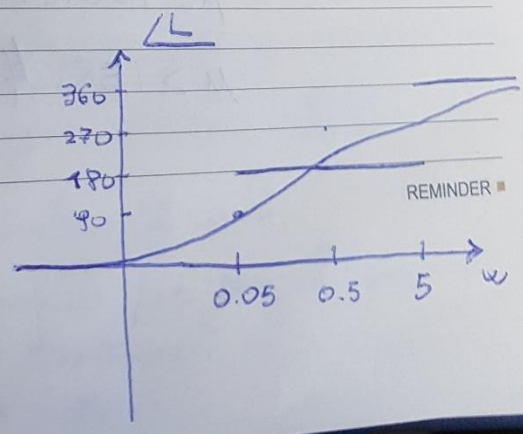
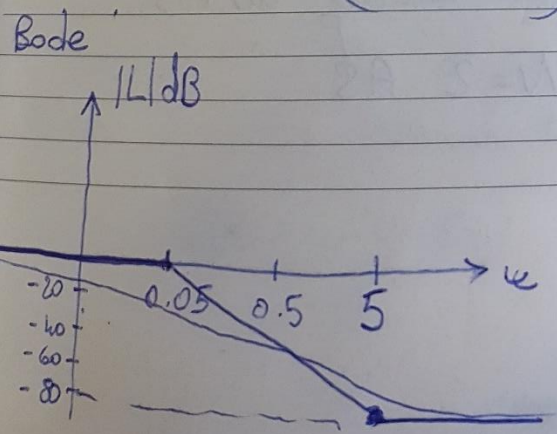
$x_{eq}^{(2)}$

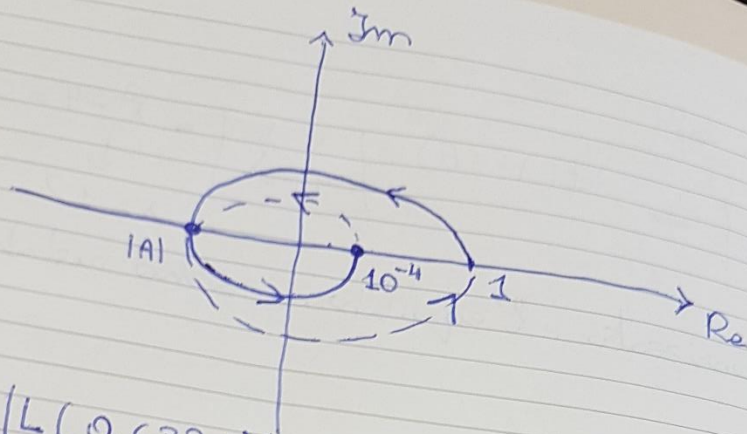
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 & -1 \\ 0 & -16 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 0.5)(\lambda + 16) = \lambda^2 + 16.5\lambda + 8$$

CNES verificata - Inoltre era triangolare \rightarrow autovalori sulla diagonale $(-0.5, -16)$ - Il linearizzato e AS ed anche l'equilibrio -

Es. 4 $L(s) = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{5}\right)^2}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{0.05}\right)^2}$ $\angle L(0.633j) = 180^\circ$





$$|A| = |L(0.632j)| = 0.00632 = 6.32 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

b) $P_d = 2 \rightarrow$ A.S. se $N=2$

Caso $\mu > 0$ $-\frac{1}{\mu} < -6.32 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $N=0$ no AS

$-\frac{1}{\mu} = -6.32 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N non ben definito no AS

$-\frac{1}{\mu} > -6.32 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $N=2$ AS

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$\mu < 158.24$ $N=0$ no AS

$\mu = 158.24$ N non ben def no AS

$\mu > 158.24$ $N=2$ AS

$$\text{Case } \mu < 0: \frac{-1}{\mu} < 10^{-4} \quad N=2 \text{ AS}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\mu} = 10^{-4} \quad N \text{ non ben def NO AS}$$

$$10^{-4} < \frac{-1}{\mu} < 1 \quad N=1 \text{ no AS}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\mu} = 1 \quad N \text{ non ben def no AS}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\mu} > 1 \quad N=0 \text{ no AS}$$

Ossia $\mu < -10^4 \quad N=2 \text{ AS}$

$$\mu = -10^4 \quad N \text{ non ben def no AS}$$

$$-10^4 < \mu < -1 \quad N=1 \text{ no AS}$$

$$\mu = -1 \quad N \text{ non ben def no AS}$$

$$\mu > -1 \quad N=0 \text{ no AS}$$

Es. 5 VFFVV

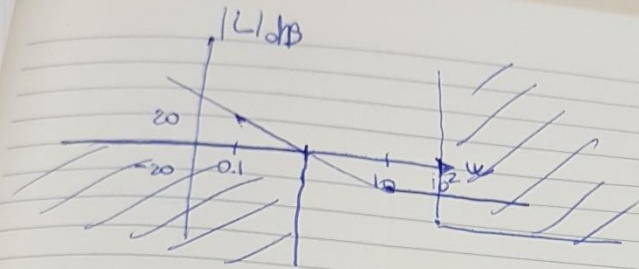
$$\text{Es. 6 } G(s) = 0.5 \frac{(s-10)}{s} = -5 \frac{(1-0.1s)}{s}$$

a) Poiché $G(s)$ ha un integratore, non è necessario aggiungere in $R(s)$. Tuttavia, per poter applicare

Bode $\mu_L > 0$, quindi scelgo $R(s) = -1/5$

$$L(s) = \frac{(1-0.1s)}{s}$$

scelgo $\frac{1}{5}$ come
modulo per semplificare
il tracciato dei diagrammi
($M_{dB} = 0 \text{ dB}$)



$$\omega_c = 1$$

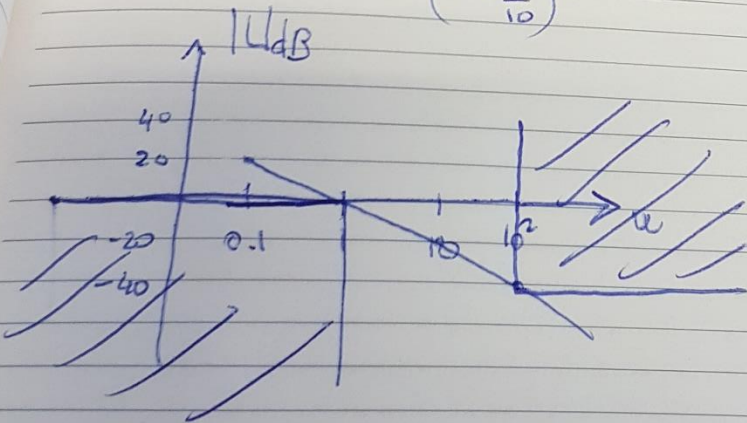
$$\varphi_c = -90 - \text{atan}(0.1) = -95.71$$

$$\varphi_m = 84$$

Buon margine di fase ma passo nella zona proibita

$$b) R(s) = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{10}\right)}$$

$$L(s) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{s}{10}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{s}{10}\right)}$$



$$\omega_c = 1$$

$$\varphi_c = -90 + \text{atan}\left(-\frac{1}{10}\right) =$$

$$-\text{atan}\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) =$$

$$-101.4$$

$$\varphi_m = \underline{\underline{78.58 \text{ OK!}}}$$