

Per il sistema del II ordine con f.o.t. $G(s)$,

$$G(s) = \frac{b}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0},$$

nella hp di poli reali negativi,

$$G(s) = \frac{b}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_0} = \frac{b}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)},$$

dove $p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}^-$,

calcolare la risposta al gradino unitario $u(t) = 1(t)$.

$$\bullet Y(s) = G(s) U(s) = \frac{b}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{K_1}{(s-p_1)} + \frac{K_2}{(s-p_2)} + \frac{K_0}{s}.$$

$$K_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow p_1} (s-p_1) Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow p_1} \cancel{(s-p_1)} \frac{b}{(\cancel{s-p_1})(s-p_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{b}{p_1-p_2} \cdot \frac{1}{p_1}$$

$$\text{Nota che } G_0 = \frac{b}{a_0} = \frac{b}{p_1 p_2}, \text{ quindi } \frac{b}{p_1} = G_0 \cdot p_2$$

$$\text{e } K_1 = \frac{b}{p_1-p_2} \cdot \frac{1}{p_1} = G_0 \cdot \frac{p_2}{p_1-p_2}$$

$$K_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow p_2} (s-p_2) Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow p_2} \cancel{(s-p_2)} \frac{b}{(s-p_1)\cancel{(s-p_2)}s} = \frac{b}{p_2-p_1} \cdot \frac{1}{p_2}$$

$$= \frac{G_0 p_1}{p_2-p_1} = -\frac{G_0 p_1}{p_1-p_2}$$

$$K_3 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s Y(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{G(s)}{s} = G(0) = G_0 = \frac{b}{a_0} = \frac{b}{p_1 p_2}$$

Quindi

$$Y(s) = \frac{G_0 \frac{p_2}{p_1-p_2}}{s-p_1} - \frac{G_0 \frac{p_1}{p_1-p_2}}{s-p_2} + \frac{G_0}{s}$$

$$y(t) = G_0 \left[\frac{p_2}{p_1-p_2} e^{p_1 t} - \frac{p_1}{p_1-p_2} e^{p_2 t} + 1 \right] 1(t)$$

• Nel caso $u(t) = U_0 \cdot 1(t)$, allora

$$y(t) = G_0 U_0 \left[\frac{p_2}{p_1-p_2} e^{p_1 t} - \frac{p_1}{p_1-p_2} e^{p_2 t} + 1 \right] 1(t)$$

• Nel caso si vuole esprimere l'uscita in termini di costanti di tempo ($\tau_1 = -1/p_1$, $\tau_2 = -1/p_2$)

$$\begin{aligned} G(s) &= \frac{b}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)} = \frac{b}{(-p_1)\left(\frac{s}{-p_1} + 1\right)(-p_2)\left(\frac{s}{-p_2} + 1\right)} = \\ &= \frac{b}{p_1 p_2 \left(\frac{s}{-p_1} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{-p_2} + 1\right)} = \\ &= \frac{G_0}{(s\tau_1 + 1)(s\tau_2 + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_1 = G_0 \frac{p_2}{p_1-p_2} = G_0 \frac{-\frac{1}{\tau_2}}{-\frac{1}{\tau_1} + \frac{1}{\tau_2}} = G_0 \frac{-\frac{1}{\tau_2}}{\frac{-\tau_2 + \tau_1}{\tau_1 \tau_2}} = -\frac{G_0 \tau_1}{\tau_1 - \tau_2}$$

$$K_2 = G_0 \frac{p_1}{p_2-p_1} = -G_0 \cdot \frac{p_1}{p_1-p_2} = -G_0 \frac{-\frac{1}{\tau_1}}{-\frac{1}{\tau_1} + \frac{1}{\tau_2}} = -G_0 \frac{-\frac{1}{\tau_1}}{\frac{-\tau_2 + \tau_1}{\tau_1 \tau_2}} = +\frac{G_0 \tau_2}{\tau_1 - \tau_2}$$

Quindi,

$$y(t) = G_0 U_0 \left(-\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} e^{-t/\tau_1} + \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} e^{-t/\tau_2} + 1 \right) 1(t)$$