Lezione del 9/12/10, territrosposante di Laplace

. ANTOTRASFORMATA DELLE FUNCION: RAZIONALI FRATTE

le trosformete rorionali fratte corrispondurer a sequel. d'intèresse (trouve régiol: un zitordo)

 $F(5) = \frac{N(5)}{N(5)} = \frac{b_{11} s^{11} + b_{11-1} s^{11-1} + - - + b_{0}}{a_{11} s^{11} + a_{0}}$

-Se uzm F(s) e' proprie

se u >u +(s) e' strettourente proprie

- Colcolando le radici pi é (e 7 je (d. N(s) e D(s)) F(s) puo' essere sorite in forme poli-veri

 $F(5) = L \frac{(S-2s) - - (S-2m)}{(S-p_1) - - (S-p_m)}$, $L' = \frac{bm}{2m}$

tje uno tero, pi e un polo. I poli egliteri possous ensere rodici semplici o multiple de D(s) eN(s).

. (ASO 1a F(s) strettzmente proprize tuti: pol. semplici

F(s) puo essere decomposte in FRATTI SEMPLICI (sv. luppo di Acovisiole)

 $F(S) = \underbrace{\frac{R_i}{S-P_i}}_{C=1} = \underbrace{\frac{R_1}{S-P_1}}_{S-P_1} + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{R_M}{S-P_M}}_{S-P_M}$

Ri l'detto residuo di F(S) all polo Pi

$$K = 2 \text{ , me general trabile}$$

$$F(S) = \frac{b_1 \, S + b_0}{a_2 \, s^2 + a_1 \, S + a_0} = \frac{b_1 \, S + b_0}{a_2 \, (S - p_1) \, (S - p_1)} = \frac{R_1}{S - p_2} + \frac{R_2}{S - p_2}$$
i. oftique un sistema lineare assumble se $p \neq p_2$
lack odel residue k_1

$$F(S) = \frac{R_1}{S - p_2} + \dots + \frac{R_k}{S - p_k} + \dots + \frac{R_k}{S - p_k} + \frac{R_k}{S - p_k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} R_1 & + \dots & R_k & R_k & (S - p_k) \\ S - p_k & S - p_k & S - p_k & S - p_k \end{bmatrix}$$

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ASO 1 Poli complessi e coningati Pu, e puz E de Puz = Puz = Puz = T+jw Puz = J-jw Ru, = lim [S- (+1)w)] F(s) S->5+5w Ruz = lu [5-(0-jw)] F(5) = Ru, * $\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{R_{K1}}{S - R_{K1}} + \frac{R_{K_1}}{S - R_{K_1}} + - - -$ Posto Kki = perq $F(S) = \frac{\rho e^{j\varphi}}{S - \rho_{u_i}} + \frac{\rho e^{-j\varphi}}{S - \rho_{u_i} *} + \frac{\rho e^{-j\varphi}}{S - [\sigma + j\omega]} + \frac{\rho e^{-$ \(\frac{1}{2}\) = \(\rho \e^{3\phi} \frac{(\tau+\subsetem)t}{2} + \rho \e^{-\supple \frac{1}{2}\left(\tau-\subsetem)t}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)

g(t) = (pe) q (t+)w)t + pe e e) 1 (t) + =

= 2 p cos (wt+p) et+ ---

CASOZ, Poli multipli Sie pli la molteplicite del polo Pi F(S) = N(S) au(S-P1)^{M2}(S-P2)^{M2} -- (S-Pe)^{Me} / M1+N2+-+Me =M lloro F(s) ennette la requente scompositione $F(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{6} F_i(s)$ dove $F_{i}(s) = \frac{R_{i,1}}{S-P_{i}} + \frac{R_{i,2}}{(s-P_{i})^{2}} + - - + \frac{R_{i,\mu_{i}}}{(s-P_{i})^{\mu_{i}}} = \frac{R_{i,\mu_{i}}}{(s-P_{i})^{\mu_{i}}} = \frac{R_{i,\mu_{i}}}{(s-P_{i})^{\mu_{i}}}$ Colcolo de Coefficienti Ri, le Serivo f(s) = fi(s) + Hi(s) con Hi(s) = Si fi(s)(S-Pi) Mi F(S) = Ri,1 (S-Pi) HRi,2 (S-Pi) + ---+ Ri, Mi-2 (S-Pi) + + Ri, µi-1 (5-pi) + Ri, µi+ (5-pi) (+ H; (5) (*) => Ri, ui = lum (5-pi) li F(5) 5->pi

Derivo (*)
$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[(s-p_i)^{\mu_i} F(s) \right] = \lim_{s \to \infty} \lim_{s \to \infty} \lim_{s \to \infty} \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s-p_i)^{\mu_i} + \lim_{s \to \infty} \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s-p_i)^{\mu_i} + \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s-p_i)^{\mu_i} F(s) \right] \right]$$

$$= \lim_{s \to \infty} \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s-p_i)^{\mu_i} F(s) \right]$$

Derivo ourorea

$$\frac{d^{2}}{ds^{2}} \left[(s-\rho)^{u} + (s) \right] = R_{i,1} \left(\mu_{i-2} \right) (\mu_{i-2}) (s-\rho)^{u} + R_{i,\mu_{i-2}-2\cdot 2+0+ -} \int_{\text{fothere }} \int_{\text{form}} \frac{d^{2}}{ds^{2}} \left[(s-\rho)^{u} + F(s) \right]$$

$$= R_{i,\mu_{i-2}} = \frac{1}{z} \lim_{s \to \rho_{i}} \frac{d^{2}}{ds^{2}} \left[(s-\rho)^{u} + F(s) \right]$$

- REGOLA GENERALE

Ri,
$$\mu_i - \mu = \frac{1}{k!} \lim_{S \to p_i} \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \left[(s - p_i)^{\mu_i} F(s) \right]$$

$$h = 0, - - \mu_{i-1}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s-6}{s^2(s+3)} = \frac{k_{1,1}}{s} + \frac{k_{1,2}}{s^2} + \frac{k_2}{(s+3)}$$

$$k_2 = line (5+3)F(5) = line \frac{5-6}{5^2} = -1$$

$$R_{1,2} = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s}{s} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$$

$$R_{11} = \lim_{S \to 0} \frac{d}{ds} \left[S^2 + (s) \right] = \lim_{S \to 0} \frac{s-6}{S+3} = \lim_{S \to 0} \frac{9}{(S+3)^2} = 1$$

-Autitrosformate

e risulte

infetti

$$\lfloor -1 \left[\frac{1}{(s-p)^{k}} \right] = \lfloor -1 \left[\frac{1}{s^{k}} \right]_{s=s-p} = \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} e^{pt} 1(t)$$

Quind nell'exempio

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$F(5) = \frac{b_u s^u + - + b_0}{a_u s^u + - + a_0}$$

Divido il polinomio a numeratore per il denominatore

$$f(s) = \frac{bu}{au} + \widetilde{F}(s)$$
 dove $\widetilde{F}(s) = \frac{bu-1}{2u-1} =$

Allora

<u>ES</u>

$$F(s) = \frac{S^2 + 5S + 3}{2S^2 + 6S + 4}$$

$$\frac{S^{2} + 5S + 3}{5^{2} + 3S + 2} = \frac{2S^{2} + 6S + 4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2s+1}{2s^2+6s+4}$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2} g(t) + L^{-1} \left[\frac{2s+1}{2s^2+6s+4} \right] = \frac{1}{2} g(t) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-e^{-t} - 2t \right) / 4t$$

$$\frac{ESDF(s)}{S^2-2S-3} = \frac{35+7}{(S+1)(S-3)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{S+1} + \frac{B}{S-3} = -\frac{1}{S+1} + \frac{G}{S_{6}3}$$

$$A = lime (5+1) F(5) = \frac{35+7}{5-3} = -1$$

$$B = \lim_{s \to 3} (s-3) F(s) = \frac{3s+7}{s+1} = 4$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[f(s)\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{S+1} + \frac{G}{S-3}\right] =$$

$$Es@$$
 $F(s) = \frac{5+18}{5(s+3)^2}$

$$\frac{5+18}{5(5+3)^2} = \frac{P_{1,1}}{5} + \frac{P_{2,1}}{5+3} + \frac{P_{2,2}}{(5+3)^2}$$

$$P_{1,1} = \lim_{S \to 0} |SF(S)| = \frac{S+18}{(S+3)^2}|_{S=0} = 2$$

$$P_{z,1} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{(5+3)^2 + (5)}{5=-3}$$

$$P_{2,2} = (5+3)^2 F(5) \Big|_{5=-3} = -5$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left[\frac{s+18}{s(s+3)^2} \right] = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{s} - \frac{z}{s+3} - \frac{5}{(s+3)^2} \right] = \left(z - ze^{-3t} - ste^{-3t} \right) 1(t)$$

$$\frac{F(S)}{F(S)} = \frac{1}{S^{2}(S+1)(S+2)} = \frac{A}{S} + \frac{B}{S^{2}} + \frac{C}{S+1} + \frac{D}{S+2} = \frac{1}{S+2}$$

=> Moltiplicavolo l'epivorione per 52 e povendo 5=02. ottoure B=1/2, moltiplicando per (S+1) e povendo 5=-1 si ottiene C=1 ed infine moltiplicando par (3+2) e provendo S=-2 200trere D=1/4.

$$g(5) = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5+1} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5+2}$$

Pouendo involtre S=1 si ha = A+ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} equindi

 $A = -\frac{3}{6}$ In conclusione J-1[8] = -3 + 1 + e - + - 1 e - 2 + _Esistehzadel Valore Finale scoper (apire de F(s) se esiste our lime f(t). Se F(s) l'roriouse fratte, agui ternine della suluppo in fratti remplici ha un'autitrosformate del'tipo a) Rthe PT 1(4) dove pe'il polo b) Hthe Ttas (wtrp) 1(t) obore T= Re[p] Se p>0 (e) oppure T<0 (b) l'hunte forero se p=0 (0) il hunte e' fruito epoc. a Risolo se h=0 (p e' un polsemph. a en s=0) (b) se v=0 il termine e' un coseno e non ha limite

Il lieute existe se e solo se trutti i poli di F(s) hours porte rede co esdesso el piu un polo Deupha un 5=0