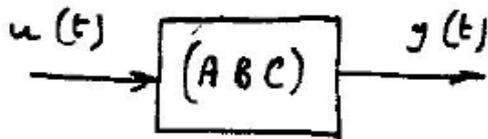


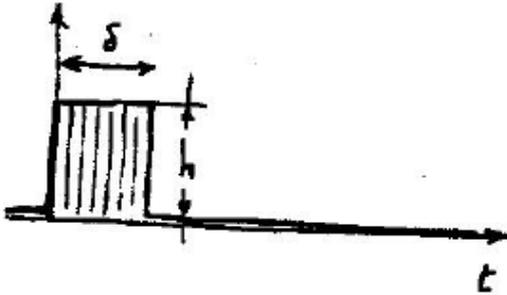
Calcolo del Movimento Forzato

Risposta all'impulso



sistema

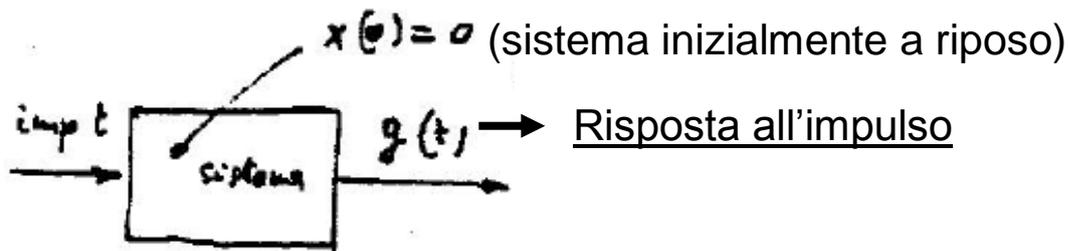
$h\delta = \text{area dell'onda rettangolare}$



$h\delta = 1 \quad \delta \rightarrow 0 \quad h \rightarrow \infty$ impulso

$\text{imp } t = \text{impulso unitario all'istante } 0$

$A \text{ imp}(t-b) = \text{impulso di valore } A \text{ all'istante } b$



Risposta all'impulso

$$y(t) = \int_0^t C e^{A(t-\xi)} B u(\xi) d\xi \quad (x(0) = 0)$$

$C=c^T$ (una sola uscita)

$B=b$ (un solo ingresso)

$u(\xi) = \text{imp } t$

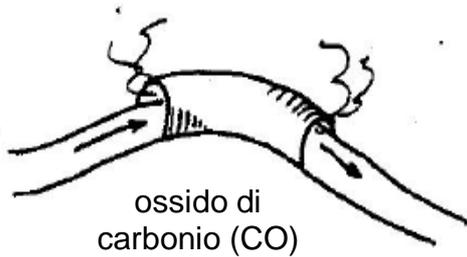
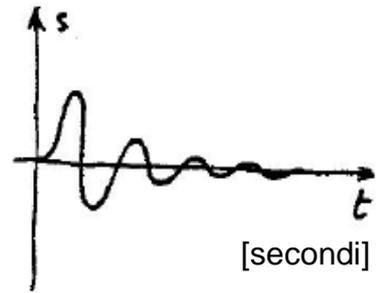
$$g(t) = c^T \int_0^t e^{A(t-\xi)} b \text{ imp } \xi d\xi = c^T \int_0^{0^+} e^{A(t-\xi)} b \text{ imp } \xi d\xi$$

$$g(t) = c^T e^{At} b \quad \text{risposta all'impulso}$$

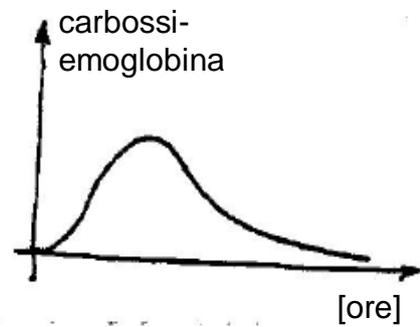
Esempi



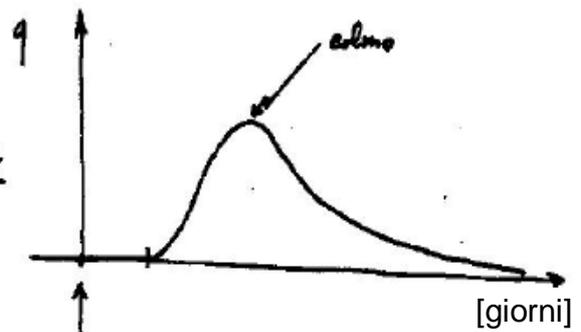
volo d'aria



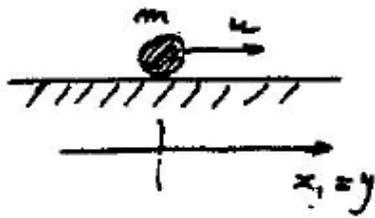
attraversamento
galleria



temporale



Esempio di calcolo (forza = massa x accelerazione)

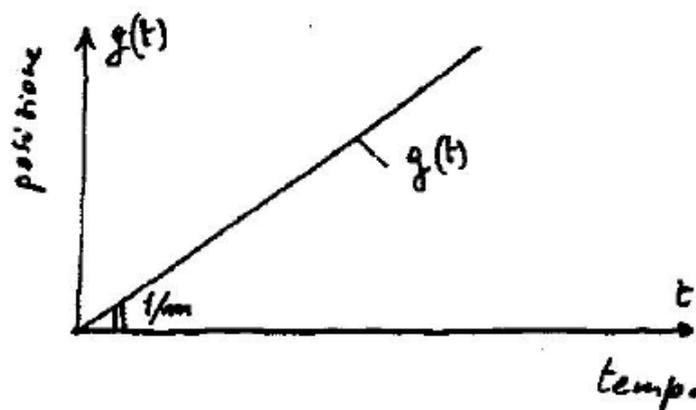


$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{pallina ferma nell'origine}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix} \quad c^T = (1 \quad 0)$$

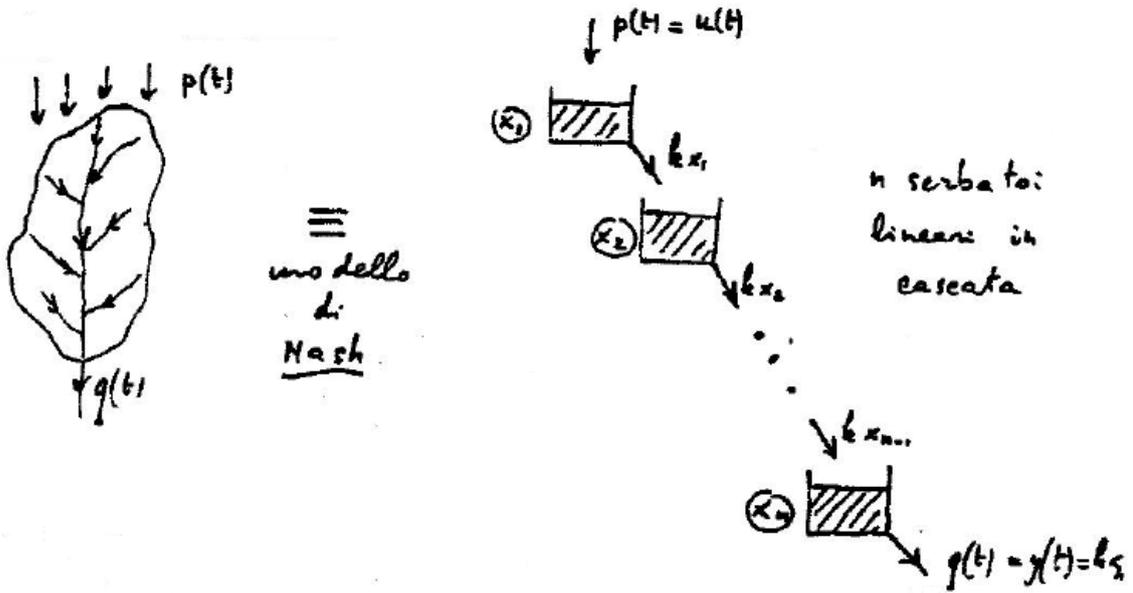
$$e^{At} = I + At + A^2 \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \text{zero} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(t) = c^T e^{At} b = (1 \quad 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix} = (1 \quad t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{t}{m}$$



Scopriamo così che, subito un impulso, la pallina si muove a velocità costante.

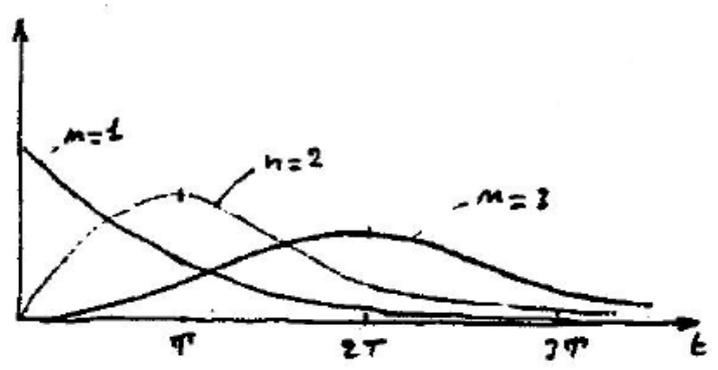
Esempio di calcolo



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = u - kx_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = kx_1 - kx_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n = kx_{n-1} - kx_n \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -k & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ k & -k & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & k & -k & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -k \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = kx_n \quad c^T = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dots \ k)$$

$$y(t) = c^T e^{At} b = \dots = \frac{1}{T(n-1)!} \left(\frac{t}{T}\right)^{n-1} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \quad T = \frac{1}{k} = \text{cost. di tempo}$$



$$t^* = \text{tempo del colmo} = (n-1)T$$

Questi diagrammi sono noti in idrologia come idrogramma unitario

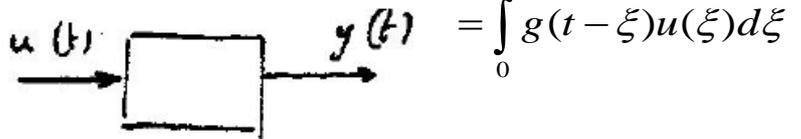
Conclusione

$$y(t) = \int_0^t c^T e^{A(t-\xi)} b u(\xi) d\xi \quad (x(0) = 0)$$

$$g(t) = c^T e^{At} b \quad g(t-\xi) = c^T e^{A(t-\xi)} b$$

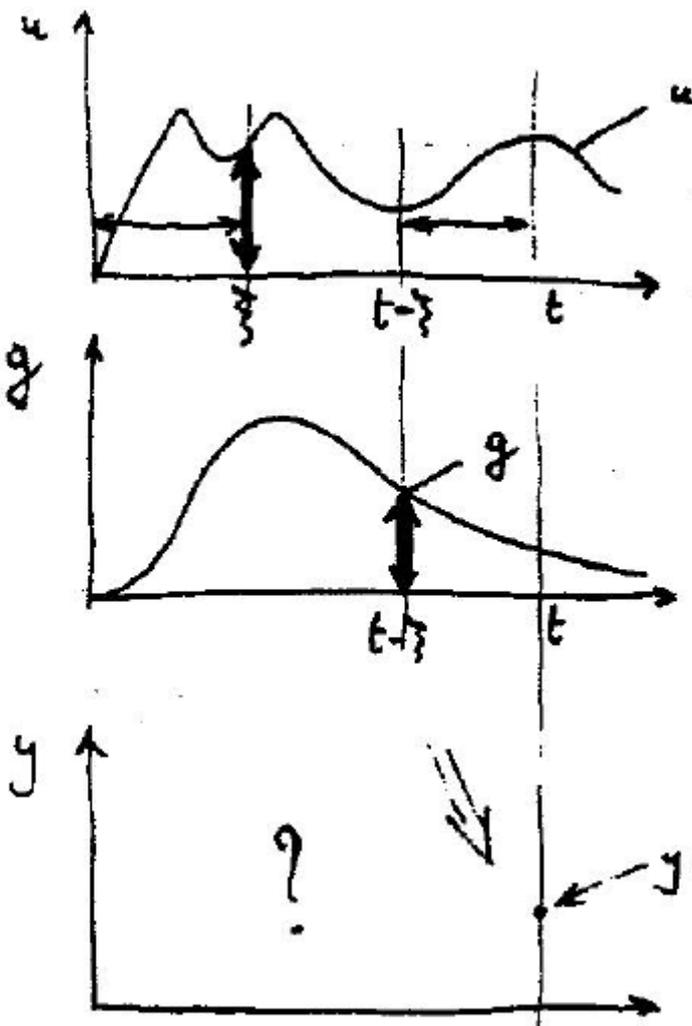
↙
 Risposta
 all'impulso

Ingresso
generico



$$= \int_0^t g(t-\xi) u(\xi) d\xi$$

In generale, quindi, abbiamo:



$$y(t) = \int_0^t g(t-\xi) u(\xi) d\xi$$

↑
integrale di convoluzione

In pratica la risposta può essere calcolata come la somma di tante risposte a singoli impulsi che rappresentano un breve intervallo temporale dell'ingresso.