

# MODELLO / SISTEMA DINAMICO

Descrizione matematica di fenomeni  
che dipendono grandezze variabili nel tempo  
d

SEGNALI = FUNZIONI

funzione tempo  $\rightarrow$  grandezza

$f(x)$

$x$

$y$

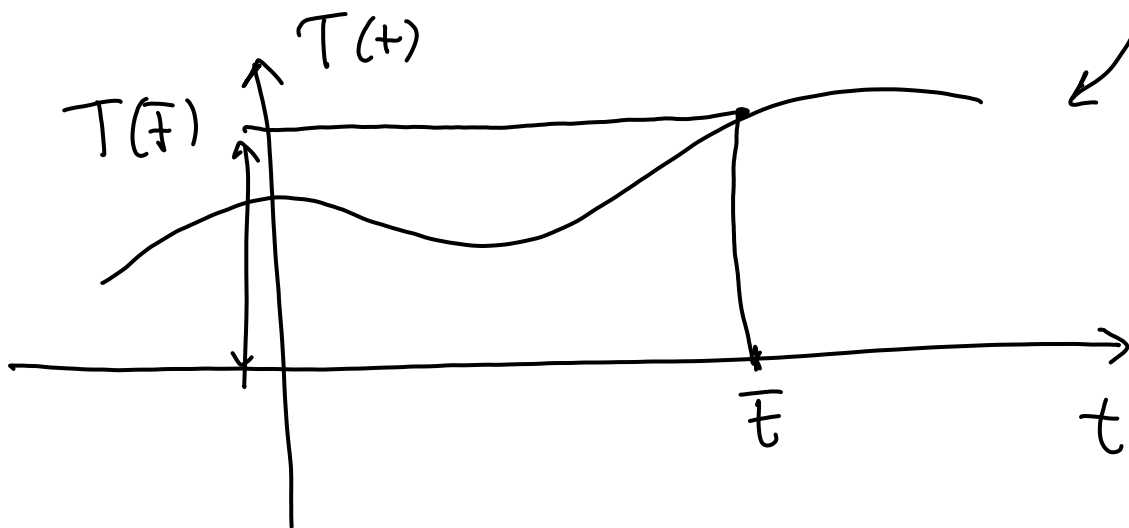
tempo

Esempio

Temperatura

$T(t)$

↑  
temperatura



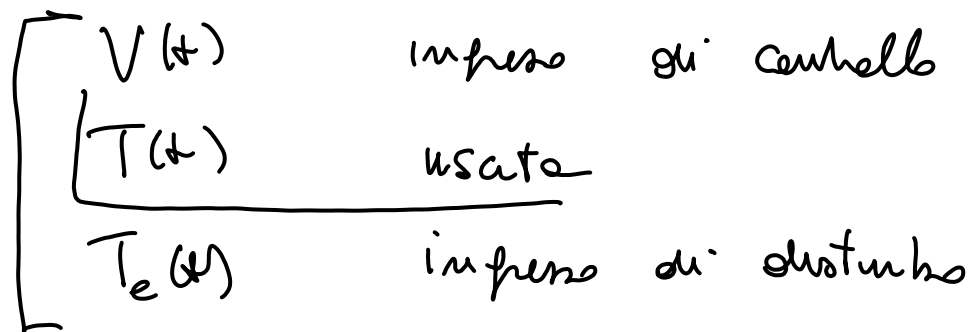
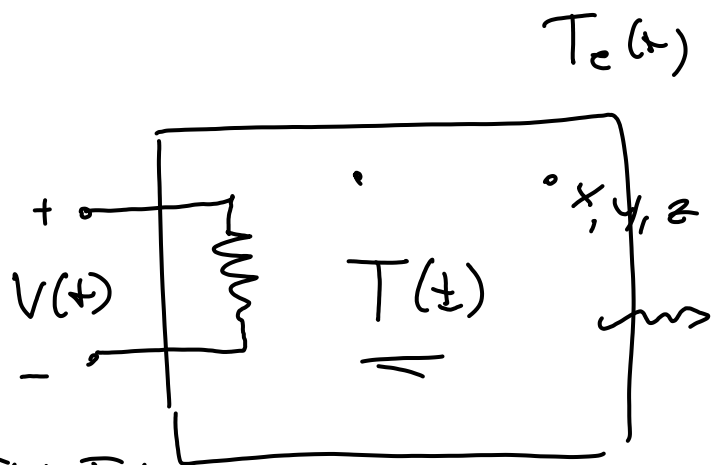
Segnali e tempo continuo  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

## SISTEMA DINAMICO

Un oggetto matematico che descrive  
il legame tra segnali legati a un  
fenomeno fisico

## Esempio

Sistema dinamico  
è l' "oggetto"  
matematico che descrive  
il legame tra  $V(t), T(t), T_e(t)$

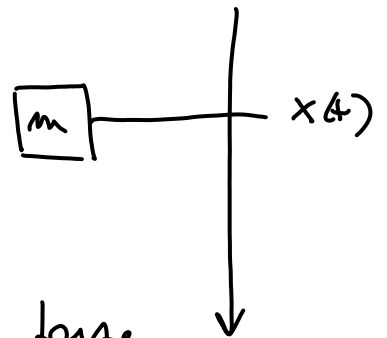


$$T(x, y, z, t)$$

"Oggetto" matematico : equazione differenziale

## Esempio

Fisico ci dice



$m \cdot \text{accelerazione} = \text{somma delle forze applicate}$   
 $\uparrow$   
parametro

$$v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \\ = \dot{x}(t)$$

$$a(t) = \frac{d}{dt} v(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t)$$

$$m \dot{v}(t) = \sum F_i(t)$$

$$F_1(t) \quad F_2(t)$$

sens de force

Exemple : embre sur  
le ferre de - position

$$F_1(t) = m g$$

↑  
parametre

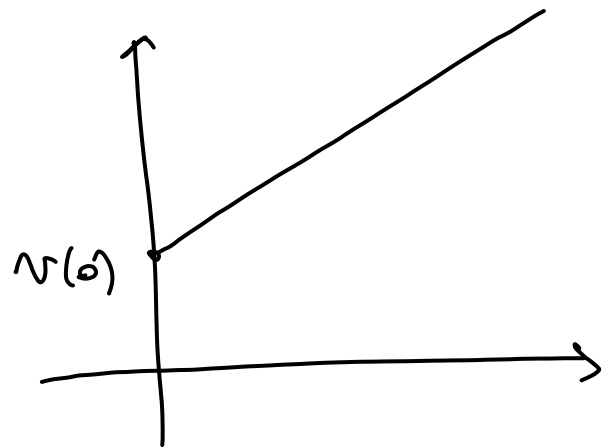
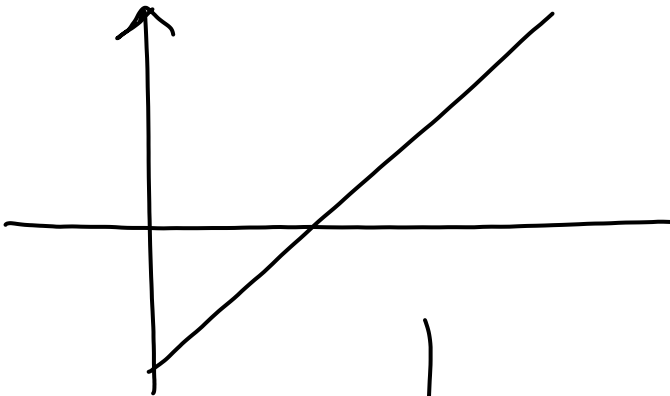
$$m \dot{v}(t) = m g$$

equation differentielle

$$\dot{v}(t) = g$$

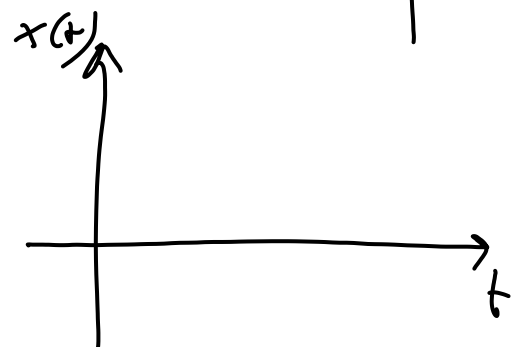
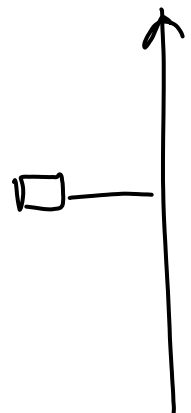
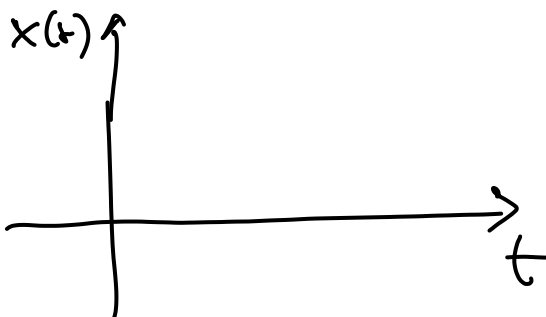
$$v(t) = g t + v(0)$$

$$v(t) = g t + g$$



$$\dot{v}(t) = -g$$

$$x(t)$$



$$\int_0^{\tau} \dot{X}(t) dt = v(t) = \int_0^{\tau} (g t + v(0)) dt$$

$$X(\tau) - X(0) = \left. \frac{1}{2} g t^2 + v(0) t \right|_0^{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} g \tau^2 + v(0) \tau$$

~~$-\frac{1}{2} g 0^2 + v(0) 0$~~

# SISTEMI DINAMICI TEMPO DISCRETO

Segnali tempo discreto

descrivono grandezze che variano in istanti discreti.

$$y = f(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$t$  variabile tempo continuo

$k$  variabile tempo discreti

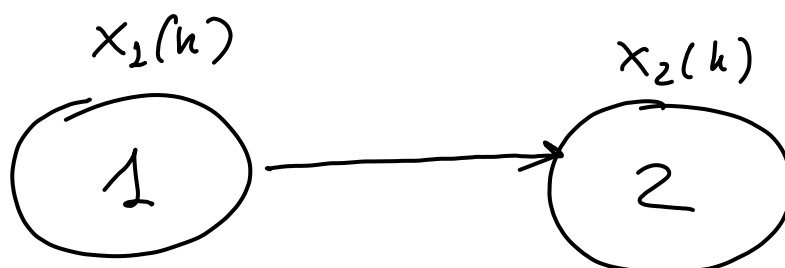
equazioni alle differenze : "oggetti" discreti

## Esempio

Dinamica di una popolazione con emigrazione

$x_1(k)$  popolazione italiana nell'anno  $k$

$x_2(k)$  popolazioni italiane emigrate fuori Italia nell'anno  $k$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_1(k+1) & \text{somma} & X_1(k) \\ X_2(k+1) & \text{di} & X_2(k) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} X_1(k+1) = X_1(k) - \frac{1}{1000} X_2(k) + \frac{5}{1000} X_2(k) \\ X_2(k+1) = X_2(k) + \frac{1}{1000} X_1(k) - \frac{5}{1000} X_2(k) \end{cases}$$

$$X_1(k+1) = \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)}_{\frac{999}{1000}} X_1(k)$$

$$X_1(k) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^k X_1(0)$$


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$$X_2(k+1) = X_2(k) + \frac{1}{1000} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^k X_1(0)$$

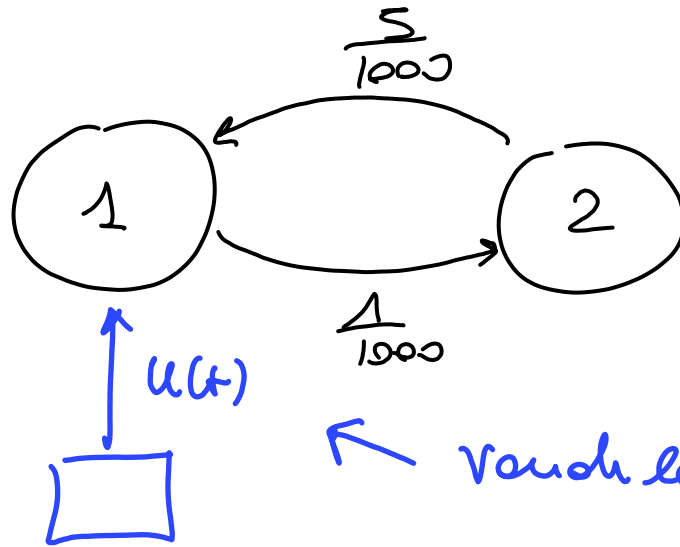
$$X_2(k) = X_2(0) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1000}}_{k=0} X_1(0) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1000}}_{k=1} X_1(1) + \dots + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1000}}_{k=k-1} X_1(k-1)$$

$$= X_2(0) + \frac{1}{1000} \sum_{h=0}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^h X_1(0)$$

$$= X_2(0) + \cancel{\frac{1}{1000}} \frac{1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^k}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)}$$

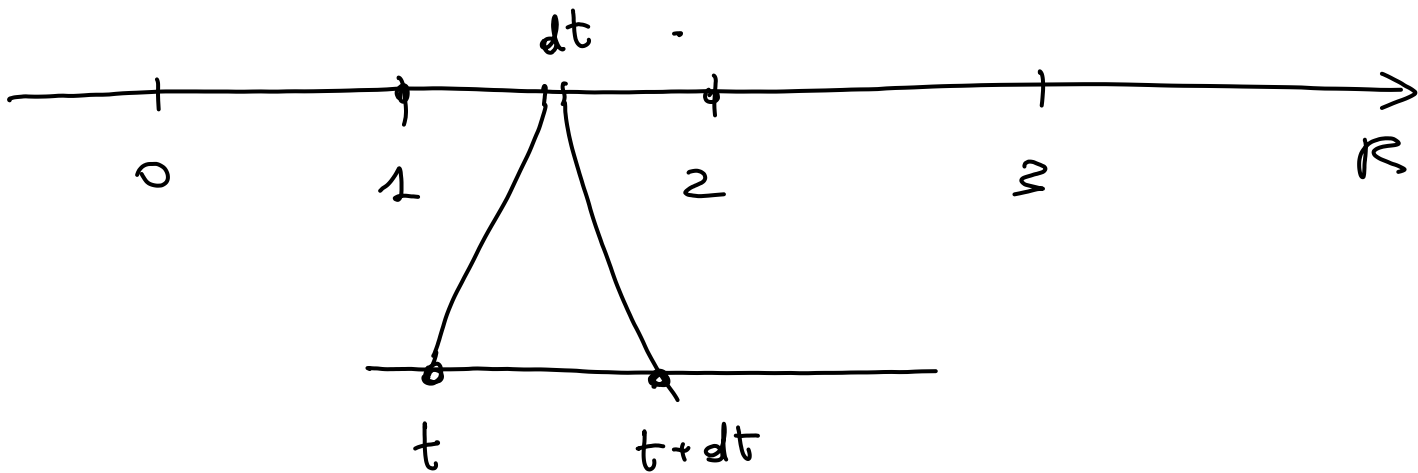
$$\sum_{h=0}^{k-1} a^h = \frac{1-a^k}{1-a}$$

$$a = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)$$



← variable indépendante

SISTEMA TD  $\longleftrightarrow$  SISTEMA TC



$$X_1(t+dt) = X_1(t) - \alpha X_1(t)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1000} dt$$

$$X_2(t+dt) = X_2(t) + \alpha X_1(t)$$

$$X_1(t+dt) = X_1(t) + -\frac{1}{1000}(dt) X_1(t)$$

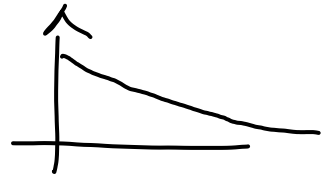
$$\frac{X_1(t+dt) - X_1(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{1000} X_1(t)$$

$$dt \rightarrow 0$$

multo hccab

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}_1(t) = -\frac{1}{1000} X_1(t) \\ \dot{X}_2(t) = \frac{1}{1000} X_1(t) \end{cases}$$

$$X_1(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{1000}t} X_1(0)$$



$$X^2 + 37X + 8X + 1 = 0$$

$$X = 1$$

$$X_1(n) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{1000}\right)^n X_1(0)$$

