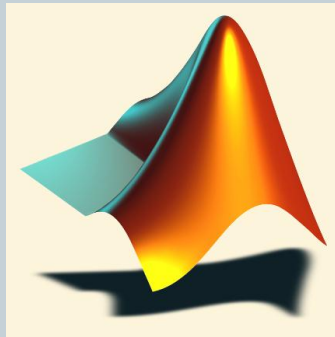


Lecture Series – 9

Solving Differential equations using SIMULINK

1



Shameer Koya

Solve the differential equation

2

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -2x + 1, \quad t > 0.$$

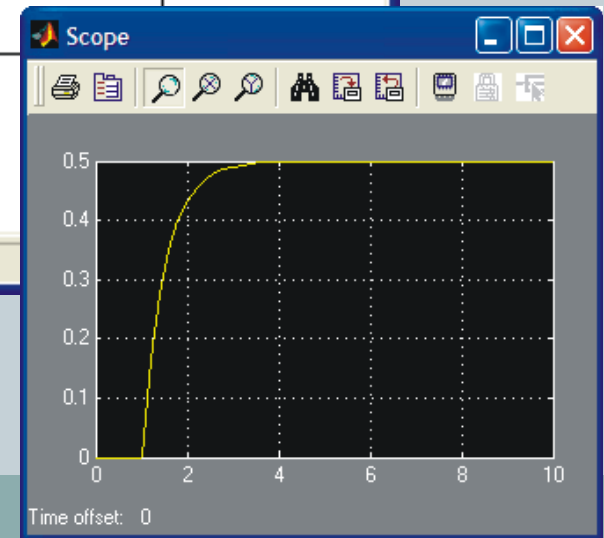
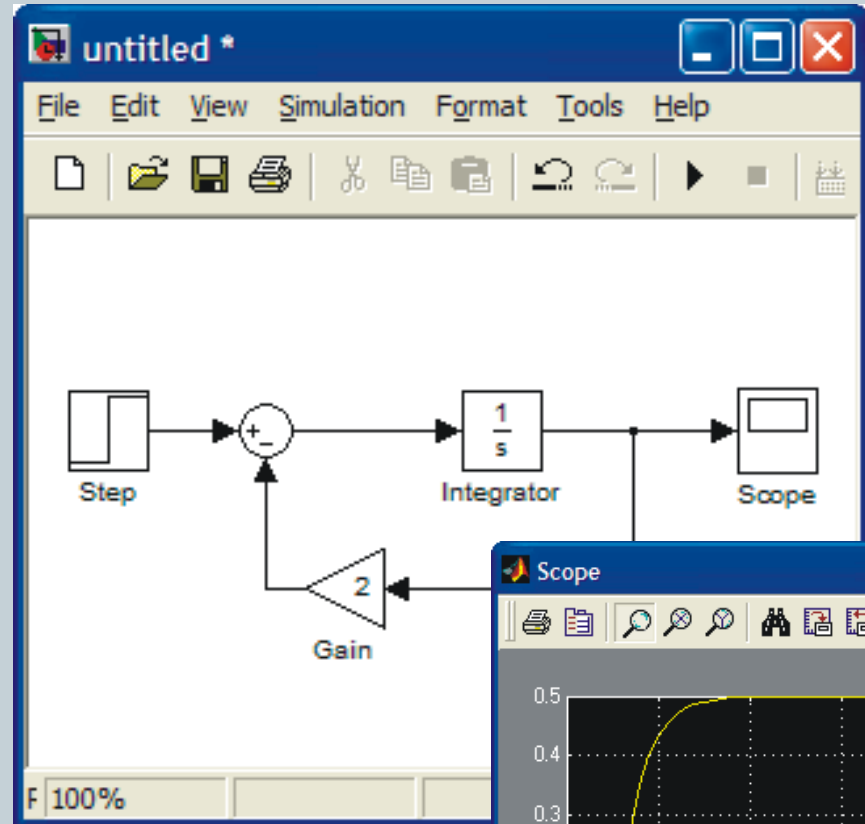
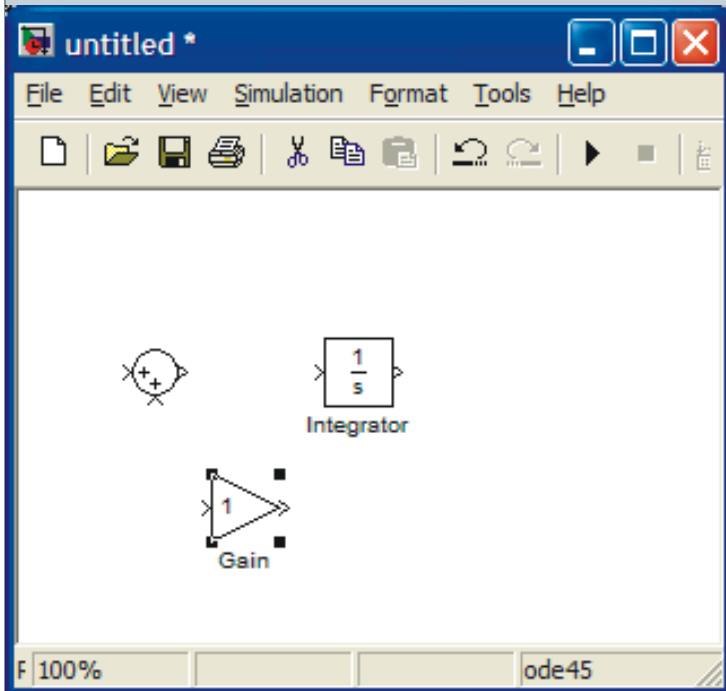
$$x(0) = 0.$$

- **Note:** The input is 1 after $t > 0$
- Input - **step function** - stepping time is not $t=1$ but $t=0$
- Initial Condition is 0

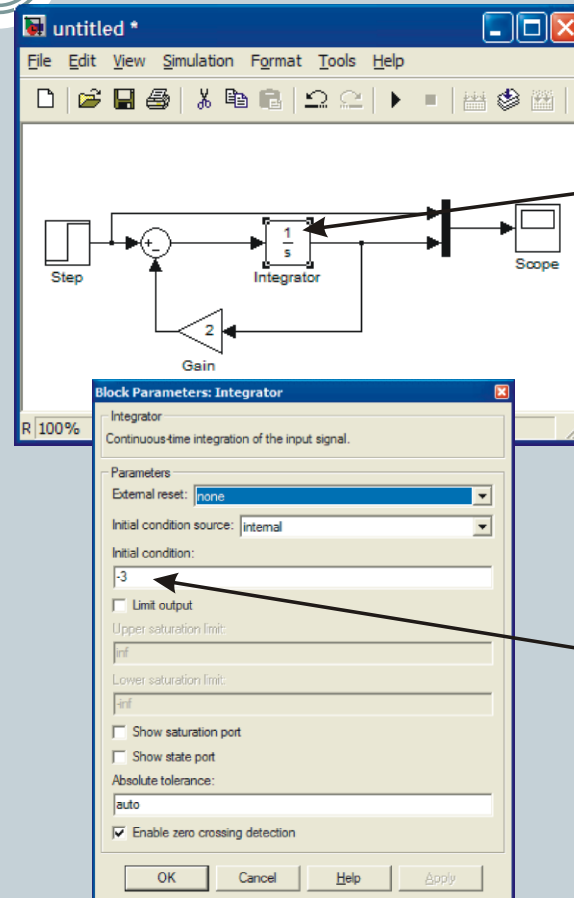
Solution

3

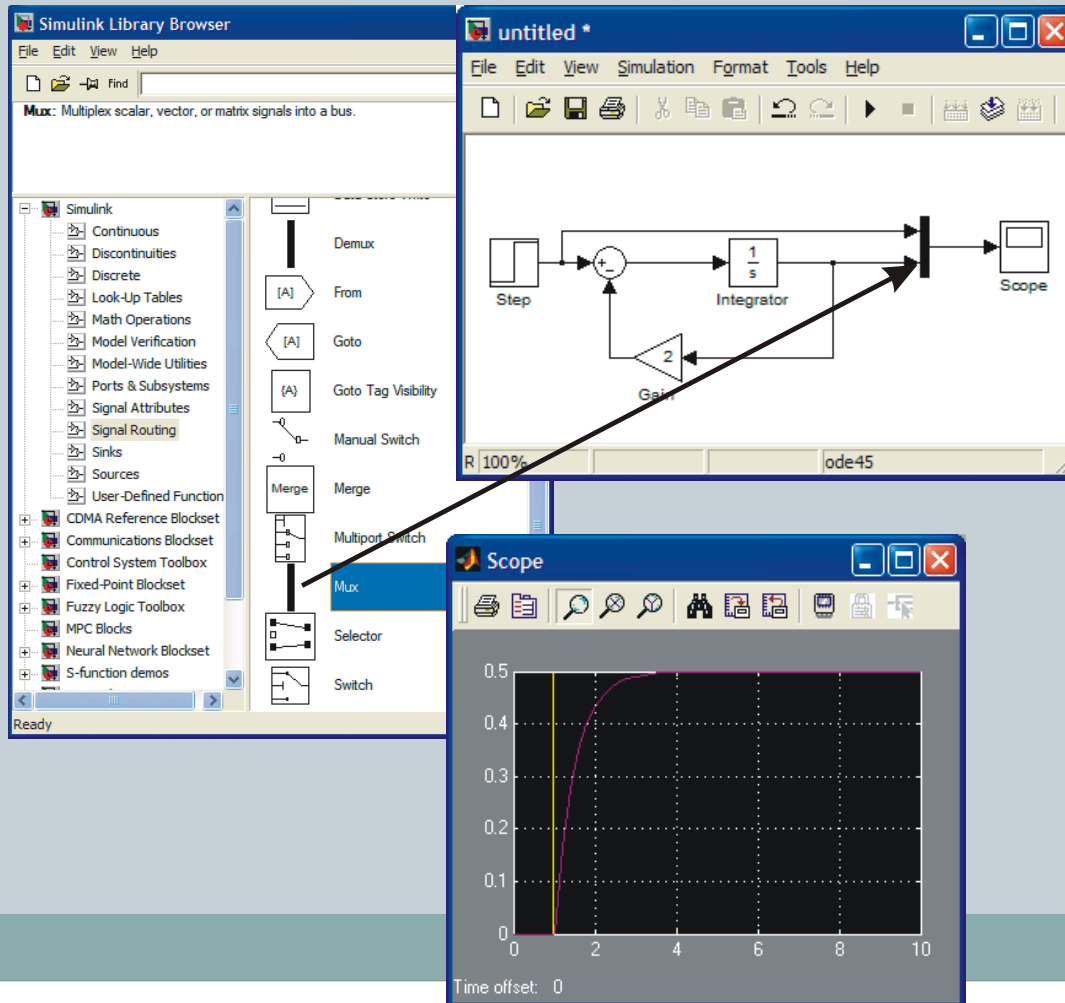
- The equation is $Dx = -2x + 1$ where $D = \frac{d}{dt}$
- Instead of differentiation, we do the reverse operation, integration, to solve the equations
- In SIMULINK $\frac{1}{s}$ means integration
- Input to the integrator is $Dx = \frac{dx}{dt}$ and output x
- set up the right hand side and connect the everything to the input of the integrator.



- Another issue that we have not considered is initial condition.
- As you know every differential equation should have initial conditions given.
- The default value in SIMULINK is **zero**.
- To change that click the integrator.



- If you want to see both the input and output at the same time, use *Mux* (multiplexer) block, which you can find under *Signals and Systems* block library



Higher order differential equation

7

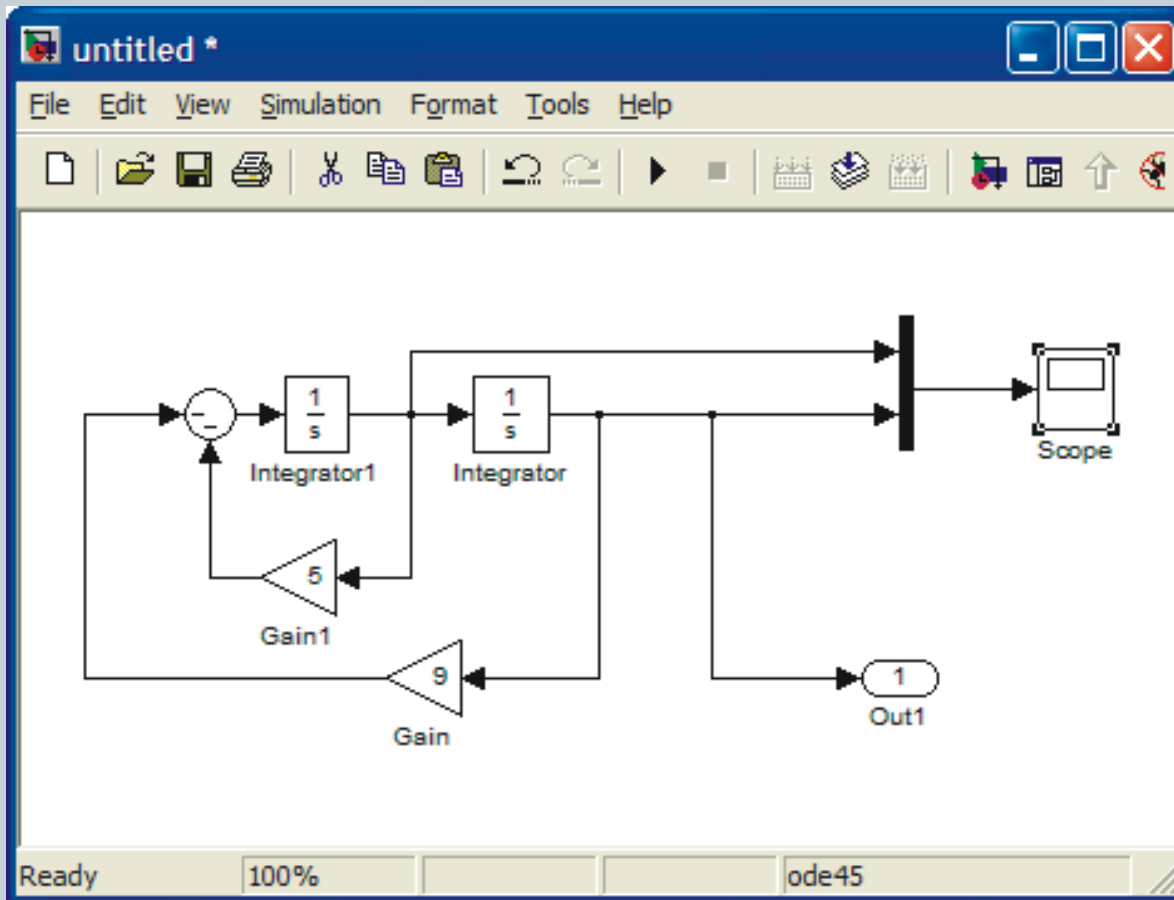
- Second order equation

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -5 \frac{dx}{dt} - 9x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \dot{x}(0) = -2 \\ x(0) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

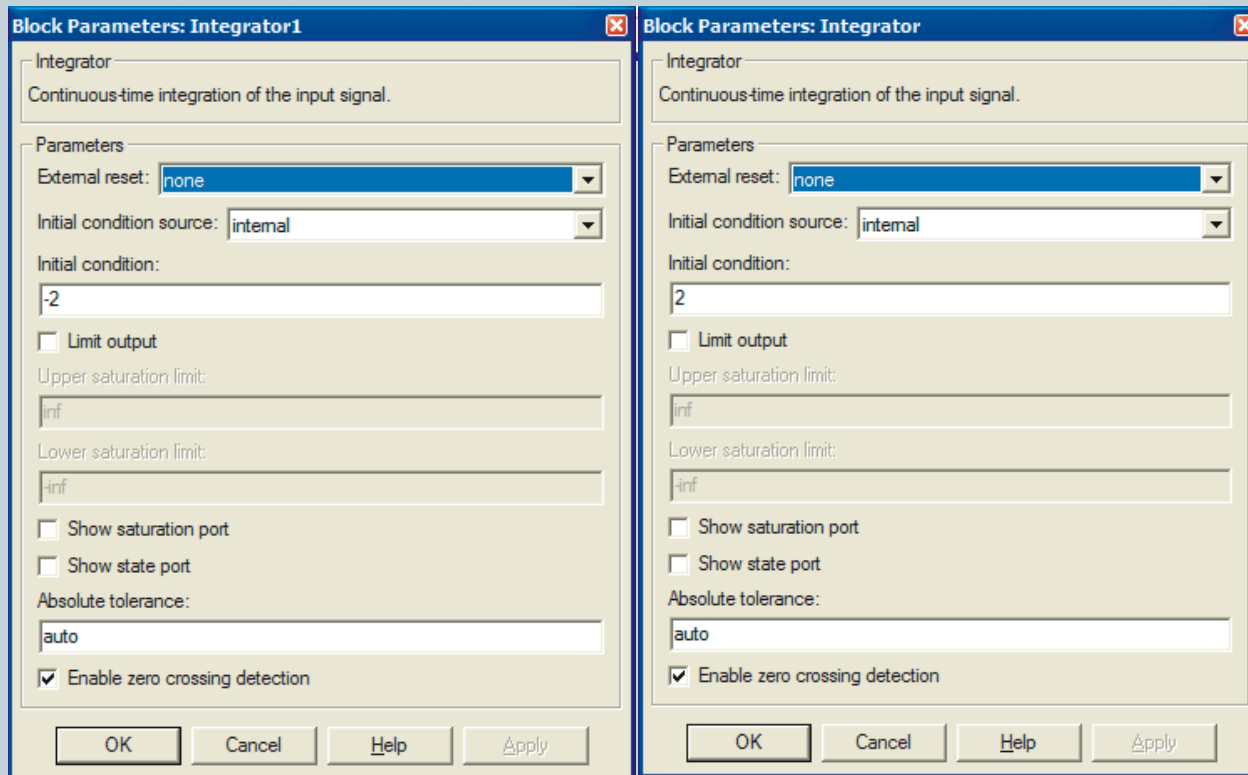
- To set up the right-hand side two integrators are needed
- The input to the first integrator is the second derivative $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$ and its output is $\frac{dx}{dt}$
- second integrator producing $x(t)$ at its output

- Assume that $u(t) = 0$, that is, there is no input.

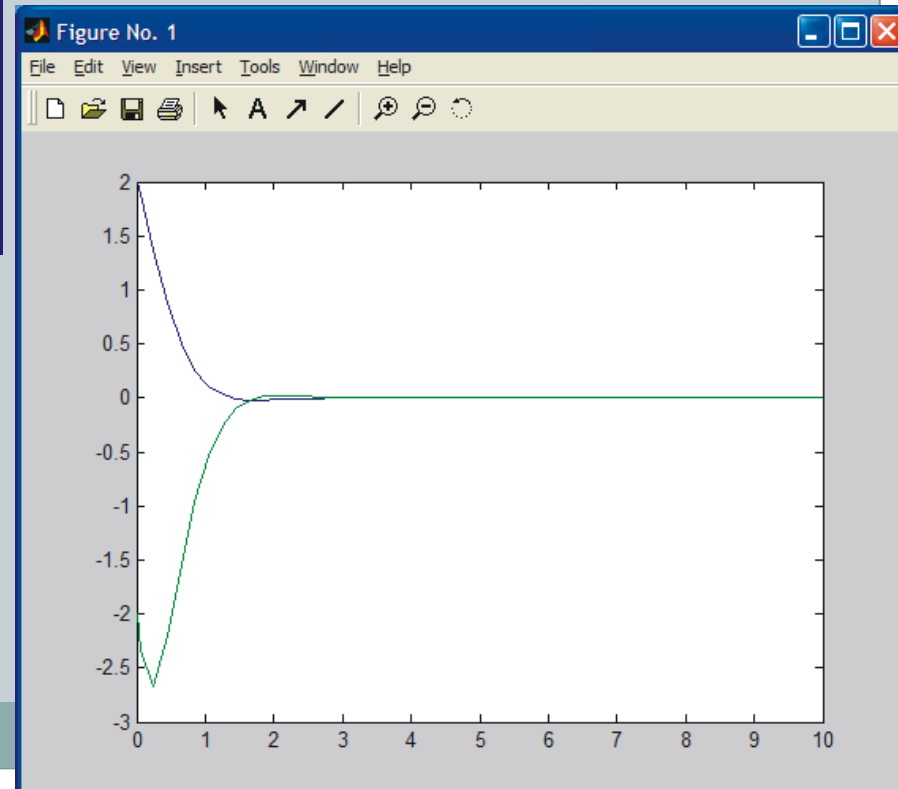
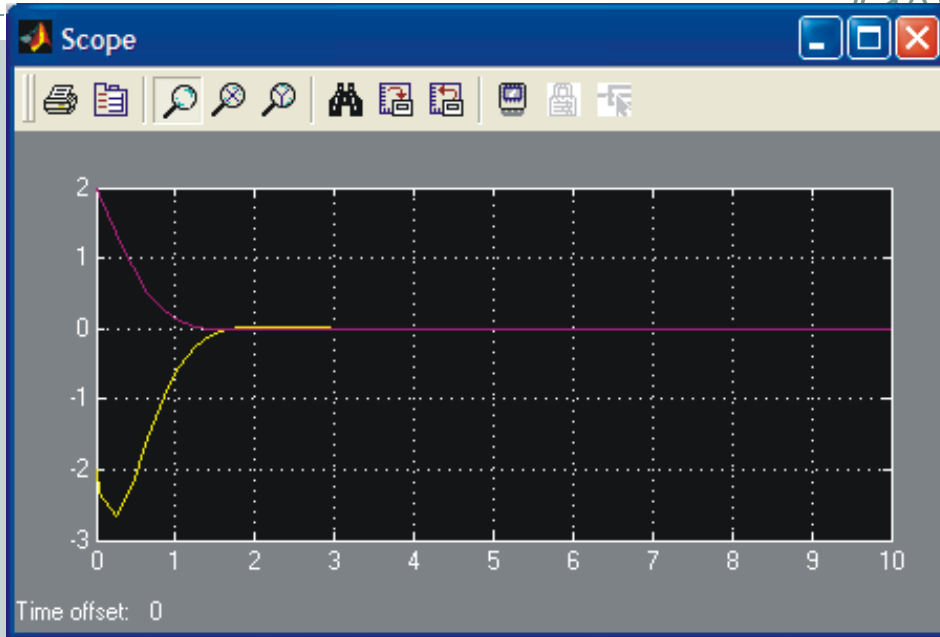


$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -5\frac{dx}{dt} - 9x$$

- Set the initial conditions of the integrator



Output



Thanks

11

Questions ??