

# Exercise Resumed approach

$$FTMA \rightarrow FTMF \rightarrow D(s) \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \boxed{FTLG} = 0$$

$\underbrace{FTMF}_{\text{Routh Hurwitz estabilidad}}$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 LGR  $\Delta_{ess}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 Diagrama Bode  
 $\downarrow$   
 $MF_{1K}, NG_{1K}$

Special case: realimentación unitaria

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{FTMA = FTLG}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{N_{FTMA}}{D_{FTMA}} \Rightarrow D(s) = D(s)_{FTMF} + N(s)_{FTMA}$$

$\underbrace{FTMF}_{\text{estabilidad}}$

— // —

$$M_{G_s} = 20 \log MG$$

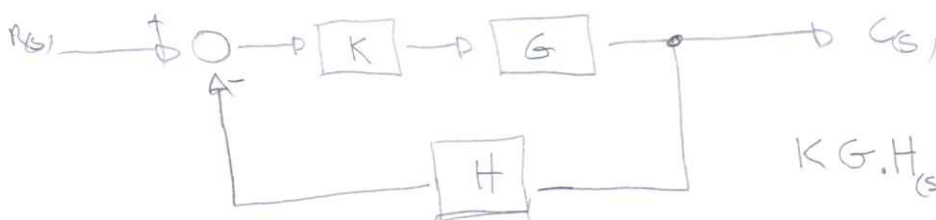
$$MG = \frac{1}{|GH(j\omega)|_{\omega_{\pi}}}$$

$$\omega_{\pi} \Rightarrow \text{Arg} [GH(j\omega)] = -\pi$$

$$MF = 180^\circ + \text{Arg} [GH(j\omega)]_{\omega_1}$$

$$\omega_1 \Rightarrow |GH(j\omega)| = 1$$

— // —



$$KG.H(s) = FTLG$$

$\rightarrow$  Bode  
 $\rightarrow$  LGR  
 $\rightarrow$  ess

$$\text{Routh Hurwitz} \leftarrow D(s) = D(s)_{FTMF} + N(s)_{FTLG}$$

# tesis tipos de Exercícios

1

## 1º Álgebra dos Diagramas de Blocos.

-

Diagramas de Blocos

↓

Função de transferência

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = G(s)$$

## 2º Modelagem de sistemas

- 1º

Modelo representativo problema (Mecânico)

↓

Equações representativo do modo (temporal)

ex:  $\sum F_R = m a_c$

ex:  $\sum T = J \ddot{\theta}_c$

↓

Laplace equações.

↓

Função de transferência  $G(s)$

- 2º

- escrever equações

- transformar

- passar em Diagrama

- Montar Diagrama

- Funções de transferência  $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$

# tesis tipos de Exercícios

2

## 3º Análise de sistemas no Domínio dos tempos.

Diagrama



(Resolva)  $K \leftarrow$  Função transferência  $\hat{L}$  dada  $G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)}$   
 $K = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)$



Resposta a sinal

- $\frac{1}{s} \cdot G(s)$
- $\frac{1}{s^2} \cdot G(s)$
- $\frac{1}{s^3} \cdot G(s)$



equações parciais  $\tau = \frac{1}{\omega_n}$



$\mathcal{L}^{-1}$



resposta domínio dos tempos  
equação.

equação canônica

$$y(t) = K \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

↓  $\tau$  ↓  $t_s = 4 \cdot \tau$   
 ↓  $t_p$  ↓  $y(100)$   
 ↓  $t_r = t_{90\%} - t_{10\%}$   
 10% → 90%

### 3ª Análise de sistemas no domínio dos tempos

Gráfico 1ª ordem

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow Y(\infty) = K \\ \rightarrow \tau \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{s+a} \quad \tau = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$K \rightarrow Y(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} G(s)$$

2ª ordem

$$G(s) \rightarrow \xi; \omega_n; \text{tipo} - \xi > 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{Poles, zeros} \quad -\xi = 1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{Resposta sinal } \frac{1}{s}; \frac{1}{s^2}; \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$\downarrow$   
equações diferenciais

$\downarrow$   
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \rightarrow$  equações resposta temporal.

2ª ordem

Gráfico

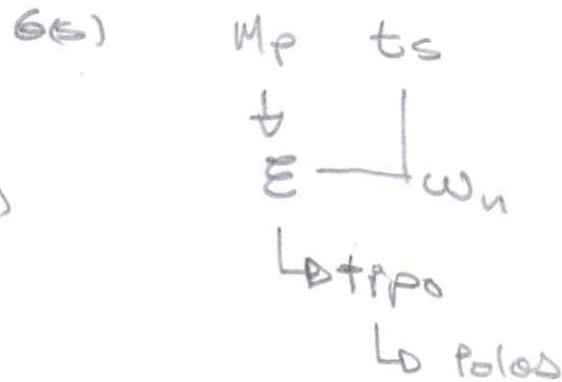
$$\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow t_p \\ \rightarrow Y(t_p) \\ \rightarrow Y(\infty) \\ \rightarrow K \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow t_p \\ \rightarrow Y(t_p) \\ \rightarrow Y(\infty) \\ \rightarrow K \end{array}} \right\} \text{MP} \rightarrow \xi \quad \omega_n$$

### 3º Análise de sistemas no domínio dos tempos

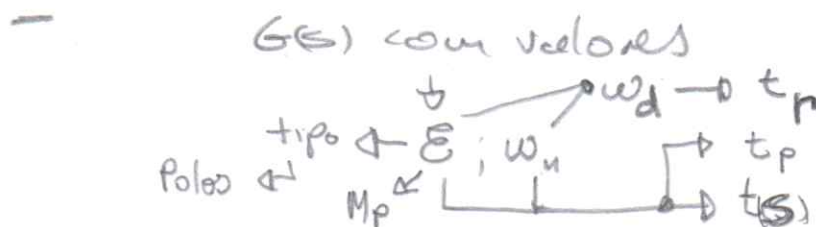
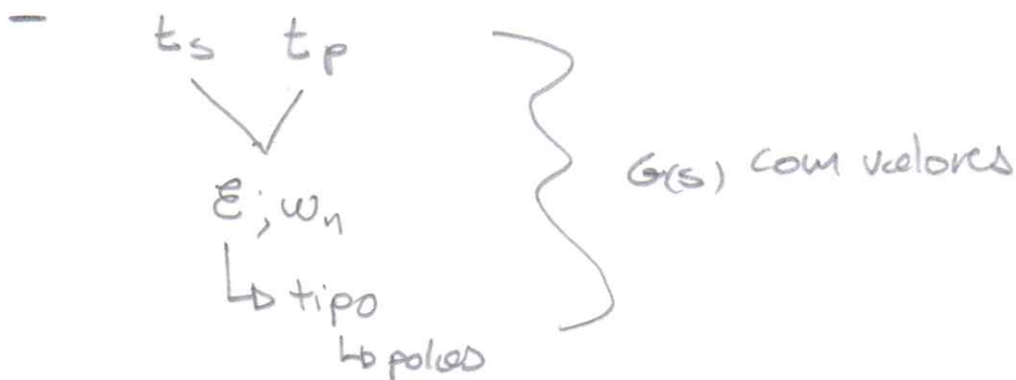
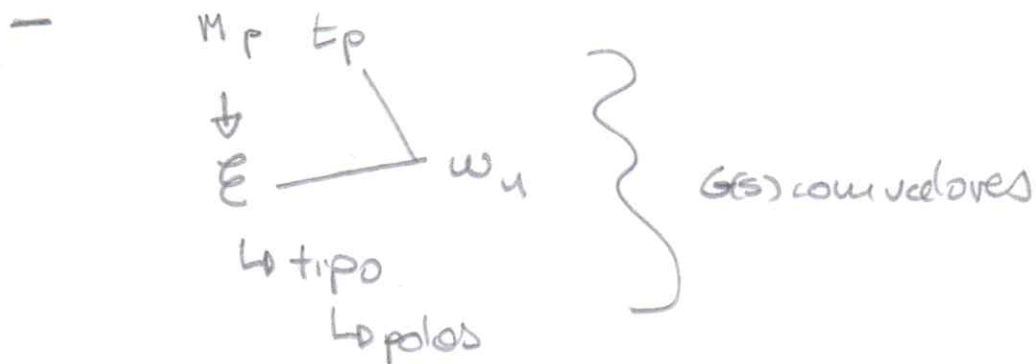
- 2º ordem

formula canonica

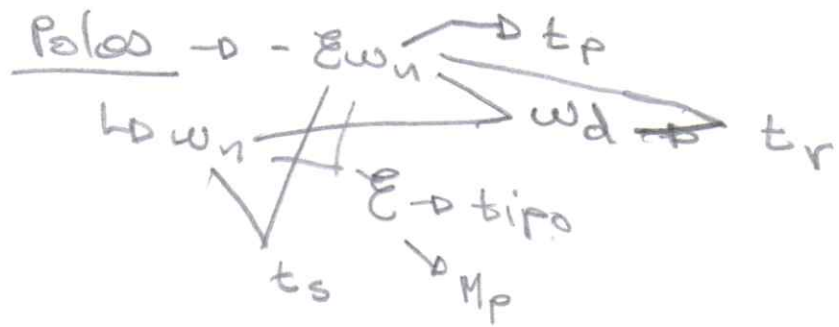
$$\frac{K \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = G(s) \quad | K=1$$



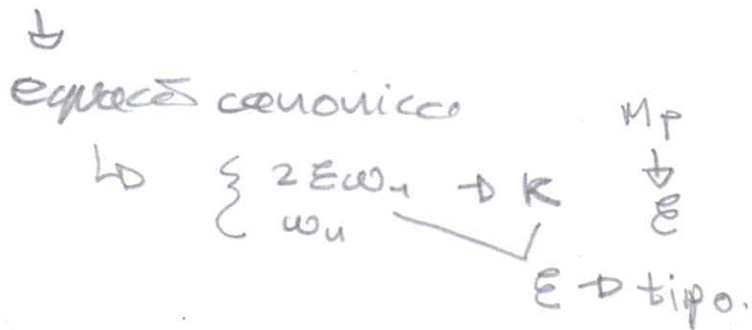
$G(s)$  com valores



### 3º Analisis de sistemas no dominio dos tempos 2º ordem.



### Modelo 2º ordem



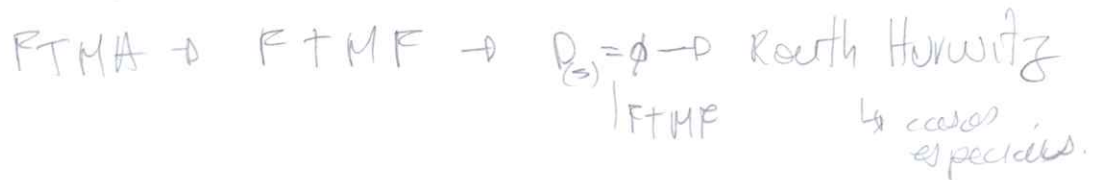
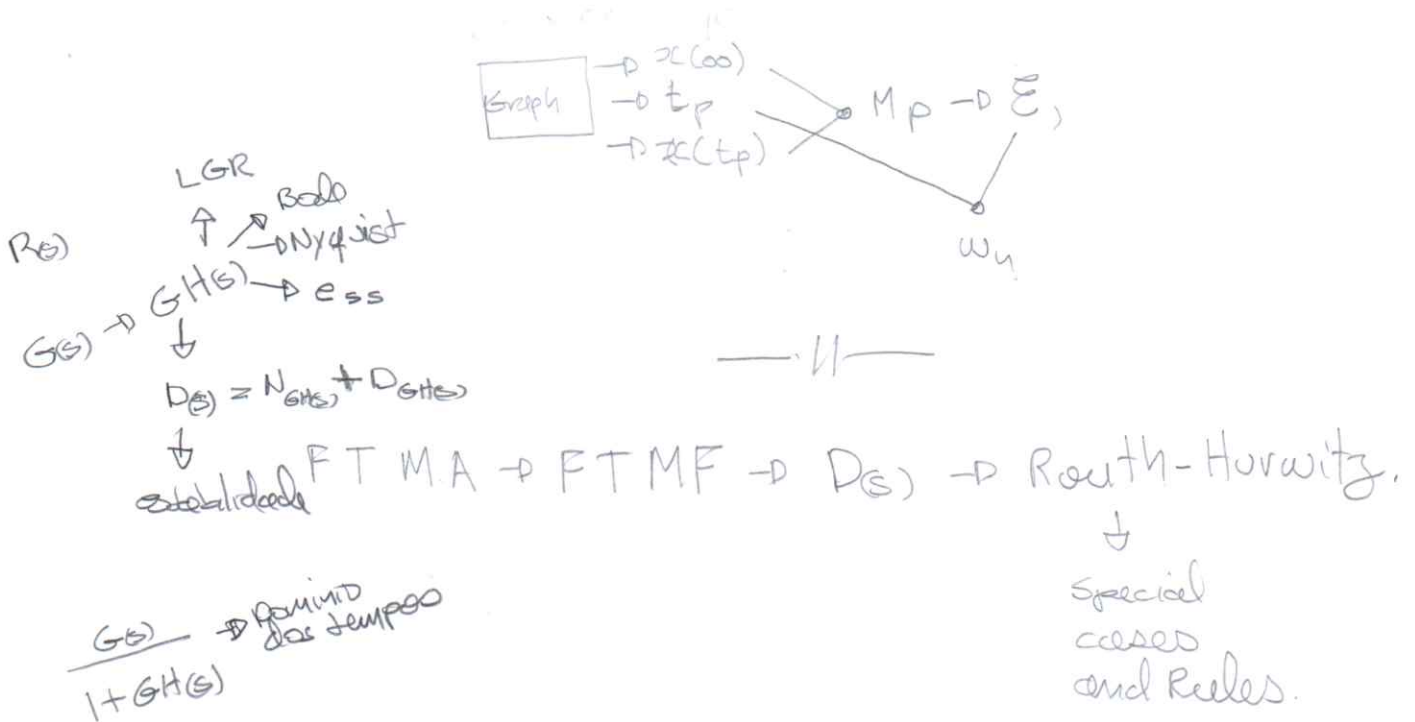
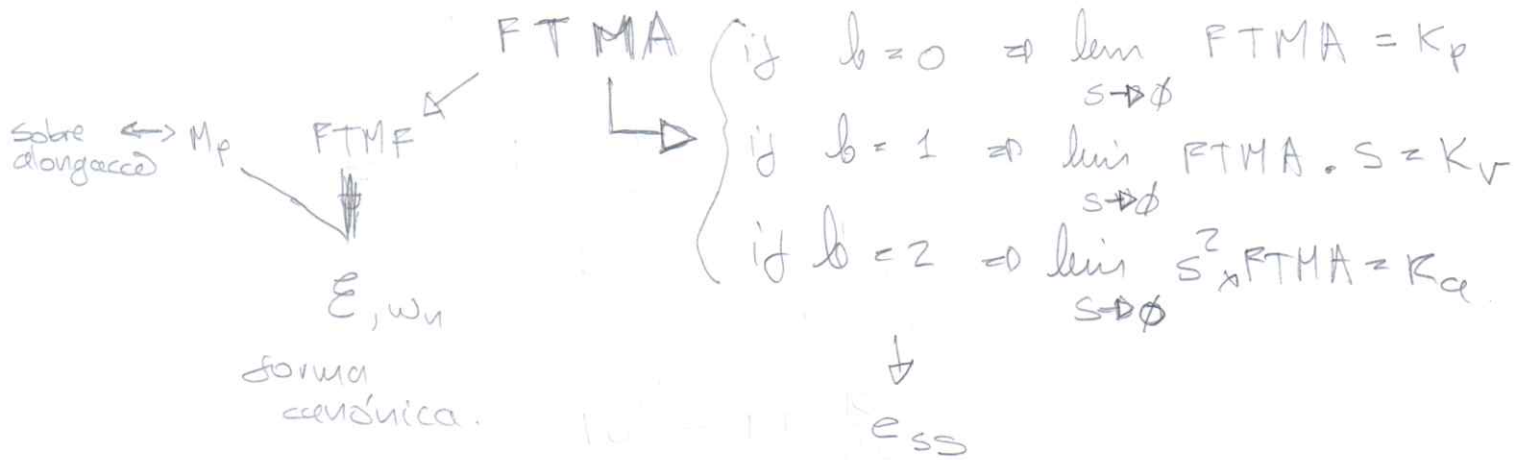
### 2º ordem tipo 0 sistema u nome polos. $\phi$

u 1 u u  
u 2 u u

↳ ess

continuar

após de qd.



$$\text{LGR} \Rightarrow \text{FTMA} \Rightarrow \text{FTMF} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

↓  
 { poles  
 { zeros  
 - Angle Assymp  
 - centroid.

$$\downarrow$$

$$D(s) \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} K \text{ Quebra}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$D(s) = \emptyset \mid s = j\omega \quad \begin{cases} \omega = ? \\ K = ? \end{cases}$$

— //

$$\text{LGR} \Rightarrow \text{FTMA} \Rightarrow \text{FTMF} \Rightarrow D(s) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} K$$

↓  
 Regra LGR  
 poles  
 zeros  
 centroid  
 Angle Assympt.

(pontos de Quebra)

$$\downarrow$$

$$D(s) = \emptyset \mid s = j\omega$$

(intersecção eixo imaginário)

— //

(ex 3)

$$\text{FTMA} \Rightarrow \text{FTMF} \Rightarrow D(s)$$

↓ ↗ ↓

LGR

- zeros
- poles
- centroid
- Angle Assympt

↖ -1 = FTMA

{ ou por equivalência

$$K > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} K \Rightarrow \text{Quebras}$$

caso especial

$$D(s) = 0$$

formato

$$-1 = \text{FTMA}$$

$$\Rightarrow D(s) = 0 \mid s = j\omega$$

intersecção  
eixo imaginário

— //

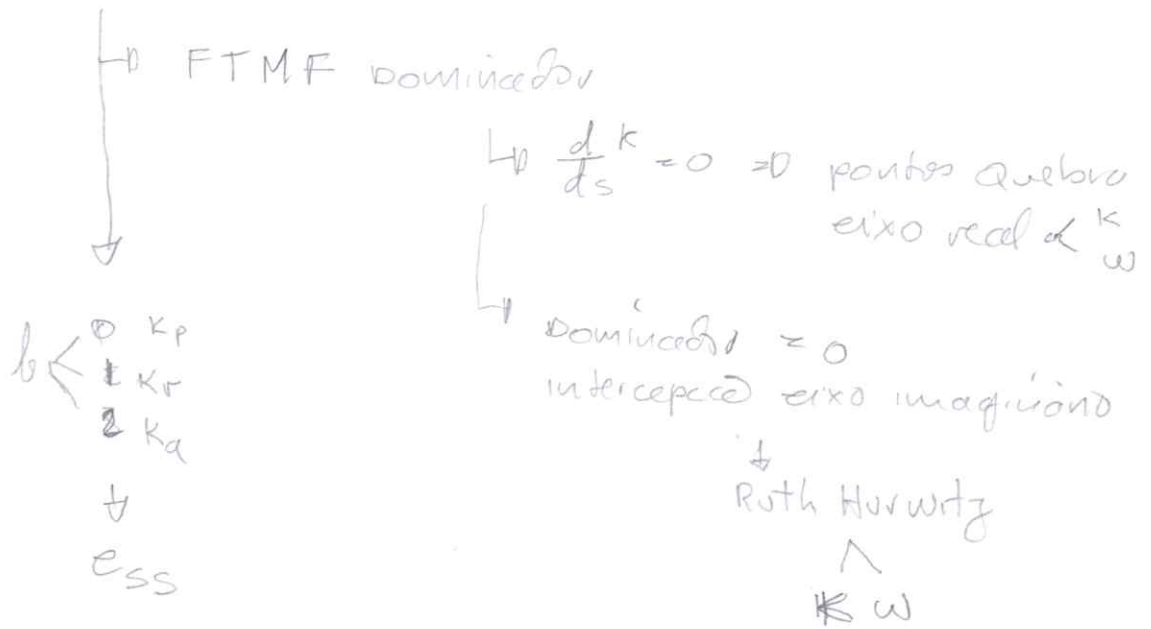
Análise tempo  $M_p, \tau, \omega_n$ , etc

$$\text{FTMF} \Rightarrow R(s) = \frac{1}{s}; \frac{1}{s^2}; \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$R(s) \times \text{FTMF} \rightarrow \text{Partial Fractions} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} \quad t > 0$$



FTMA  $\rightarrow$  LGR



FTMA

$\downarrow$   
 Diagrama de Bode

—//—

Domínio dos tempos

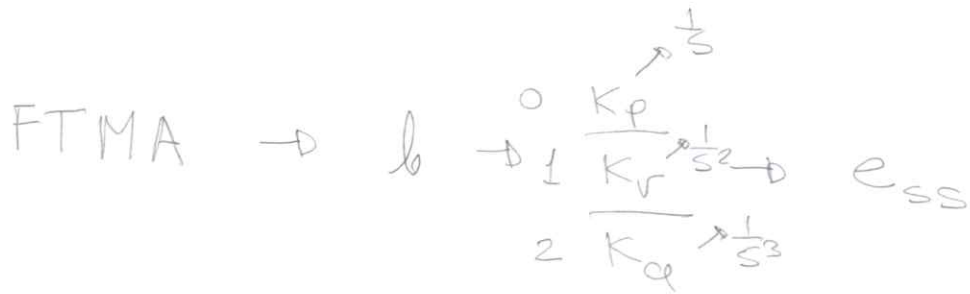
FTMA  $\rightarrow$  FTMF  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{s} \times$  FTMF  $\rightarrow$  soma produtos  
 $\downarrow$  if  $\frac{K \cdot \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}; k=1$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

—//—

$$FTMF = \frac{K \omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \Big|_{k=1} \text{ if } R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

we can deduce  $C(s)$  by parameters, by pressing  
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \{ FTMF \cdot \frac{1}{s} \}$

—//—



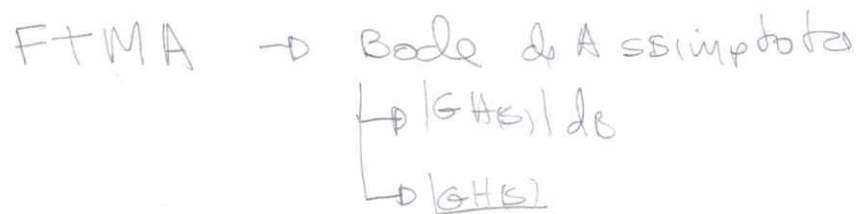
— II —



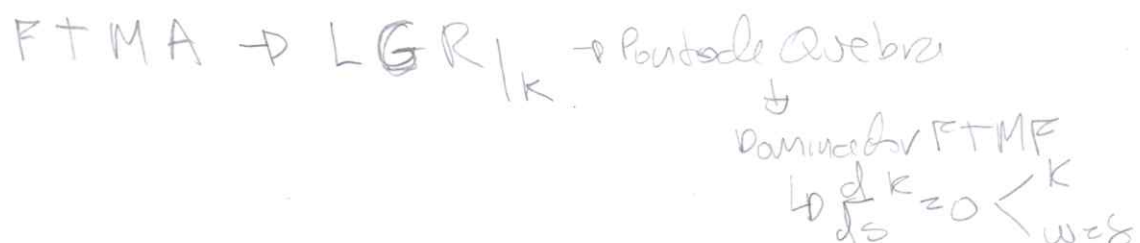
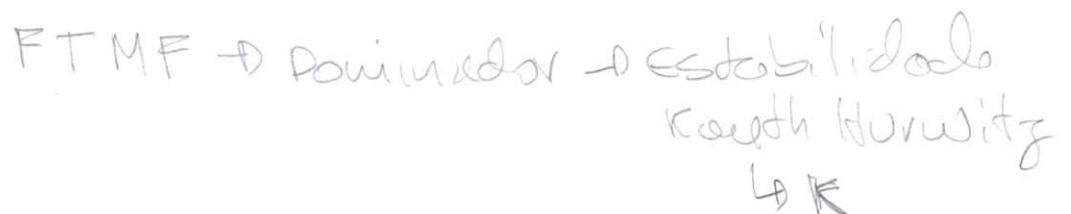
— II —



— II —



— II —



# type of exercises

11

FTMA  $\Rightarrow$  FTMF



$P(s) = \emptyset$   
|  
FTMF



$\boxed{FTLG} = -1$



$\boxed{LGR}$  List of  
parameters.

————— *A* —————

$$FTMA = GH(s\omega)$$

$$1^{\circ} \quad \arg [GH(s\omega)] = -180^{\circ} \Rightarrow MG = \frac{1}{|GH(s\omega)|}$$

$$MG_{dB} = 20 \log_{10} MG$$

$$2^{\circ} \quad |GH(s\omega_1)| = 1 \Rightarrow MF = 180^{\circ} + \arg [GH(s\omega_1)]$$

— // —

travaux de graphes bode a l'usage  
de transmission easy.

— // —

Abs is product

Arg is sum of angles

— // —

Ziegler - Nichols  $\Rightarrow 0 < \xi < 1 \Rightarrow 2$  complex poles

$\Downarrow$   
Routh Hurwitz

if  $c_{n-1} \neq 0$   
and  $b_{n+1} \neq 0$   
same sign  
 $\Rightarrow 2$  complex  
poles

— // —

système  $\rightarrow$  FTMA