

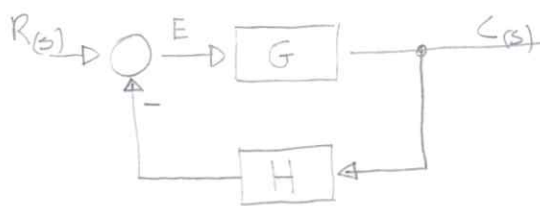
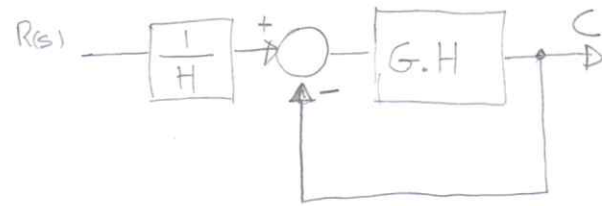
25/3/2020

teorema do valor inicial

$$x(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot X(s)$$

teorema do valor final

$$x(\infty) = x_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot X(s)$$

 \cong 

$$C = \frac{G}{1+GH} \times R$$

$$C = \frac{1}{H} \cdot \frac{GH}{1+GH} \times R$$

$$C(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{G}{1+GH} \cdot R(s)$$

degrau $\rightarrow \frac{1}{s}$ rampa $\rightarrow \frac{1}{s^2}$ parabola $\rightarrow \frac{1}{s^3}$

Se erro (em vez de C)

$$E = \frac{1}{G} \times \frac{G}{1+GH} \times R = \frac{1}{1+GH} \times R$$

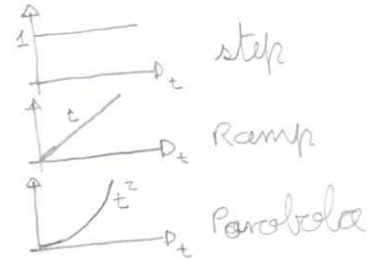
theory

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{G}{1 + G \cdot I} \cdot R(s) = C_{ss} = C(\infty), H = 1$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{1 + G \cdot I} \cdot R(s) = l_{ss}, H = 1$$

input

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R(s) = \frac{1}{s} \\ R(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \\ R(s) = \frac{1}{s^3} \end{array} \right.$$



$$G(s) = K \frac{1 + b_1 s + \dots + b_n s^n}{s^b (1 + a_1 s + \dots + a_n s^n)}$$

$$\text{system type} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b=0 \\ b=1 \\ b=2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$l_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{1 + K \cdot \frac{1 + b_1 s + \dots + b_n s^n}{s^b (1 + a_1 s + \dots + a_n s^n)}} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \frac{1}{s^3} \end{array} \right.$$

- step and $b=0$ $l_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \phi \cdot \frac{1}{1 + K \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{1 + K} \leftarrow K_p$
- step and $b=1$ $l_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \phi \cdot \frac{1}{1 + K \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \phi$
- Ramp and $b=0$ $l_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \phi \cdot \frac{1}{1 + K \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \infty$
- Ramp and $b=1$ $l_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \phi \cdot \frac{1}{1 + K \frac{1}{s}} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{K} \leftarrow K_v$

 K_p → gain of position K_v → gain of velocity e_{ss} → error steady state

use table

theory

Técnicas T 25/3/2020

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \neq \frac{4+3s}{5+2s+6s^2} = \neq \frac{4+0}{5+0+0} = \neq \frac{4}{5}$$

better method (trick)

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0}$$

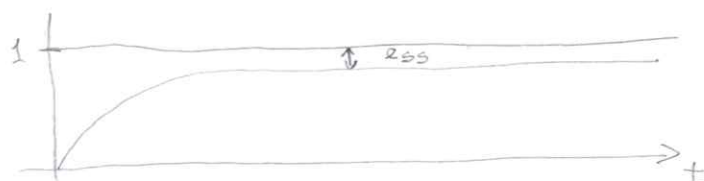
$$\neq \frac{4(1+\frac{3}{4}s)}{5(1+\frac{2}{5}s+\frac{6}{5}s^2)} = \left(\neq \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\frac{3s}{2}$$

K_B

degrau unitário



O erro é o ajustamento do valor de entrada em situações de estabilidade.

e_{ss} - erro steady state

$$e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K} \rightarrow \text{step}$$

$$\uparrow K \Rightarrow \downarrow e_{ss}$$

se sinal de entrada é o degrau unitário, sua amplitude é 1 (um), portanto o desvio deste valor é o e_{ss} .

$$FTMF \rightarrow K_B \quad K_B - 1 = e_{ss} \\ (\Rightarrow) R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$FTMA \rightarrow FTLG \rightarrow K_P \rightarrow e_{ss} \\ K_V \rightarrow e_{ss} \\ K_A \rightarrow e_{ss}$$