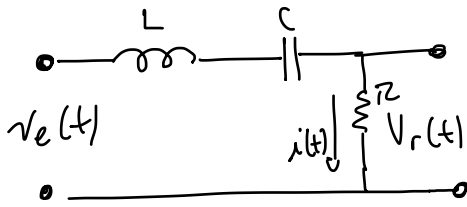


► Modelado de circuito RLC en variables de estado



input $u = V_e(t)$
output $y = V_r(t)$

► Ecuaciones del sistema:

$$V_e(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} + V_C(t) + i(t) \cdot R$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{di(t)}{dt} = -i(t) \cdot \frac{R}{L} - \frac{V_C(t)}{L} + \frac{V_e(t)}{L}$$

$$V_C = \frac{Q}{C} \Rightarrow V_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \int i(t) dt \Rightarrow \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} i(t)$$

► Asignación de variables de estado:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ V_C \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i \\ \dot{V}_C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = -x_1 \cdot \frac{R}{L} - \frac{x_2}{L} + \frac{u}{L} = f(x_1, x_2, u)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{C} \cdot x_1 = f(x_1, x_2, u)$$

► Matricialmente:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{di(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{dV_C}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R}{L} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [u]$$

Matriz del sistema "A" Matriz de entrada "B"

$$[V_r(t)] = [y] = \begin{bmatrix} R & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de salida "C"

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = A \cdot x(t) + B \cdot u(t) \\ y(t) = C \cdot x(t) \end{cases}$$