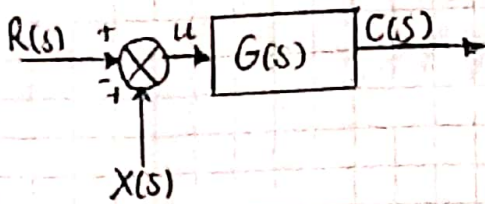


TAREA #6  
Camila Andrea Caceres RIAÑO - 2017205133

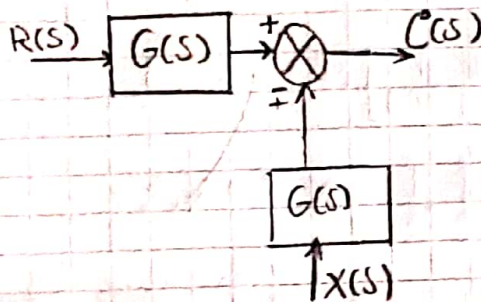


$$C(s) = u G(s)$$

$$C(s) = (R(s) \mp X(s)) G(s)$$

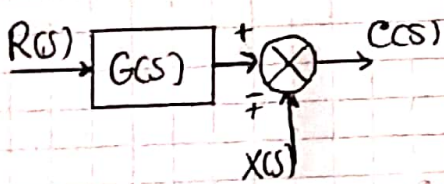
$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \mp X(s)G(s)$$

Ahora dibujamos en diagrama de bloques la ecuación obtenida



$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \mp X(s)G(s)$$

Como ambas tienen la misma ecuación son equivalentes los dos Diagramas.

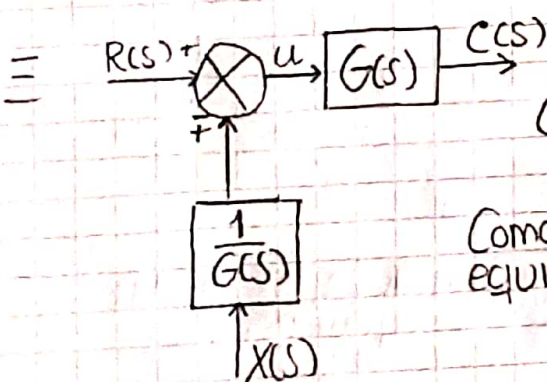


$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \mp X(s)$$

$$C(s) = R(s)G(s) \mp X(s) \frac{G(s)}{G(s)}$$

$$C(s) = \left[ R(s) \mp X(s) \frac{1}{G(s)} \right] G(s)$$

Dibujamos el diagrama

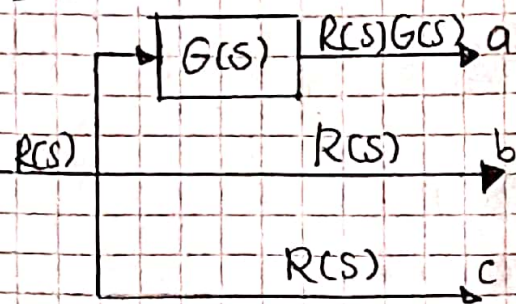


$$C(s) = u G(s)$$

$$C(s) = \left[ R(s) \mp X(s) \frac{1}{G(s)} \right] G(s)$$

Como ambas tienen la misma ecuación son equivalentes los dos diagramas



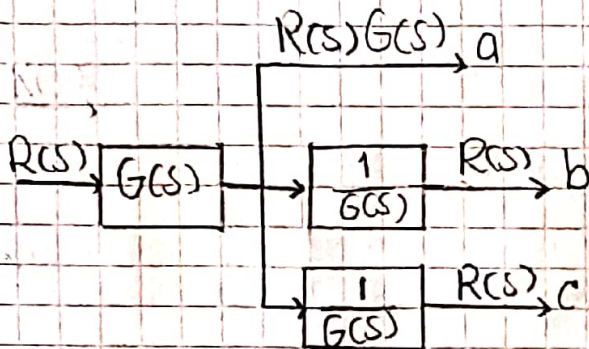


$$a = R(s)G(s)$$

$$b = R(s) = \frac{G(s)R(s)}{G(s)} = c$$

$$b = \left[ \frac{1}{G(s)} \right] G(s)R(s) = c$$

Dibujamos el diagrama de bloques correspondiente

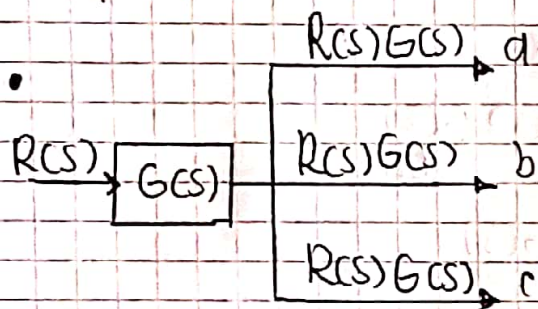


$$a = R(s)G(s)$$

$$b = G(s) \left[ \frac{1}{G(s)} \right] R(s) = R(s)$$

$$c = G(s) \left[ \frac{1}{G(s)} \right] R(s) = R(s)$$

Como ambos diagramas tienen las mismas ecuaciones ambos son equivalentes.

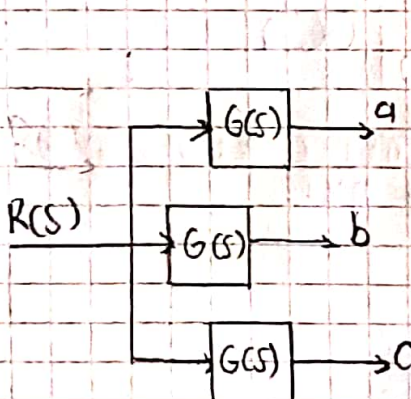


$$a = R(s)G(s)$$

$$b = R(s)G(s)$$

$$c = R(s)G(s)$$

Dibujamos el diagrama correspondiente



$$a = R(s)G(s)$$

$$b = R(s)G(s)$$

$$c = R(s)G(s)$$

Como ambos diagramas tienen las mismas ecuaciones ambos son equivalentes.