

$$1) \ddot{y} + 2\sqrt{2}\omega_n \dot{y} + \omega_n^2 y = u(t)$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \dot{y} + 2y = 0$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y = 0$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = -2$$

$$\Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = -4$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1 + j$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1 - j$$

∴ A equação será da forma $y(t) = \alpha_1 e^{(-1+j)t} + \alpha_2 e^{(-1-j)t}$

Simplificando, temos que esta mesma equação pode ser escrita como:

$$y(t) = A e^{-t} \cos t + B e^{-t} \sin t$$

usando as condições iniciais para encontrar as constantes:

$$y(0) = A = 0$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = -A e^{-t} \cos t - A e^{-t} \sin t - B e^{-t} \cos t + B e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = -A + B = -2 \quad \therefore B = -2$$

$$y(t) = -2e^{-t} \sin t \quad t \geq 0$$

$$b) I = \int_0^{\infty} y(t) dt$$

Sabemos da teoria que $\hat{f}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$ é a definição de transformada

de Laplace.

Do item a) temos que $y(t) = 2e^{-t} \sin t$. Assim: $I = \int_0^{\infty} -2e^{-t} \sin t dt$

Para descobrirmos I , temos considerar $s = 1$. ∴ $\hat{f}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-t} dt$

$$1. 1,0 + 1,0 + 0,5 + 1,0$$

$$2. 1,0 + 1,0$$

$$3. 1,0 + 0,5$$

$$4. 0,0$$

$$4,0$$

com uma função que $f(t) = -2 \text{ sent}$

Aplicando a transformada de Laplace em $f(t)$ temos que:

$$\hat{f}(s) = -2 \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \text{pois } s = 1 \quad \hat{f}(1) = \frac{-2}{1^2 + 1} = -1$$

Deixa forma temos que $I = \int_0^{\infty} 2 \text{ sent} \cdot e^{-t} dt = -1$

$$I = -1$$

c) Do item a temos que:

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y = g(t)$$

Aplicando a transformada de Laplace:

$$[s^2 Y(s) - s y(0) - \dot{y}(0)] + 2[s Y(s) - y(0)] + 2Y(s) = G(s)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - (-2) + 2s Y(s) + 2Y(s) = G(s)$$

$$Y(s) [s^2 + 2s + 2] + 2 = G(s)$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{-2}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = \frac{-1}{s} \cdot \frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

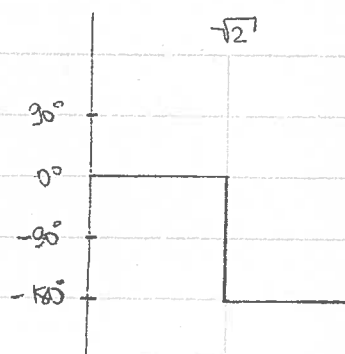
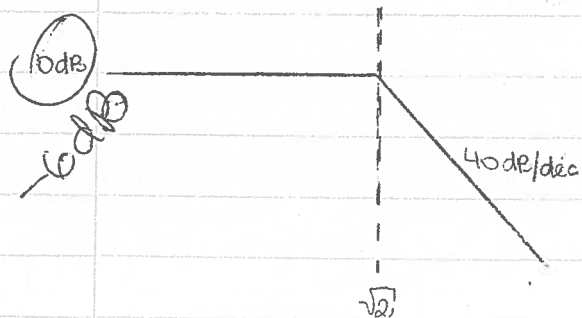
padrão ω_n^2

$$s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2$$

$$H(s) = \frac{-2}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

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

$$20 \log(-1) = -20 \log 1 = 0 \text{ dB}$$



Resposta em regime p/ $u(t) = 10 \sin(2\sqrt{2}t)$

$$|H(j2\sqrt{2})| = \frac{2}{(2\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{2}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Pelo bode de fase temo. que: $\theta = -180^\circ$

$$y_p(t) = \frac{10}{4} \sin(2\sqrt{2}t - \pi)$$

X

d) CI nulas

$$u(t) = k_1(x(t) - y(t)) - k_2 y(t) \quad \text{onde } \ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y = u(t)$$

$$\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y = k_1 x(t) - k_1 y(t) - k_2 y(t)$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) + \ddot{y}(t)[k_2 + 2] + y(t)[k_1 + 2] = k_1 x(t)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s y(0) - \dot{y}(0) + (k_2 + 2)[s Y(s) - y(0)] + (k_1 + 2)Y(s) = k_1 V(s)$$

$$s^2 Y(s) + (k_2 + 2)s Y(s) + (k_1 + 2)Y(s) = k_1 V(s)$$

$$Y(s)[s^2 + (k_2 + 2)s + (k_1 + 2)] = k_1 V(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{k_1}{s^2 + (k_2 + 2)s + k_1 + 2}$$

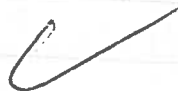
$$s^2 \quad 1 \quad k_1 + 2$$

$$s \quad k_2 + 2$$

$$1 \quad k_1 + 2$$

$$k_1 > -2$$

$$k_2 > -2$$



$$\omega_n^2 = k_1 + 2 \quad \therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{k_1 + 2}$$

$$2\zeta\omega_n = k_2 + 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad \zeta = \frac{k_2 + 2}{2\sqrt{k_1 + 2}}$$



2) A função $f_2(t)$ corresponde ao pólo vc, pois ela entra em regime mais rapidamente pois seu pólo está dentro da região de convergência.

A função $f_1(t)$ corresponde ao pólo sb. A função $f_1(t)$ possui uma maior wn. Isso é comprovado pela localização do pólo e pelo transiente de $f_1(t)$.

A função $f_3(t)$ corresponde ao sat. Isso pode ser provado pela própria figura, dado que ζ_{wn} se encontra em $-0,3$, comprovando que o sistema demora mais tempo para estabilizar.

b) $\epsilon < 2\%$

$$f_1(t) : t_e = \frac{-\ln \epsilon}{\zeta_{wn}} = \frac{-(-4)}{-(-1)} = 4 \quad \therefore \boxed{t_{e1} = 4 \text{ seg}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_2(t) : t_e = \frac{-\ln \epsilon}{\zeta_{wn}} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 \quad \therefore \boxed{t_{e2} = 4 \text{ seg}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f_3 = t_e = \frac{-\ln \epsilon}{\zeta_{wn}} = \frac{-(-4)}{-(-0,3)} = \frac{4}{0,3} \quad \therefore \boxed{t_{e3} = \frac{40}{3} \text{ seg}} \quad \approx 13,3 \text{ seg} \quad \checkmark$$

Operar as funções f_1 e f_2 satisfazem $t_e < 10$.

3) sistema em malha fechada com ganho = 1.

$1 + C(s)G(s) = 0$ → equação de malha fechada

$$1 + \frac{k(s+0,5)}{s(s+2)} = 0$$

$$s(s+2)(s+1) + k(s+0,5) = 0$$

$$(s^2+2s)(s+1) + k(s+0,5) = 0$$

$$s^3 + 2s^2 - s^2 - 2s + ks + 0,5k = 0$$

$$s^3 + s^2 + s(k-2) + 0,5k = 0$$

Fazendo a Tabela de Routh para determinar k :

s^3	1	$k-2$
s^2	1	$0,5k$
s^1	$0,5k-2$	
s^0	$0,5k$	>0

$k > 0$ ok!

$$k-2 - 0,5k = 0,5k-2$$

$$\text{Assim: } \frac{1}{2}k-2 > 0$$

$$k > 4$$

Portanto: o sistema é assintoticamente estável para $k > 4$.

b) $k = 8$

$$C_D(z) = ?$$

$$C_D(z) = (1-z^{-1}) \cdot Z \left\{ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{C(s)}{s} \right) \right\}_{t=KT}$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{s} = \frac{8(s+0,5)}{s^2(s+2)} = \frac{8s+4}{s^2(s+2)}$$

Por frações parciais: $\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{C}{s+2}$ $\frac{C(s)}{s} = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{5}{s+2}$

$$B = 2$$

$$C = -\frac{16+4}{4} = -\frac{20}{4} = -5$$

Por substituição $2A+2=8$

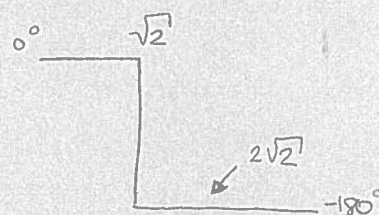
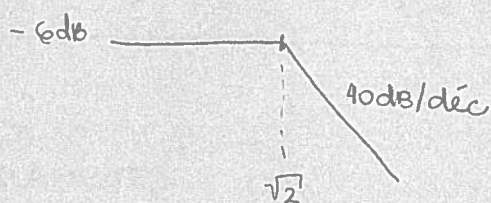
$$A = 3$$

Q1) c) $\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y = u(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\ddot{y} + 2\dot{y} + 2y\} = \mathcal{L}\{u(t)\}$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2)Y(\lambda) = U(\lambda)$$

$$H(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\} \rightarrow \text{ganho}$$



$$20 \log \frac{1}{2} = -6 \text{ dB}$$

$$u(t) = 10 \sin(2\sqrt{2}t)$$

$$y_{\text{perm}}(t) = \frac{5}{4} \sin(2\sqrt{2}t - \pi)$$

Q3) b) $k=8$ linha que fazemos por 507

$$C_D(z) = ?$$

$$C(\lambda) = \frac{8(\lambda + 0,5)}{\lambda(\lambda + 2)}$$

$$C_D(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) \cdot \mathcal{Z} \left\{ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{C(\lambda)}{\lambda} \right\} \right\}_{t=kT}$$

$$\frac{C(\lambda)}{\lambda} = \frac{8(\lambda + 0,5)}{\lambda^2(\lambda + 2)} = \frac{A}{\lambda} + \frac{B}{\lambda^2} + \frac{C}{\lambda + 2}$$

$$A = 3 \quad B = 2 \quad C = -3$$

$$C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{C(\lambda)}{\lambda} \right\} = 3 + 2t - 3e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$C(kT) = 3 + 2kT - 3(e^{-2T})^k$$

$$\mathcal{Z}\{C(kT)\} = 3 \frac{z}{z-1} + 2T \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - 3 \frac{z}{z - e^{-2T}}$$

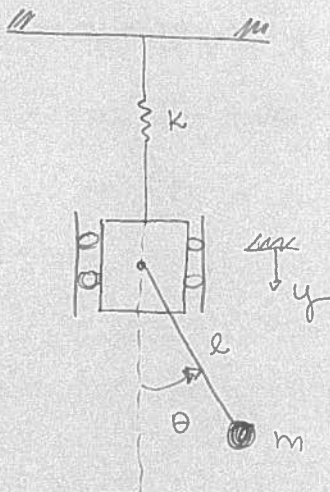
$$\{a\} = \frac{z}{z-a} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k z^{-k}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \frac{z}{z-a} = - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k a^k z^{-k-1}$$

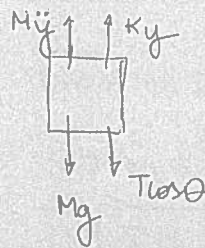
$$\therefore C_D(z) = \left(\frac{z-1}{z} \right) \left[3 \frac{z}{z-1} + 2T \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} - 3 \frac{z}{z-e^{-2T}} \right]$$

$$C_D(z) = 3 + \frac{2T}{z-1} - \frac{3z-1}{z-e^{-2T}}$$

Q4) MODELAMENTO

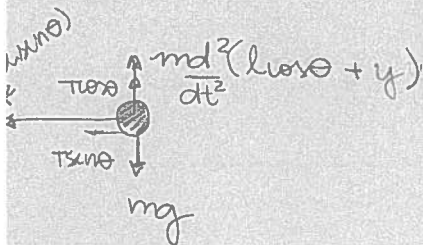


Carro



$$M\ddot{y} + Ky = Mg + T\cos\theta$$

Pêndulo



$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (y + l\cos\theta) + T\cos\theta = mg$$

$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (l\sin\theta) + T\sin\theta = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} M\ddot{y} + Ky = T\cos\theta + Mg \\ m\ddot{y} - ml\cos\theta\ddot{\theta}^2 - ml\sin\theta\ddot{\theta} + T\cos\theta = mg \\ ml\cos\theta\ddot{\theta} - ml\sin\theta\ddot{\theta}^2 + T\sin\theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (m+M)\ddot{y} + Ky - ml\sin\theta\ddot{\theta} - ml\sin\theta\ddot{\theta} - ml\cos\theta\ddot{\theta}^2 &= (m+M)g \\ m\ddot{y}\sin\theta - ml\ddot{\theta} &= mg\sin\theta \end{aligned}$$

b) No equilíbrio

$$\theta(t) = \theta_{eq}, \quad y(t) = y_{eq} \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

$$k \cdot y_{eq} = (M+m)g$$

$$\boxed{y_{eq} = \frac{(M+m) \cdot g}{k}}$$

$$mg \sin \theta_{eq} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\theta_{eq} = n \cdot \pi, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Linearizar em torno de $y_{eq} = \frac{(M+m)g}{k}$

$$\theta_{eq} = 0$$

$$\theta \approx 0 + \delta\theta$$

$$y = y_{eq} + \delta y$$

$$\sin \delta\theta = \delta\theta$$

$$\cos \delta\theta = 1$$

$$(m+M) \cdot \delta \ddot{y} + k y_{eq} + k \cdot \delta y - ml \delta \ddot{\theta} = 0$$

$$- ml (\delta \dot{\theta})^2 = (M+m)g$$

$$(m+M) \delta \ddot{y} + k \delta y = 0$$

$$m \ddot{\delta y} - ml \ddot{\delta \theta} = mg \delta \theta$$

$$\boxed{\delta \ddot{\theta} + \frac{g}{l} \cdot \delta \theta = 0}$$