

1) $C(s) = K_c$ $P(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)^2}$ $F(s) = 1$

K_c tal que $MG \geq 10$ dB

$$\begin{aligned} \angle C(s)P(s) &= \angle K_c + \angle 2 - \angle j\omega - \angle j\omega+1 - \angle j\omega+1 \\ &= 0^\circ + 0^\circ - 90^\circ - 2\arctan \omega \\ &= -90^\circ - 2\arctan \omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\angle C(s)P(s) = 180^\circ \Rightarrow -180^\circ = -90^\circ - 2\arctan \omega \Rightarrow -2\arctan \omega = -90^\circ \Rightarrow \arctan \omega = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |C(j\omega)P(j\omega)|_{\omega=1} &= K_c \left| \frac{2}{j\omega(j\omega+1)^2} \right| = K_c \left| \frac{2}{j(j+1)^2} \right| = K_c \cdot \left| \frac{2}{j(j^2+2j+1)} \right| = K_c \left| \frac{2}{j^3+2j^2+j} \right| = K_c \left| \frac{2}{-j+2j^2-j} \right| = K_c \cdot 1 \\ |C(j\omega)P(j\omega)|_{dB} &= 20 \log K_c \end{aligned}$$

$$MG \cdot |C(j\omega)P(j\omega)| = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$MG_{dB} + 20 \log K_c = 0 \Rightarrow MG = -20 \log K_c$$

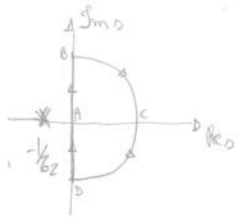
$$-20 \log K_c \geq 10 \text{ dB} \Rightarrow$$

$$-20 \log K_c = 10 \Rightarrow K_c = 10^{-1/2} = 0.3162$$

$$0 < K_c \leq 0.3162$$



2) $F(s) = 1$, $C(s)P(s) = \frac{-K}{(\tau_1 s + 1)(\tau_2 s + 1)^2}$ $K > 0, \tau_1 > 0, \tau_2 > 0$



Secho AB, $s = j\omega$ $0^+ < \omega < \infty$

$$\angle C(j\omega)P(j\omega) = 180^\circ - \arctan \tau_1 \omega - 2\arctan \tau_2 \omega$$

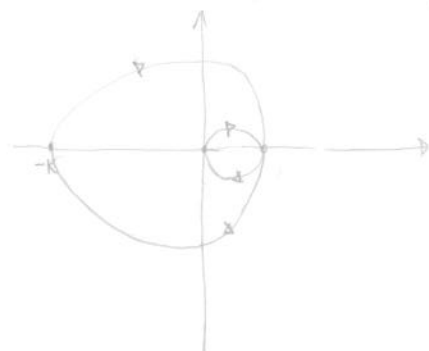
$$|C(j\omega)P(j\omega)| = \frac{K}{\sqrt{\tau_1^2 \omega^2 + 1} (\tau_2^2 \omega^2 + 1)}$$

$$\omega \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \angle CP = 180^\circ$$

$$|CP| = K$$

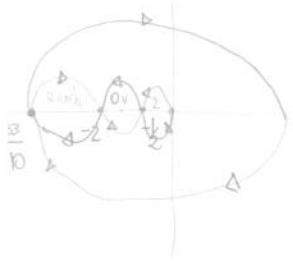
$$\omega \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \angle CP = -90^\circ$$

$$|CP| = 0$$



Estavel $K > -1 \Rightarrow K < 1$
 Instavel $K > 1$
 Marg Est $K = 1$

③ $P=0$, para ser estable $\Rightarrow N=0 \Rightarrow Z=0$



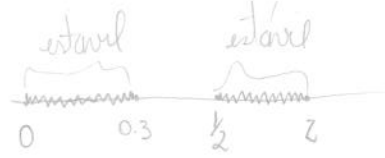
$$-\frac{33K}{10} > -1 \Rightarrow \frac{33K}{10} < 1 \Rightarrow K < \frac{10}{33}$$

$$-2K < -1 < -\frac{1}{2}K$$

$$-2K < -1 \Rightarrow 2K > 1 \Rightarrow K > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-1 < -\frac{1}{2}K$$

$$! > \frac{1}{2}K \Rightarrow K < 2$$



④ - $P(s) = \frac{K}{s^2}$, $K > 0$ $P(s) = 1$

a) $C(s) = \frac{K_c \alpha (T_s + 1)}{2T_s + 1}$ $K_c > 0, T > 0, 0 < \alpha < 1$

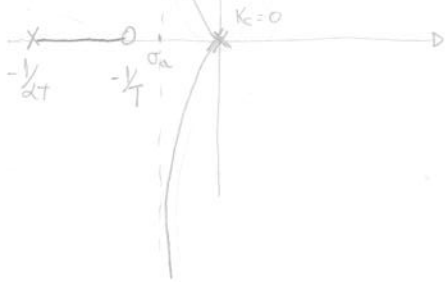
$$C(s)/P(s) = \frac{K K_c \alpha (T_s + 1)}{s^2 (\alpha T_s + 1)}$$

$$m=3$$

$$m-m=2$$

Asint: $-90^\circ, +90^\circ$

$$\text{Int am: } \sigma_0 = 0 + 0 + \frac{-1}{2T} + \frac{1}{T} = \frac{-1+2}{2T} = \frac{-1+2}{2T} = \frac{1}{2T} < 0$$



$$\Delta(s) = s^2 (\alpha T_s + 1) + K K_c \alpha (T_s + 1) = 0$$

$$= \alpha T s^3 + s^2 + K K_c \alpha T s + K K_c \alpha$$

s^3	αT	$K K_c \alpha T$
s^2	1	$K K_c \alpha$
s^1	$K K_c \alpha T (1-\alpha)$	
s^0	$K K_c \alpha$	

$$K K_c \alpha T - 2 T K K_c \alpha$$

$$K K_c \alpha T (1-\alpha)$$

$$\alpha T > 0$$

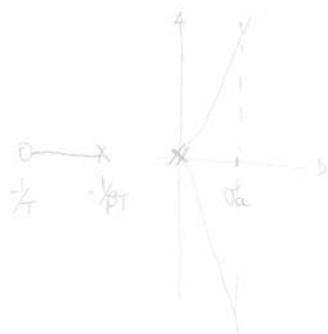
$$1 > 0$$

$$K K_c \alpha T (1-\alpha) > 0$$

$$K K_c \alpha > 0$$

siempre Hurwitz

b) $C(s) = \frac{K_c \beta (T_s + 1)}{\beta T_s + 1}$ $\beta > 1$



$$m-m=2$$

Asint: $-90^\circ, +90^\circ$

$$\sigma_0 = -\frac{1}{\beta T} + \frac{1}{T} = \frac{-1+\beta}{\beta T} = \frac{\beta-1}{\beta T} > 0$$

$$\Delta(s) = s^2 + \frac{1}{\beta T} s + K K_c \beta + \frac{K K_c}{T}$$

s^2	1	$K K_c$
s^1	$\frac{1}{\beta T}$	$K K_c / T$
s^0	$\frac{K K_c}{\beta T} - \frac{K K_c}{T} / \frac{1}{\beta T}$	
s^0	$K K_c$	

$$= \frac{K K_c}{T} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - 1 \right)$$

siempre estable
2 polos dominantes

⑤ - $C(s) = K_P + K_D s$ $P(s) = \frac{50}{s(s+1)}$ $F(s) = 1$

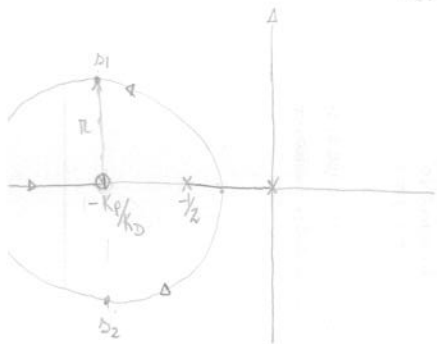
Sistema tipo 1
 $t_s \leq 2s$, $t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n}$

$\zeta = \frac{4}{\omega_n} \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2 \Rightarrow \zeta \omega_n \geq 2$

parte real das raízes ≤ -2

$$C(s)P(s) = \frac{50(K_P + K_D s)}{s(s+1)} = \frac{50K_D(s + K_P/K_D)}{2s(s+1/2)} = \frac{25K_D(s + K_P/K_D)}{(s+0)(s+1/2)}$$

$$\pi = \sqrt{(z-p_1)(z-p_2)} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{K_P}{K_D} + \frac{-K_P + 1}{2}\right)}$$



$K_P/K_D = 2$
 $\pi = \sqrt{(-2)(-2 + 1/2)} = \sqrt{3}$

$s_1 = -2 + j\sqrt{3}$
 $s_2 = -2 - j\sqrt{3}$

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

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-2\zeta\omega_n \pm \sqrt{4\zeta^2\omega_n^2 - 4\omega_n^2}}{2} = -\zeta\omega_n \pm \frac{\sqrt{4\zeta^2\omega_n^2 - 4\omega_n^2}}{2}$$

$$\left| \frac{K_D(s+2) \cdot 25}{s(s+1/2)} \right|_{s=-2-j\sqrt{3}} = 1 \Rightarrow K_D = \frac{35}{250}$$

$K_P = \frac{70}{250}$