Circuito eléctrico X2(6) = X(t) - X, (t) K(t) - Fs (t) Mayas -> Integral Cap $X(t) = X_1(t) + X_2(t)$ Nodos -> derivada Cap Función de fransferencia Analisis apagando to 1X(+)=X,(+)+X2(t) F(+) X(t)= d[F3(D)]. (p F5, (6) X2(+)=(f(t)-Fs(+) X, (+)= d [f(+) + fg(+))

Cod[fs(t)] - Cod[F(t)-fs(t)] + F(t)-fs(t) (p\$F3(5) = cs 5[F(s)-F3(s)] + F= (5) - C= 5 + 1 F (5) - Cp S + C5 S + 5 CSRSTI Fg (5)_ CpRS+CsRS+1 R((p+(s) 55+1 F9(5) Fg(t)

Fsz(t) (xct) - (5+60+) - ox f(t) = x(t) R + x(s) [x(t) dt F5(+) + (5+ 6) [X6d ()] x(6) -2f(5)= RX(5) (+ X(5)) (C5+Cp) 5 F5(5)= (C5+69)5 + (6) F(s) = R((s+(p)5+1 x (s)) X((g+(p)5)

(cs+60)5 Fs(5) -__ R((s+(p)s+) R(Cs+cp)s+1 -F(5) Q((s+(0)5 FSZ(S) = QF(S) 12((s+Gp)S+1 Fa(5) = Fs(5) + Fsz(5) FS(5) = ((s + RS+1) F(5)-XF(3) R(CpTCs)Sf) F(5) = CsRS+1-00 F(5) R(Cp+Cs)S+1

Error en estado estacionario e(5)= sim SF(5) [1- F(5)] F(9)= 1 = 5-70 \$ [1 - (, RS+2-0) +1 eus)= 1 - (1 - \alpha) = 1 \alpha \chi = \alpha \chi - 0.250 Estabilidad Lazo abjerto R(Cp+Cs)5+1=0 S. Ler orden una va j'z 1=-1 Respuesta asintonicamente 12 (Cp+Cs) estable