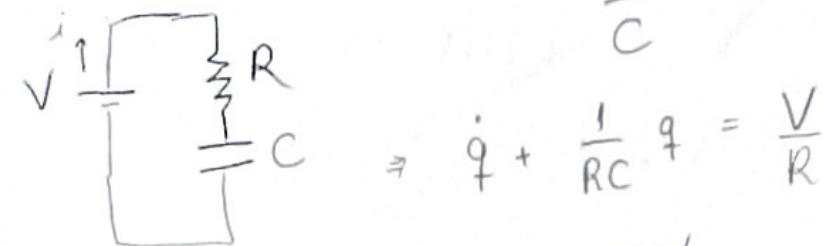


1-a) $V = Ri + \frac{q}{C} \Rightarrow V = R\dot{q} + \frac{q}{C}$



$$\Rightarrow \dot{q} + \frac{1}{RC} q = \frac{V}{R}$$

i) Solução particular: $q = CV$

ii) Solução homogênea: $\dot{q} + \frac{1}{RC} q = 0 \Rightarrow q = c^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow c^{\lambda t}(\lambda + \frac{1}{RC}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{RC} \Rightarrow q = c_1 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

iii) Solução geral: $q = c_1 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + CV$

$$\therefore \tau = RC = 10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-6} = 0.01 \text{ s}$$

b) $q(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 + CV = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = -CV$

$$q(t) = CV \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right) \Rightarrow q(0.02) = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{0.02}{0.01}}\right)$$

$$q(0.02) = 5 \cdot 10^{-6} (1 - e^{-2}) \approx 4.323 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$

2-a) $\begin{cases} V - Ri - V_b = 0 \\ J\dot{\omega} = \tau_m - b\omega \end{cases}$ e $V_{bi} = \tau_m$, $\tau_m = k_x \cdot i$

$$\omega = k_{\omega} \cdot V_b$$

$$k_x \cdot i \cdot k_{\omega} \cdot V_b = V_b i \Rightarrow k_{\omega} = \frac{1}{k_x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_m = k_x \cdot i \text{ e } V_b = k_x \cdot \omega$$

$$V - Ri - V_b = 0$$

$$V - Ri - k_x \cdot \omega = 0 \Rightarrow i = \frac{V - k_x \cdot \omega}{R}$$

$$J\dot{\omega} = k_x \cdot i - b\omega \Rightarrow J\dot{\omega} = k_x \cdot \frac{V - k_x \cdot \omega}{R} - b\omega$$

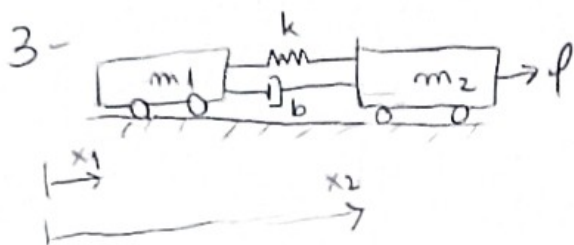
$$\dot{\omega} + \frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} \omega - \frac{k_x \cdot V}{JR} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{\omega} e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} + \frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} \omega - \frac{k_x \cdot V}{JR} e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} = 0$$

$$e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} = e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} \quad \frac{d(\omega e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t})}{dt} = \frac{k_x \cdot V}{JR} \cdot e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t}$$

$$\omega \cdot e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} = \frac{k_x V}{k_x^2 + bR} e^{\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} + C$$

$$\omega = C e^{-\frac{k_x^2 + bR}{JR} t} + \frac{k_x V}{k_x^2 + bR} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{JR}{k_x^2 + bR}$$

$$b) \omega \rightarrow \infty: \omega = \frac{k_x \cdot V}{k_x^2 + bR} = 1,3743 \cdot 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$



Carvalho 1:

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = -k(x_1 - x_2) - b(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2)$$

Carvalho 2:

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = f - k(x_2 - x_1) - b(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = \dot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_1 = -\frac{b}{m_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{b}{m_1} \dot{x}_2 - \frac{k}{m_1} x_1 + \frac{k}{m_1} x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_2 \\ \ddot{x}_2 = \frac{b}{m_2} \dot{x}_1 - \frac{b}{m_2} \dot{x}_2 + \frac{k}{m_2} x_1 - \frac{k}{m_2} x_2 + \frac{f}{m_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{k}{m_1} & -\frac{b}{m_1} & \frac{k}{m_1} & \frac{b}{m_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{k}{m_2} & \frac{b}{m_2} & -\frac{k}{m_2} & -\frac{b}{m_2} \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{f}{m_2} \end{bmatrix}}_B$$

$$y = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_C \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_D f$$