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Sistemas e Controle - 16/FEV/2021



$$① \quad y(t) = 3 \frac{du(t)}{dt} + 2u(t) + 1$$

$$u(t) = \alpha u(t),$$

$$3 \frac{d\alpha u(t)}{dt} + 2\alpha u(t) + 1 = 3\alpha \frac{du(t)}{dt} + 2\alpha u(t) + 1$$

$$\neq \alpha y(t) = 3\alpha \frac{du(t)}{dt} + 2\alpha u(t) + \alpha$$

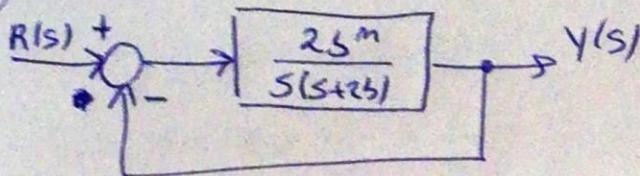
Logo, o ~~modelo~~ não é linear.

The image shows a large sheet of white paper that has been completely covered in a dense, illegible scribble of blue ink. The scribbles consist of various loops, lines, and abstract shapes, creating a chaotic and textured surface. There are no discernible words, figures, or other meaningful markings.

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3.



$$T(s) = \frac{\frac{25^m}{s(s+25)}}{1 + \frac{25^m}{s(s+25)}} = \frac{25^m}{s(s+25) + 25^m} = \frac{25^m}{s^2 + 25s + 25^m}$$

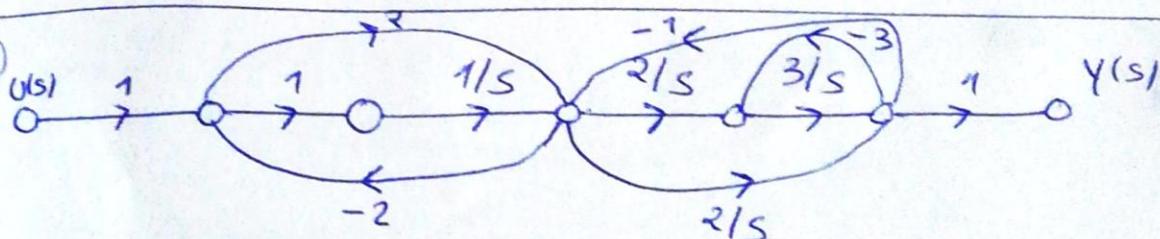
$$\begin{cases} 2^m \omega_m = 25 \\ \omega_m^2 = 25^m \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi = \frac{s}{\sqrt{25^m}} \\ \omega_m = \sqrt{25^m} \end{cases} (=) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 5^{1-\frac{m}{2}} \\ - \end{array} \right.$$

$$P_0 = 100 e^{-\frac{\pi \xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}} = 100 e^{-\frac{\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 5^{1-\frac{m}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}5^{2-m}}}}$$

Para não depender de  $s$ ,  $m = 2$

$$P_0 = 100 e^{-\frac{\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}}}} = 4,3\%$$

4.



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#### 4. (continuação)

## Caminho para a fonte:

$$T_1 = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times 1 = \frac{6}{5^3}$$

$$T_2 = 1 \times 2 \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times 1 = \frac{12}{25}$$

$$T_3 = 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times 1 = \frac{2}{5^2}$$

$$T_4 = 1 \times 2 \times \frac{2}{5} \times 1 = \frac{4}{5}$$

Cofatores:

$$\Delta_1 = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \Delta_3 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$S_2 = 1 - 0 = 1 \quad S_4 = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Halkas:

$$L_{11} = 1 \times \frac{1}{5} x - 2 = -\frac{2}{5}$$

$$L_{12} = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times -1 = -\frac{6}{25}$$

$$L_{13} = \frac{3}{5}x - 3 = \frac{-9}{5}$$

$$\angle 14 = -2 \times 2 = -4$$

$$L_{15} = \frac{2}{5}x - 7 = \frac{-2}{5}$$

$$\underline{\text{Halber 2a2}}: L_{21} = L_{11} \times L_{13} = -\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{-9}{5} = \frac{18}{25}$$

$$L_{22} = L_{14} \times L_{13} = -4 \times -9 = 36$$

Halkas 323: Nit ha

$$\text{Determinante: } \Delta = 1 + \left( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5^2} + \frac{9}{5} + 4 + \frac{2}{5} \right) + \frac{18}{5^2} + 36$$

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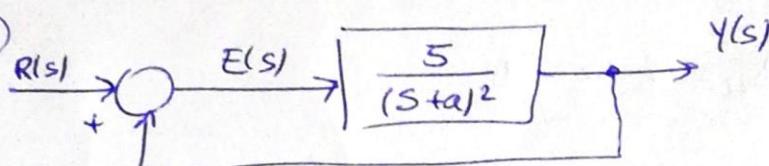
(4) (continuação)

$$\Delta = 4s^2 + 13s + 24$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\sum_i b_i T_i}{\Delta} = \frac{\frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{12}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{4}{s}}{\Delta} = \frac{\frac{4s^2 + 14s + 6}{s^3}}{\Delta}$$

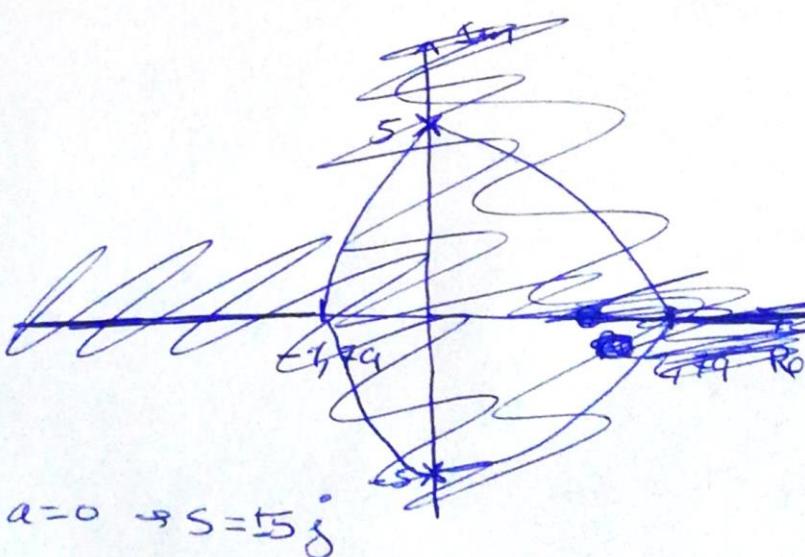
$$= \frac{4s^2 + 14s + 6}{s(4s^2 + 13s + 24)}$$

(5)



$$a \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

Eq. característica :  $1 + G(s)H(s) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{5}{(s+a)^2} = 0$



$$a=0 \rightarrow s=5j$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2 + 2as + a^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 4(a+5)}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = -a \pm \frac{\sqrt{4a^2 - 4a - 20}}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = -a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - a - 5}$$

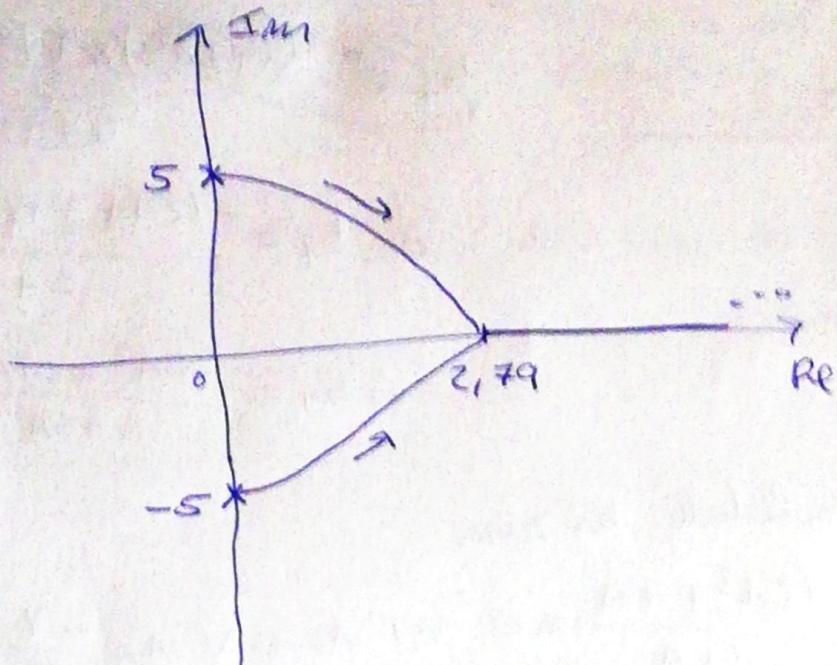
$$a^2 - a - 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -1,79 \text{ V } a = 2,79 \quad (\text{como } a \in \mathbb{R}) \quad a = 2,79$$

Tem zeros Reais para ~~a < -1,79~~  $a > 2,79$

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5. (continuação)



6. ~~Para~~ Por análise do lugar de raízes,  $G(s)$  tem um pôlo em  $1, -1$  e  $-3$ , e um zero duplo em  $-2$ .

$$G(s) = \frac{A(s+2)^2}{(s-1)(s+1)(s+3)}$$

Lq. característica:  $1 + KG(s)H(s) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{KA(s+2)^2}{(s-1)(s+1)(s+3)} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow (s^2 - 1)(s+3) + KA(s+2)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^3 + 3s^2 - s - 3 + KAS^2 + KA4s + 4KA = 0 \quad (K=3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^3 + (3 + \cancel{\frac{3}{KA}})s^2 + (\cancel{\frac{12A}{KA}} - 1)s + \cancel{\frac{12A}{KA}} - 3 = 0$$

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⑥ (continuação)

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & \cancel{12} \\ \hline s^2 & 3+3A & \cancel{12} \\ \hline s^1 & \cancel{\frac{12A^2+7A}{1+A}} & 0 \\ \hline s^0 & 12A-3 \end{array}$$

~~(O sistema é instável)~~

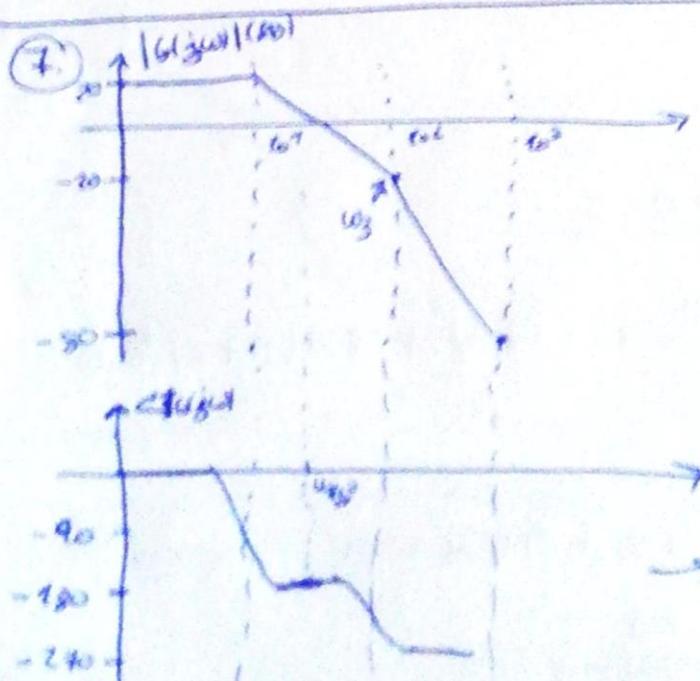
$$b_1 = \frac{-12A + 3 + (3 + 3A)(12A - 1)}{3 + 3A}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{36A^2 + 21A}{3 + 3A} = \frac{12A^2 + 7A}{1 + A}$$

No limite de estabilidade há uma linha de zeros,  $\frac{12A^2 + 7A}{1 + A} = 0 \Leftrightarrow A=0 \vee A = -\frac{7}{12}, 1A \neq -1$

$$\text{Logo, } A = -\frac{7}{12}$$

$$\text{Portanto, } G(s) = \frac{-7(s+2)^2}{12(s-1)(s+1)(s+3)}$$



ao análise do diagrama de Bode,

$$f = 10^1 \rightarrow \text{Belo deplor}$$

$$f = 10^2 \rightarrow \text{Pólo Simples } (\omega_3)$$

$$j\omega_3 = 20\pi \rightarrow f = \frac{20\pi}{2\pi} = 10\omega_3$$

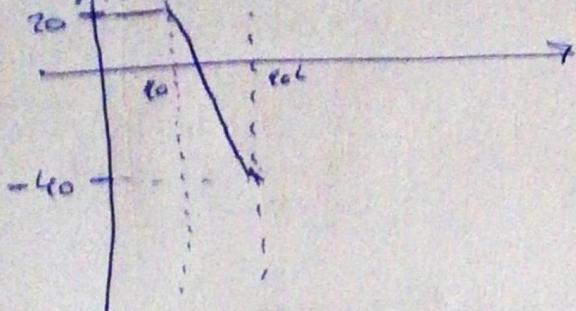
→ Este sistema é instável pois  $|G(j\omega_3)| < 0$

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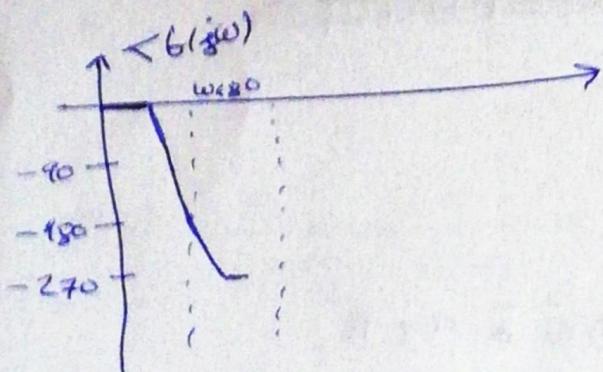


⑦ (continuação)

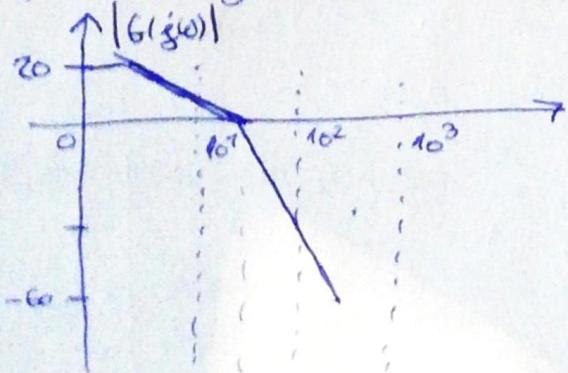
Se tivermos  $\omega_3 = 20\pi \rightarrow f = 10\text{Hz} \rightarrow$  para a ter um polo triplo essa frequência



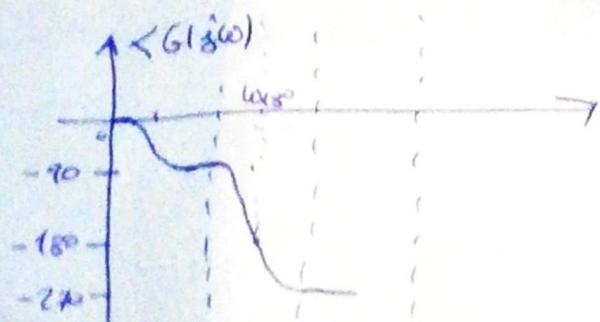
Neste caso  $|G(\omega_{180})| > 0 \text{dB}$   
Logo o sistema é instável



Se frequência desse polo ~~for muito menor que 10Hz~~ for muito menor que 10Hz tem -<



Neste caso o sistema é estável,  
 $|G(\omega_{180})| < 0 \text{dB}$

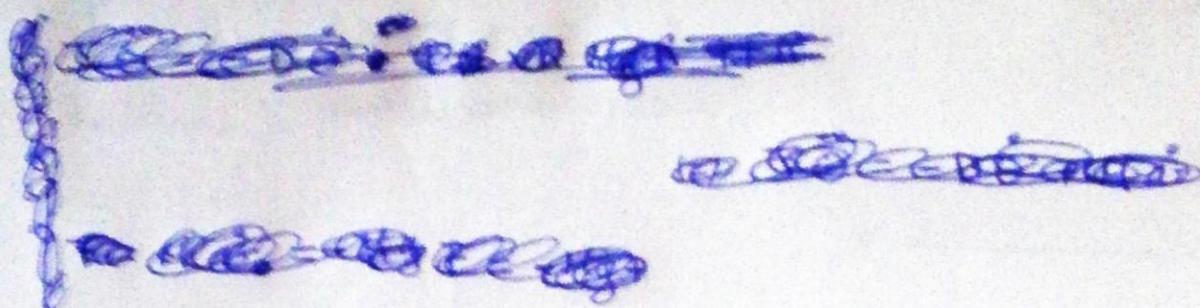
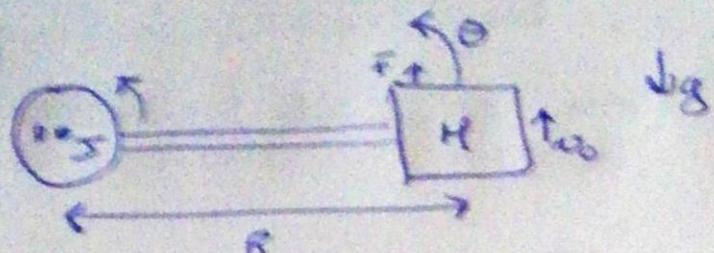


Logo, o sistema realimentado é instável para  $w = 20\pi$ , e estável para valores afastados.

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8)



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} J\ddot{\theta} = -D\dot{\theta} + FR \\ \Leftrightarrow J\ddot{\theta} = -D\dot{\theta} - MgR \\ F = -Mg \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = \theta R \rightarrow \dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt} R = \dot{\theta}R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dot{\theta} = \frac{\dot{x}}{R} \rightarrow \dot{\theta}(0) = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{R}$$

Logo, tem-se

$$J\ddot{\theta} + D\dot{\theta} + H = -MgR , \text{ com } \dot{\theta}(0) = \dot{x}_0$$

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(\*)

$$Y(s) = \frac{A}{(s+a)(s+b)} + \frac{B_1}{s+a} + \frac{B_2}{s+b}$$

↑ (parte numérica)

$$B_1 = \left[ \frac{A}{s+b} \right]_{s=-a} = \frac{A}{b-a}$$

$$B_2 = \left[ \frac{A}{s+a} \right]_{s=-b} = \frac{A}{a-b}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{A}{b-a} \times \frac{1}{s+a} + \frac{A}{a-b} \times \frac{1}{s+b}$$

$$Y(t) = \frac{A}{b-a} e^{-at} + \frac{A}{a-b} e^{-bt}$$

$$= \frac{A}{b-a} \times (e^{-at} - e^{-bt})$$

Calcular gráfica de  $y(t) \rightarrow y_{ss} = 1$

$$y_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{A}{(s+a)(s+b)} \times s \times 1 = \cancel{\text{Pega}} \quad 1$$

Para ser igual a 1,  $ba = 0 \Rightarrow$  portanto,  $\frac{A}{ba} = 1$

Então,  $y(t) = \frac{A}{ba} \times \cancel{e^{-at}} \cancel{e^{-bt}}$

$$= 1 \times e^{-at}, \text{ com } y(1) = 0,5 \Leftrightarrow e^{-a} = 0,5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 0,69$$

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② (continuação)

$$\frac{A}{a} = 1 \Leftrightarrow A = a = 0,69$$

$$\text{Logo, } G(s) = \frac{A}{(s+a)(s+b)} = \frac{0,69}{(s+0,69)s}$$