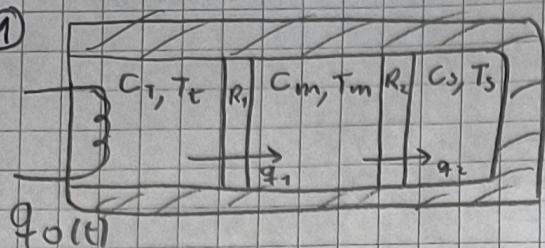


Parcial #2

Andrés Felyx Bernal Urrea

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①



$q_0(t)$

$R = ?$

$t_s = 10s$

$C = ?$

$\xi = 0,7$

$q_{in} = q_0(t)$

$q_1 = \frac{1}{R_1} (T_t - T_m)$

$q_{out} = q_1, q_2, T_t, T_m, T_s$

$q = \frac{1}{R_2} (T_m - T_s)$

$\frac{dT_t}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_t} [q_i(t) - \frac{1}{R_1} (T_t - T_m)]$

$$\boxed{\frac{dT_t}{dt} = \frac{q_0(t)}{C_t} - \frac{T_t}{C_t R_1} + \frac{T_m}{C_t R_1}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dT_t}{dt} \\ \frac{dT_m}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_t R_1} & \frac{1}{C_t R_1} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{C_m R_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_t \\ T_m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_t} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} q_0$$

$\frac{dT_m}{dt} = \frac{1}{C_m} \frac{1}{R_1} (T_t - T_m)$

$\boxed{\frac{dT_m}{dt} = \frac{T_t}{C_m R_1} - \frac{T_m}{C_m R_1}}$

$$G(s) = \frac{T_m(s)}{q_0(s)} =$$

$T_t(s) = Q_0(s) - T_m(s)(C_m S - 1/R_2)$

$C_m T_m(s) S R_1 + T_m(s) \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{Q_0(s)}{C_t S} - \frac{C_m S T_m(s) - T_m(s)}{C_t S} - \frac{T_m(s)}{R_2 C_t S}$

$T_m(s) \left( C_m S R_1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{C_m S}{C_t S} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_t S} + 1 \right) = Q_0(s) \left( \frac{1}{C_t S} \right)$

$\frac{T_m(s)}{Q_0(s)} = \frac{1}{\left( C_m S R_1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{C_m}{C_t} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_t S} + 1 \right) (C_t S)}$

$\frac{T_m(s)}{Q_0(s)} = \frac{1}{C_m C_t R_1 S^2 + \frac{R_1 C_t S}{R_2} + C_m S + \frac{1}{R_2} + C_t S}$

$$\frac{T_M(s)}{Q_0(s)} = \frac{1}{C_M C_T R_1 s^2 + \left( \frac{R_1 C_T}{R_2} + C_M + C_T \right) s + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_M C_T R_1 s^2 + \left( \frac{R_1 C_T}{R_2} + C_M + C_T \right) s + \frac{1}{R_2}} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2} \cdot \frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}$$

$$s^2 + \left( \frac{1}{C_M} + \frac{1}{C_T R_1} + \frac{1}{C_M R_1} \right) s + \frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}} \quad ; \quad t_s = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} \rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{4}{\zeta \cdot t_s}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}} = \frac{4}{0,7 \cdot 10} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2}} = 0,5714$$

$$\frac{1}{C_T C_M R_1 R_2} = 0,3265$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1 R_2} = 0,9795$$

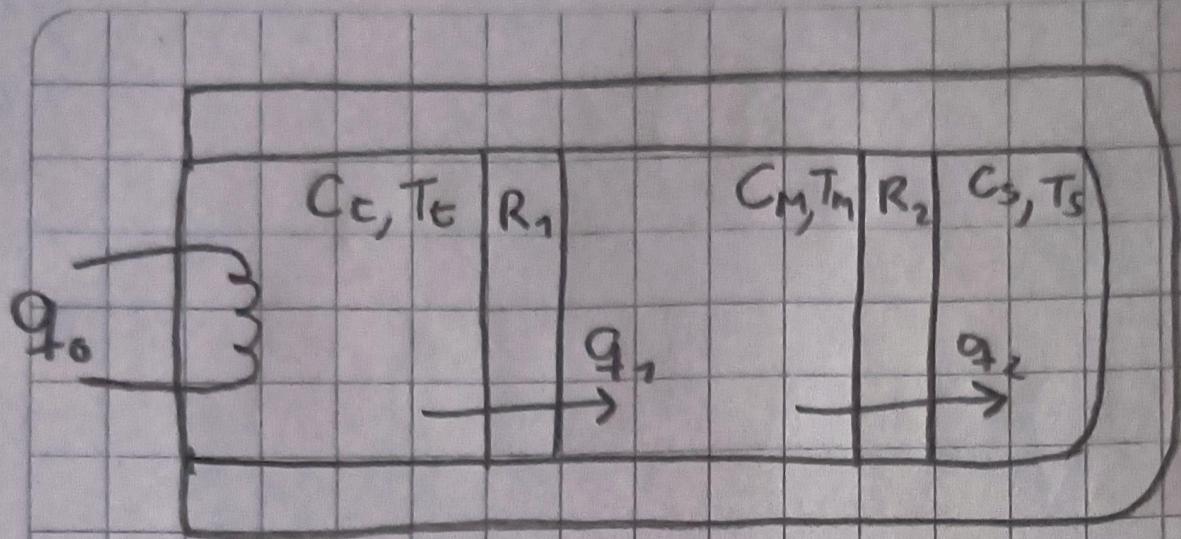
$$\frac{1}{\frac{R_2^2}{2}} = 0,9795 = \frac{2}{R_2^2}$$

Arbitrarien

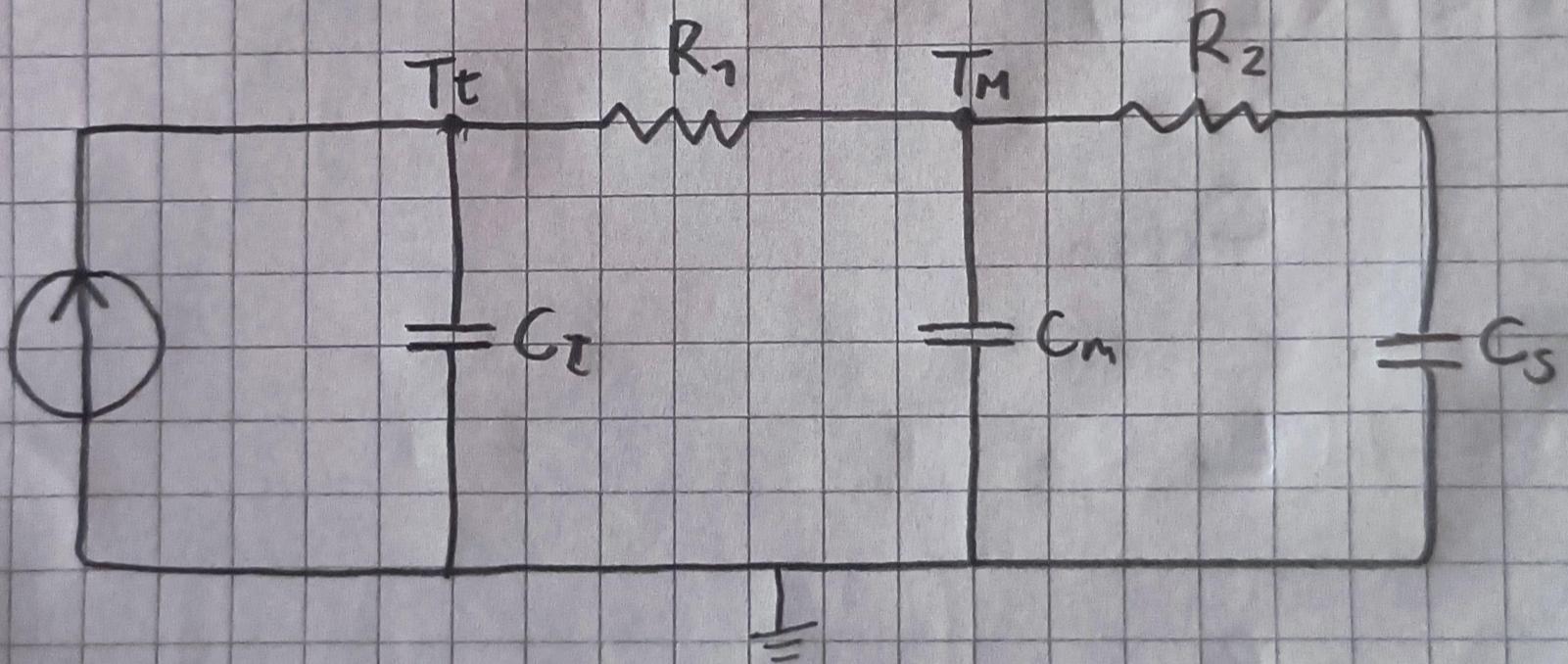
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_T = 1 \\ C_M = 3 \\ R_1 = R_2 = \frac{0,7144}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_2 = 1,4288$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{\frac{0,2}{0,9795}}$$



$$R = R \quad C = C \quad e = T \quad i = q$$



A continuación, se muestran las simulaciones de la función de transferencia variando el sita entre 2, 0,7 y 0,3, a demás de incluir diferentes tipos de entradas, como lo es de escalón, rampa y oscilante:

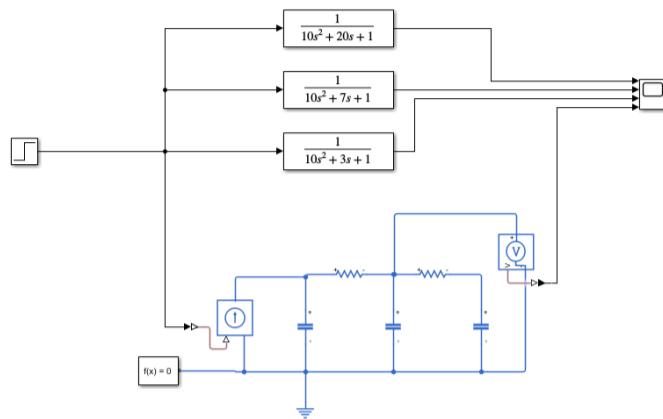
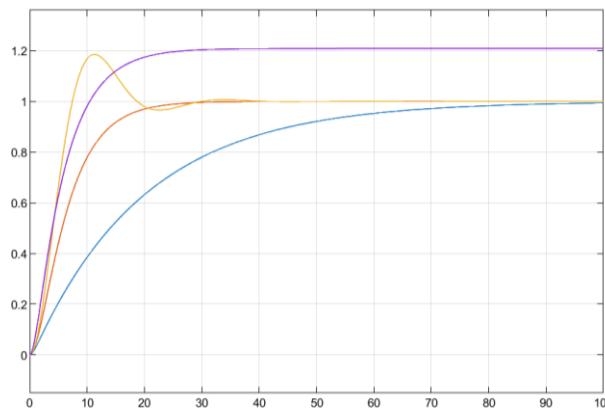


Fig. 1. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada escalón variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.



Grafica 1. Representación grafica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada escalón.

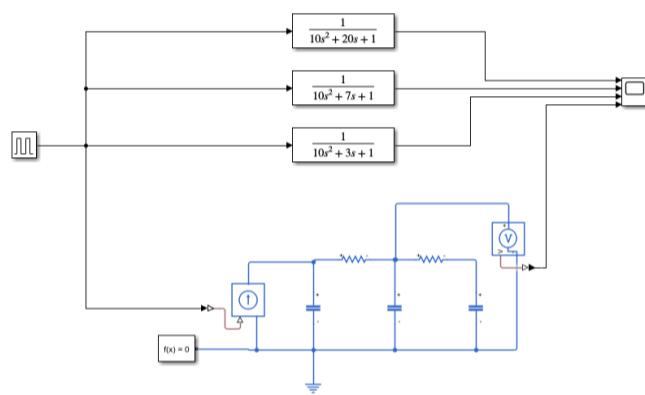
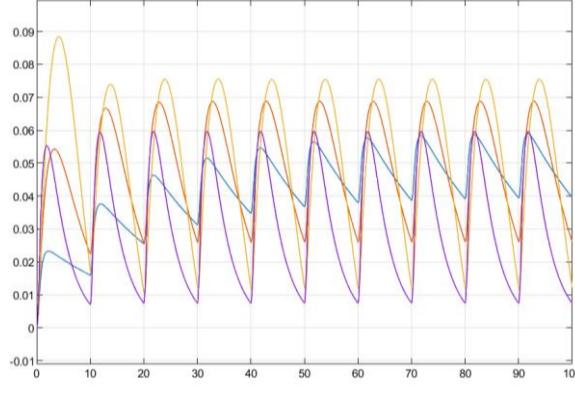


Fig. 2. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada oscilante variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.



Grafica 2. Representación gráfica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada oscilante.

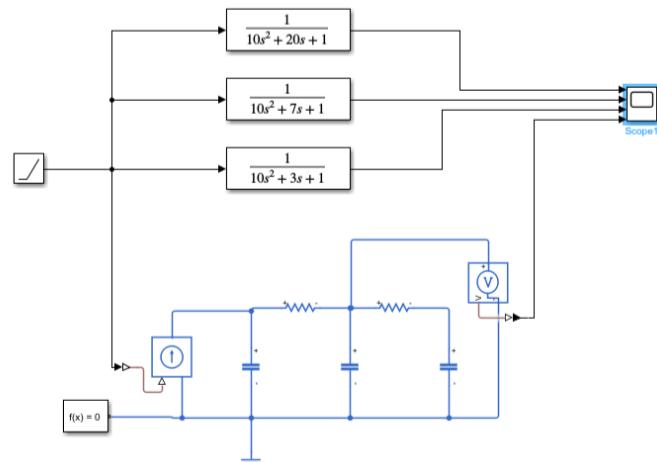
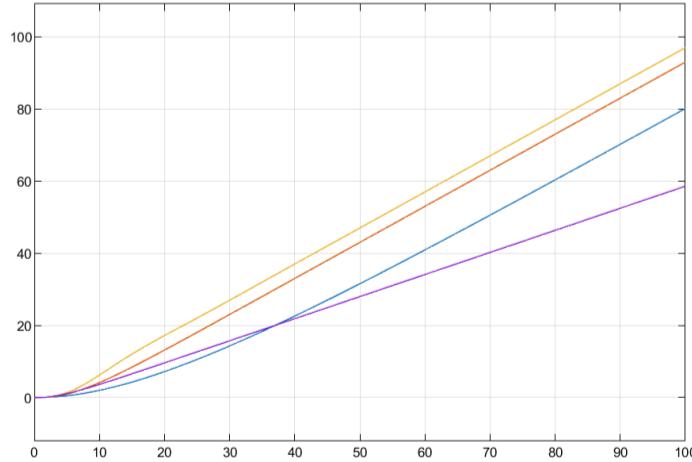
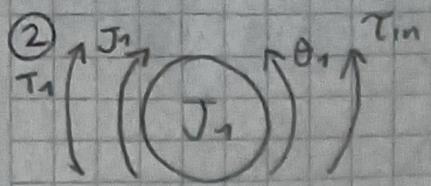


Fig. 3. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada rampa variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.

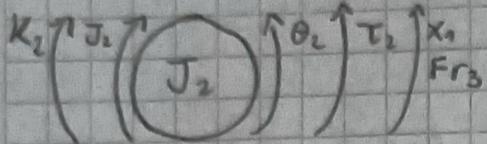


Grafica 3. Representación gráfica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada rampa.



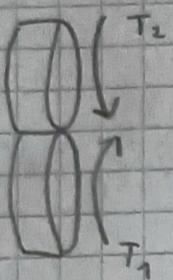
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & J_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = T_{in} - T_1 \\ & T_1 = T_{in} - J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\theta} R = x \\ T = Fd \end{aligned}$$



$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = T_2 - T_m - K_2 \theta_2$$

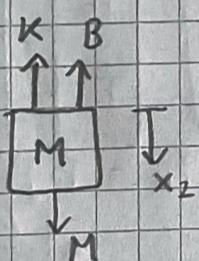
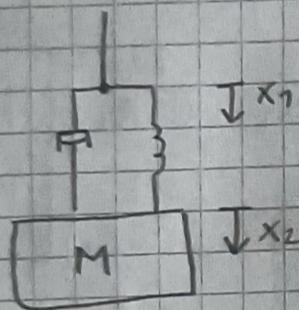
$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = T_1 \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) - r_3 F - K_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)$$



$$T_2 = T_1 \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$J_2 \dot{\theta}_2 = \left( \frac{T_1}{R_1} \right) - P_3 \left[ K(x_1 - x_2) + B(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) \right]$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = (T_{in} - J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) - P_3 \left[ K(x_1 - x_2) + B(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) \right]$$



$$0 = K(x_1 - x_2) + B(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) - F$$

$$M \ddot{x}_2 = -K(x_1 - x_2) - B(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2)$$

$$z_1 = \theta_1$$

$$z_2 = \dot{\theta}_1 = \dot{z}_1 \quad \ddot{z}_2 = \ddot{\theta}_1$$

$$z_3 = \dot{\theta}_2$$

$$z_4 = \ddot{\theta}_2 = \ddot{z}_3 \quad \dot{z}_4 = \ddot{\theta}_2$$

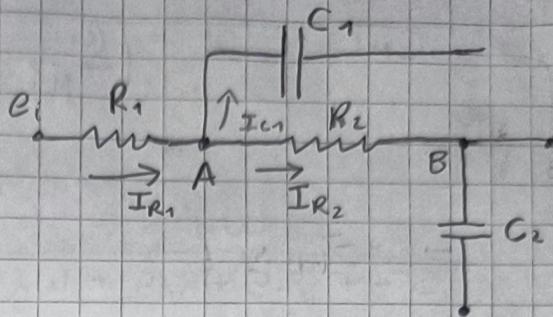
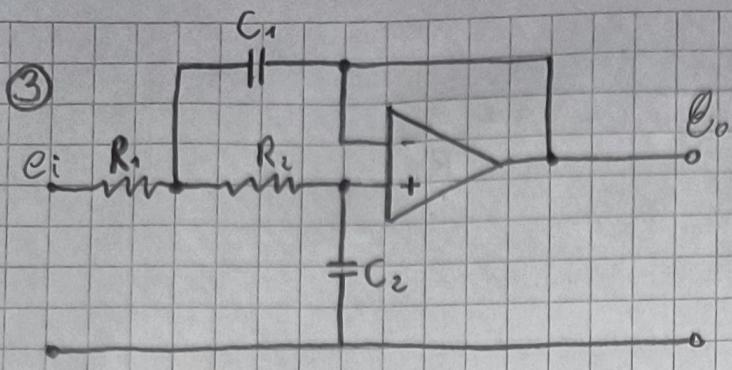
$$z_5 = x_1$$

$$z_6 = \dot{x}_1 = \dot{z}_5 \quad \ddot{z}_6 = \ddot{x}_1$$

$$z_7 = x_2$$

$$\dot{z}_8 = \ddot{x}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \\ \dot{z}_4 \\ \dot{z}_5 \\ \dot{z}_6 \\ \dot{z}_7 \\ \dot{z}_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K_M & B/M & -K_M & -B/M & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ (K \cdot \theta)_S & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -K_2/J_2 \\ \frac{J_2}{J_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \\ z_5 \\ z_6 \\ z_7 \\ z_8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \ddot{T}_{in}$$



$$\frac{e_a - e_{a_2}}{R_2} = C_2 \dot{e}_{a_2}$$

$$\dot{e}_{a_2} = I_{R_2} = I_{C_1} = \dot{e}_o$$

$$e_a = C_2 \dot{e}_{C_2} R_2 + e_{a_2}$$

$$e_a(s) = C_2 \dot{e}_{C_2}(s) S \cdot R_2 + e_{a_2} \rightarrow e_a(s) = \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) (C_2 S R_2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{e_i - e_a}{R_1} = \frac{e_a - e_{a_2}}{R_2} + (\dot{e}_a - \dot{e}_{a_2}) C_1 \quad A = I_{R_1} - I_{R_2} + I_{C_1}$$

$$\frac{e_i(s)}{R_1} - \frac{e_a(s)}{R_1} = \frac{e_a(s)}{R_2} - \frac{\dot{e}_{a_2}(s)}{R_2} + \dot{e}_a(s) S C_1 - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) S C_1$$

$$\frac{e_i(s)}{R_1} = \frac{e_a(s)}{R_2} - \frac{\dot{e}_{a_2}(s)}{R_2} + \dot{e}_a(s) S C_1 - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) S C_1 + \frac{e_a(s)}{R_1}$$

$$e_i(s) = e_a(s) \frac{R_1}{R_2} - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \dot{e}_a(s) S C_1 R_1 - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) S C_1 R_1 + e_a(s)$$

$$e_i(s) = e_a(s) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 + 1 \right) - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 \right)$$

$$e_i(s) = \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) \left( (C_2 S R_2 + 1) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 + 1 \right) - \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 \right) \right)$$

$$e_i(s) = \dot{e}_{a_2}(s) \left[ (C_2 S R_2 + 1) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 + 1 \right) - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\dot{e}_{a_2}(s)}{e_i(s)} = \frac{1}{(C_2 S R_2 + 1) \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 + 1 \right) - \left( \frac{R_1}{R_2} + S C_1 R_1 \right)}$$

$$\frac{\dot{e}_{a_2}(s)}{e_i(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_2 S + R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 S^2 + R_2 C_2 S + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 S^2 + (R_1 C_2 + R_2 C_1) S + 1}$$

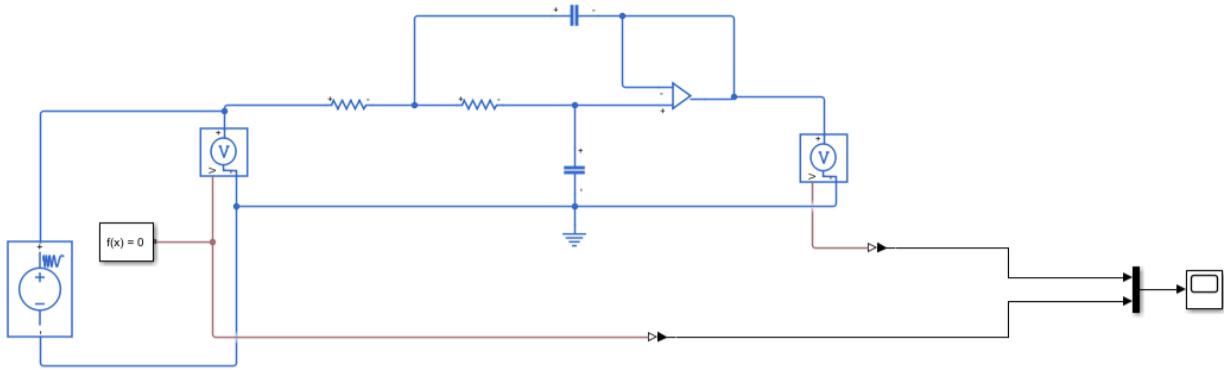


Fig. 4. Esquema equivalente del circuito propuesto para simulación en Matlab.

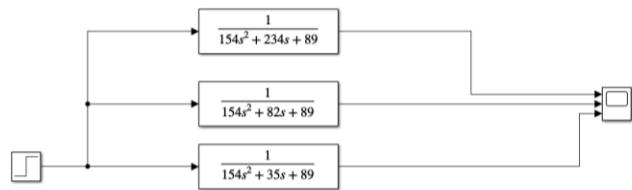
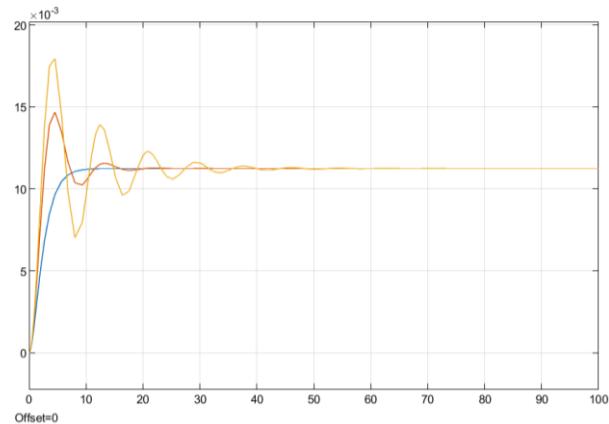


Fig. 5. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada escalón variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.



Grafica 4. Representación gráfica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada escalón.

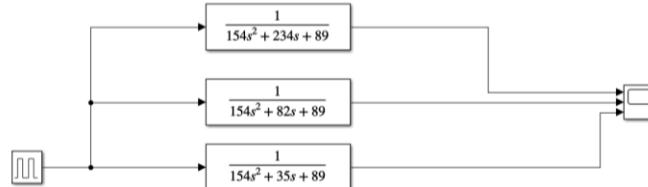
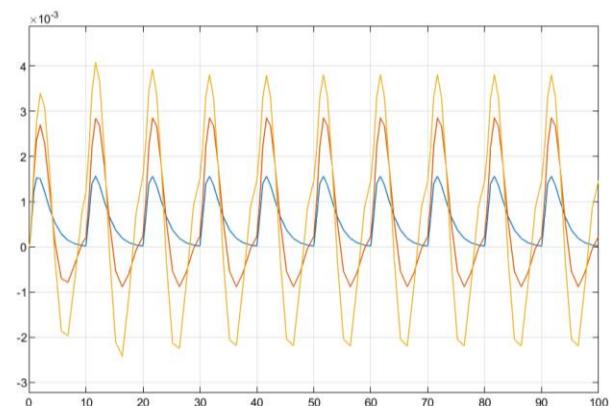


Fig. 6. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada escalón variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.



Grafica 5. Representación gráfica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada escalón.

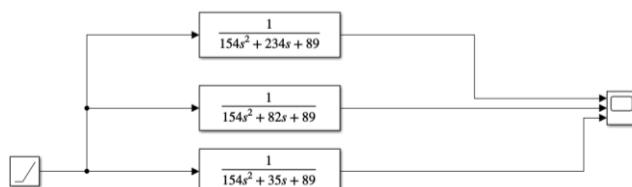
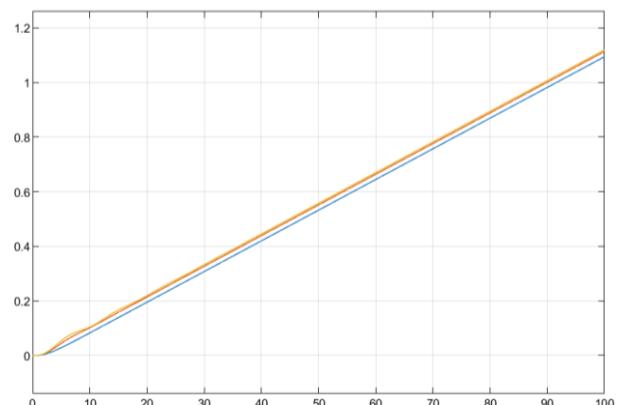


Fig. 7. Simulación de función de transferencia con entrada rampa variando el valor de sita, siendo el mayor sita la primera función y el menor sita la última.



Grafica 6. Representación gráfica del comportamiento de las diferentes funciones de transferencia con entrada rampa.