

1. Diagrama de estados y función de transferencia

$$\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 2\dot{x} + x = 2f(t)$$

Diagrama de estados

$$\ddot{x} = -\dot{x} - 2\dot{x} - x + 2f(t)$$

$$q_1 = x$$

$$q_2 = \dot{q}_1 = \dot{x}$$

$$q_3 = \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{x}$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = \ddot{q}_2 = \dddot{x}$$

$$\dot{q}_3 = -q_3 - 2q_2 - q_1 + 2f(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} f$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Función de transferencia

Aplica Laplace a la ecuación:

$$\mathcal{L}\{\ddot{x} + \dot{x} + 2\dot{x} + x\} = \mathcal{L}\{2f(t)\}$$

$$s^3 X(s) + s^2 X(s) + 2s X(s) + X(s) = 2F(s)$$

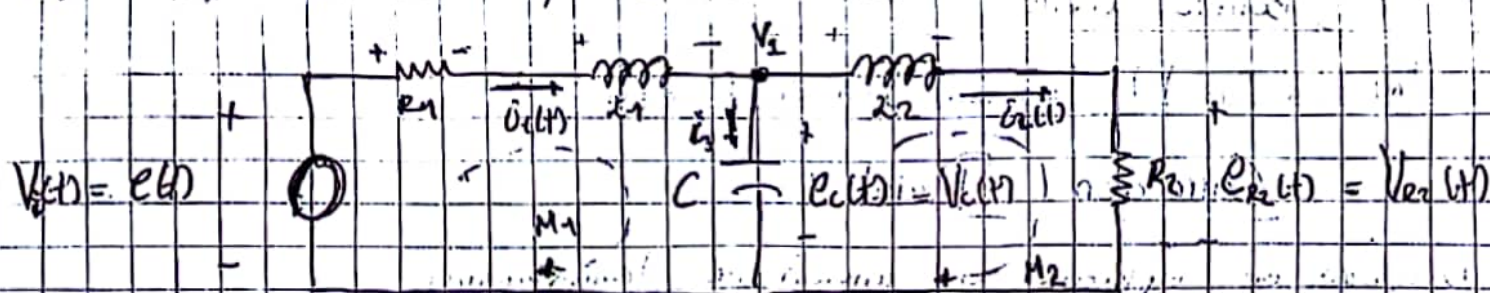
$$X(s) (s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 1) = 2F(s)$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{2}{s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 1}$$



2)

Espacio de Estados, Salida  $V_{R2}$



Variables de estado:

$$[1] \quad V_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt}$$

$$[2] \quad V_{L2} = L_2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$[3] \quad V_C = C \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt}$$

dejari en terminos de:  $\rightarrow i_1, i_2, V_C, V_i$

De la "Malla" 1  $M_1$ :

$$V_i = V_{R1} + V_{L1} + V_C$$

$$V_{R2} = i_2 R_2$$

De la Malla 2  $M_2$ :

$$V_C = V_{L2} + V_{R2}$$

Nel nodo  $V_1$ :

$$i_1 = i_3 + i_2$$

Para  $V_{L1}$ :

$$V_{L1} = V_i - V_{R1} - V_C$$

$$V_{L1} = V_i - R_1 i_1 - V_C$$

reemplazando  $V_{L1}$  en [1]

$$\frac{di_1}{dt} = \frac{-R_1}{L_1} i_1 - \frac{1}{L_1} V_C + \frac{V_i}{L_1}$$

Para  $V_{L2}$ :

$$V_{L2} = V_C - V_{R2}$$

$$V_{L2} = V_C - R_2 i_2$$

reemplaza en  $V_{L2}$  en [2]

$$\frac{di_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{L_2} V_C - \frac{R_2}{L_2} i_2$$



$$\frac{d\dot{U}_2}{dt} = -\frac{R_2}{L_2} \dot{U}_2 + \frac{1}{L_2} V_C$$

Para  $\dot{U}_C = \dot{U}_3 \rightarrow \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_3 + \dot{U}_2$

$$\dot{U}_3 = \dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2$$

reemplaza en  $\dot{U}_3 = \dot{U}_C$  en [3]

$$\frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{C} \dot{U}_2$$

para [1]

Espacio de estado

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{V}_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -R_1/L_1 & 0 & -1/L_1 \\ 0 & -R_2/L_2 & 1/L_2 \\ 1/C & -1/C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ V_C \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_i$$

$$V_{R2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & R_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{V}_C \end{bmatrix}$$

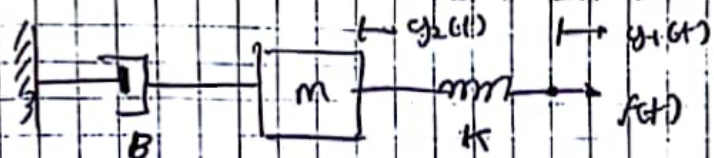
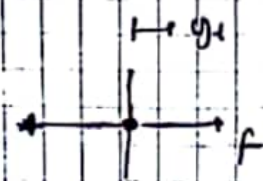
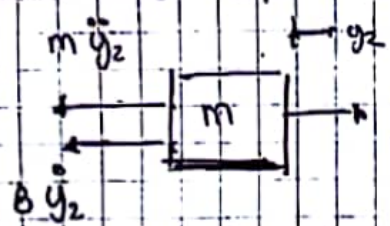


Diagrama de cuerpo libre



Por la segunda Ley de Newton

en  $y_2$ :  $-B\dot{y}_2 + K(y_1 - y_2) = m\ddot{y}_2$

$\sum F = ma$

en  $y_1$ :  $-K(y_1 - y_2) + f = 0$

$$\ddot{y}_2 = -\frac{B}{m}\dot{y}_2 + \frac{K}{m}(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$-Ky_1 + Ky_2 + f = 0$$

Variables de estado

$$q_1 = y_1$$

$$q_2 = y_2$$

$$q_3 = \dot{q}_2 = \dot{y}_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_3 = \ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{y}_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_3 = -\frac{B}{m}q_3 + \frac{K}{m}q_1 - \frac{K}{m}q_2 \quad [1]$$

$$-Kq_1 + Kq_2 + f = 0$$

Resolviendo  $q_2$

$$q_2 = \frac{Kq_1}{K} - \frac{f}{K}$$

$$q_2 = q_1 - \frac{1}{K}f$$

reemplaza en [1]

$$\ddot{q}_3 = -\frac{B}{m}q_3 + \frac{K}{m}q_1 - \frac{K}{m}\left[q_1 - \frac{1}{K}f\right]$$

$$\ddot{q}_3 = -\frac{B}{m}q_3 + \frac{K}{m}q_1 - \frac{K}{m}q_1 + \frac{K}{mK}f$$

$$\ddot{q}_3 = -\frac{B}{m}q_3 + \frac{1}{m}f$$

Leguaje de matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -B/m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/m \end{bmatrix} f$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$