

Transformada de Laplace

$$V_e(s) = R I_1(s) + L S [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] + R [I_1(s) - I_2(s)]$$

$$L S [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] + R [I_1(s) - I_2(s)] = R I_2(s) + R I_2 + \frac{I_2(s)}{C S}$$

$$V_e(s) = R I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{C S} = \frac{C R S + 1}{C S} I_2(s)$$

Procedimiento algebraico

$$V_e(s) = (R + L S + R) I_1(s) - (L S + R) I_2(s)$$

$$= (L S + 2 R) I_1(s) - (L S + R) I_2(s)$$

$$L S I_1(s) - L S I_2(s) + R I_1(s) - R I_2(s) = 2 R I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{C S}$$

$$L S I_1(s) + R I_1(s) = 3 R I_2(s) + L S I_2(s) + \frac{I_2(s)}{C S}$$

$$(L S + R) I_1(s) = (3 R + L S + \frac{1}{C S}) I_2$$

$$I_1(s) = \left[\frac{3 R + L S^2 + 1}{C S (L S + R)} \right] I_2 = \frac{C L S^2 + 3 C R S + 1}{C S (L S + R)} I_2(s)$$

$$V_e(s) = \frac{(L S + 2 R)(C L S^2 + 3 C R S + 1)}{C S (L S + R)} I_2(s) - (L S + R) I_2(s)$$

$$= \left[\frac{(L S + 2 R)(C L S^2 + 3 C R S + 1) - C S (L S + R)(L S + R)}{C S (L S + R)} \right] I_2(s)$$

Multiplicación

$$\cancel{CL^2s^3} + 3CLR s^2 + Ls + \cancel{2CLR s^2} + \cancel{6CR^2s} + 2R$$
$$LCS(L^2s^2 + 2LRS + R^2) = -\cancel{CL^2s^3} - \cancel{2CLR s^2} - \cancel{CR^2s}$$

$$V_e(s) = \frac{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R}{CS(Ls + R)} I_2(s)$$

Función de transferencia

$$\frac{V_s(s)}{V_e(s)} = \frac{\frac{CRs + 1}{Cs} I_2(s)}{\frac{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R}{CS(Ls + R)} I_2(s)}$$

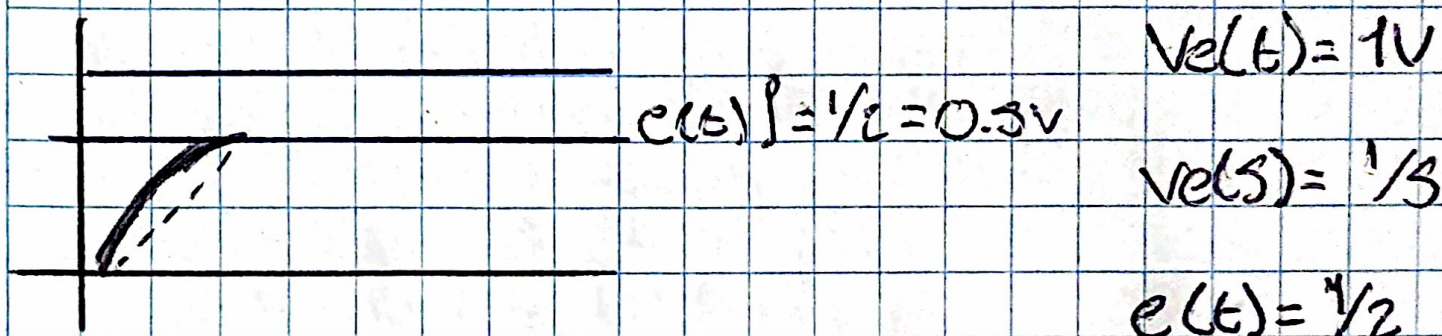
$$\rightarrow (CRs + 1)(Ls + R) = CLR s^2 + CR^2s + Ls + R$$

$$\frac{V_s(s)}{V_e(s)} = \frac{CLR s^2 + CR^2s + Ls + R}{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R} = \frac{CLR s^2 + (CR^2 + L)s + R}{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R}$$

Estabilidad en lazo abierto
Calcular los polos de la función de transferencia

$$\frac{V_s(s)}{V_e(s)} = \frac{CLR s^2 + (CR^2 + L)s + R}{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R}$$

El sistema presenta una respuesta estable y sobreamortiguada



Error en estado estacionario

$$e(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s V_e(s) \left[1 - \frac{V_s(s)}{V_e(s)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot \frac{1}{s} \left[1 - \frac{CLR s^2 + (CR^2 + L)s + R}{3CLR s^2 + (5CR^2 + L)s + 2R} \right]$$

$$= \frac{R}{2R} = \frac{1}{2}$$