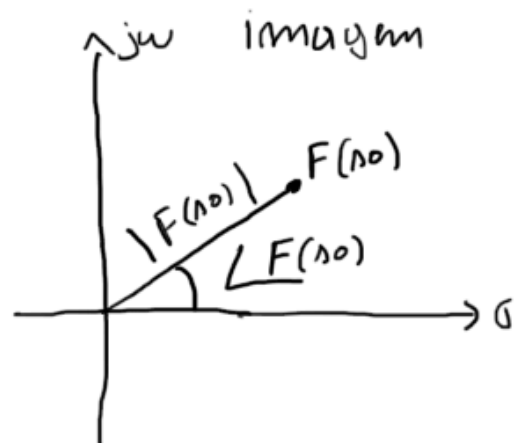
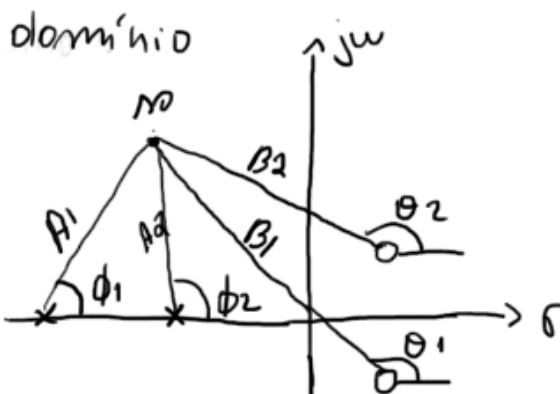
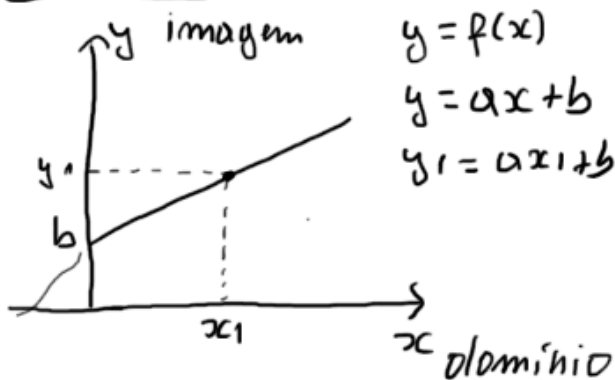


# \* Avaliação geométrica de $F(s)$

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} F(s) \rightarrow \boxed{G(s)} \boxed{C(s)} D(s)$$

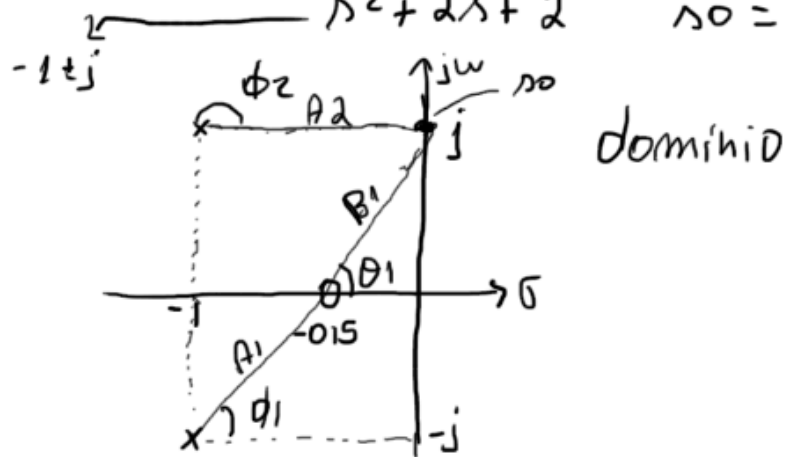
$$s = \sigma + j\omega$$



$$|F(s_0)| = K \frac{B_1 \cdot B_2}{A_1 \cdot A_2}$$

$$\angle F(s_0) = \theta_1 + \theta_2 - \phi_1 - \phi_2$$

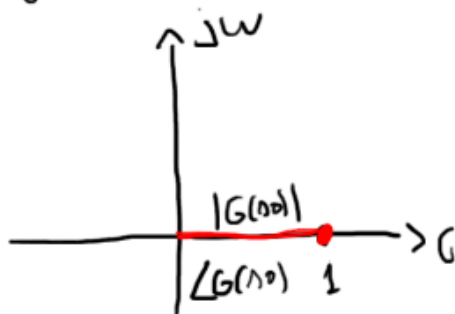
Ex1:  $G(s) = \frac{2(s+0,5)}{s^2+2s+2}$ , obter  $|G(j\omega)|$  e  $\angle G(j\omega)$  em  $s_0 = 0 + j$



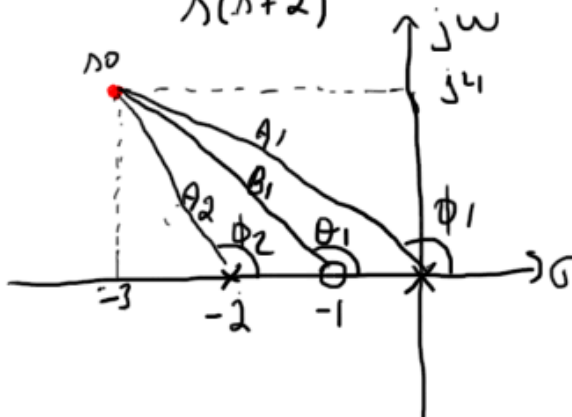
$$|G(j\omega)| = \frac{K \cdot B_1}{A_1 \cdot A_2} = \frac{2 \cdot \sqrt{0,5^2 + 1^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} \cdot 1} = 1$$

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \theta_1 - \phi_1 - \phi_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{0,5}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{1}\right) - 0 = 0^\circ$$

Imagem:



Ex2:  $G(s) = \frac{1(s+1)}{s(s+2)}$ , no point  $s_0 = -3 + j4$



$$|G(s_0)| = K \frac{B_1}{A_1 A_2} = \frac{1 \cdot \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{5\sqrt{17}} = \boxed{0,217}$$

$$\phi_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \boxed{126,9^\circ}$$

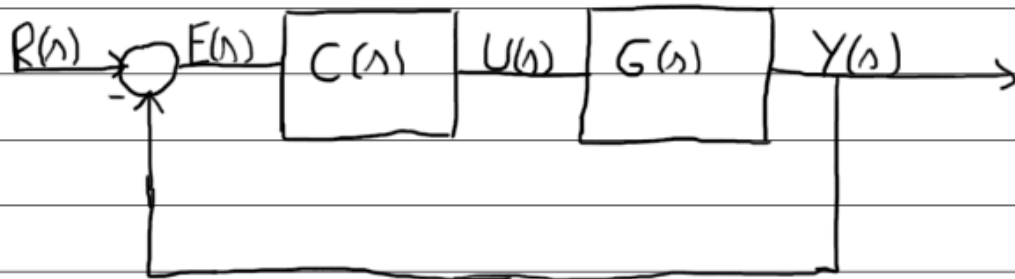
$$\theta_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{2}\right) = \boxed{116,6^\circ}$$

$$\phi_2 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{1}\right) = \boxed{104^\circ}, //$$

$$\angle G(s_0) = \theta_1 - \phi_1 - \phi_2 = 116,6^\circ - 126,9^\circ - 104^\circ = \boxed{-114,3^\circ} //$$

# Sistemas de Controle I

## Aula 10: ① Lugar Geométrico das Raízes - LGR



$$T(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{C(s)G(s)}{1 + C(s)G(s)} \quad \therefore \text{função de transferência de malha fechada}$$

assumindo  $C(s) = K_c$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K_c G(s)}{1 + K_c G(s)}$$

↳ polinômio característico

como  $1 + K_c G(s) = 0$  possui os polos de malha fechada, queremos saber o que acontece com as posições dos polos mediante a variação de  $K_c$

$$s = \sigma \pm j\omega$$

como  $1 + K_c G(s) = 0$  é função complexa:

$$|K_c G(s)| = |-1|$$

$$\angle K_c G(s) = \angle -1$$

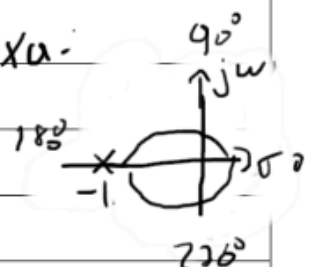
$$\angle K_c G(s) = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1)$$

$$|K_c G(s)| = 1$$

↳ condição de módulo

↳ condição de fase

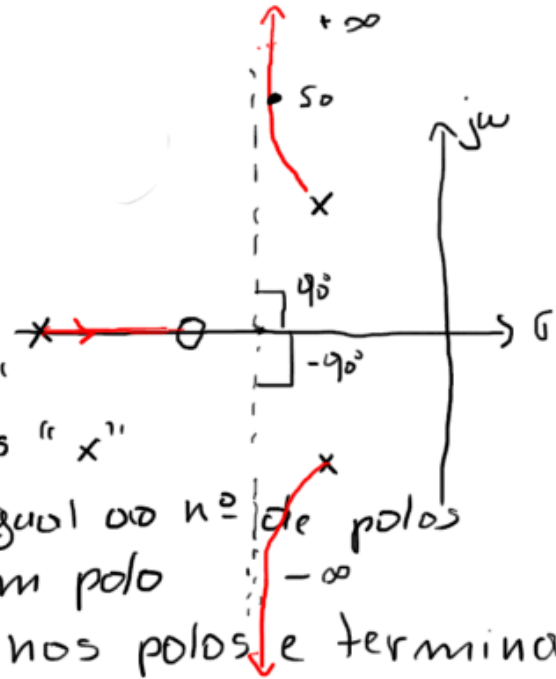
↳ com base nesta condição se define L.G.R



$$1 + K_c G(s) = 0$$

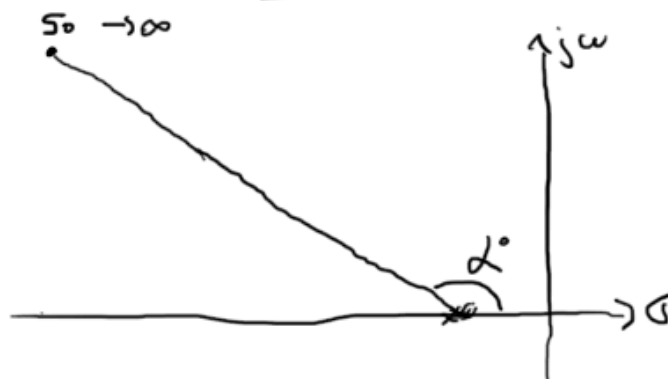
LGR

$$1 + K_c \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = 0$$



- As "m" raízes de  $N(s)$  = zeros "o"
- As "n" raízes de  $D(s)$  = polos "x"
- O número de "ramos" é igual ao n.º de polos
- Cada ramo inicia em um polo
- Alguns ramos iniciam nos polos e terminam nos zeros
- Os demais ramos iniciam nos polos e terminam no infinito seguindo assintotas
- O LGR é simétrico em relação ao eixo real (σ)

\* Determinando as assintotas:

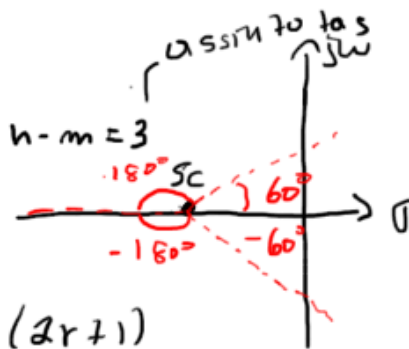


$$\angle K_c G(s_0) = m\alpha^\circ - n\alpha^\circ = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1), r=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(m-n)\alpha^\circ = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1)$$

$$\alpha^\circ = \frac{\pm 180^\circ (2r+1)}{m-n} = \boxed{\pm \frac{180^\circ (2r+1)}{n-m}} \rightarrow \text{obtem as assintotas}$$

Exemplo:



$$\alpha^\circ = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1)$$

$$h-m \quad r=0, 1, 2, \dots, 4$$

$$r=0 \therefore \alpha^\circ = \pm \frac{180^\circ (2 \cdot 0 + 1)}{3} = \pm \frac{180^\circ}{3} = \boxed{\pm 60^\circ}$$

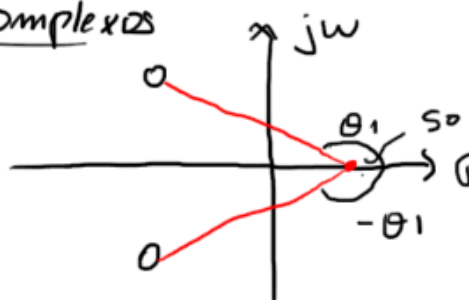
$$r=1 \therefore \alpha^\circ = \pm 60^\circ \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 1) = \boxed{\pm 180^\circ}$$

\* Ponto de encontro das assintotas ( $s_c$ )

$$\boxed{s_c = \frac{\sum p - \sum z}{h-m}}$$

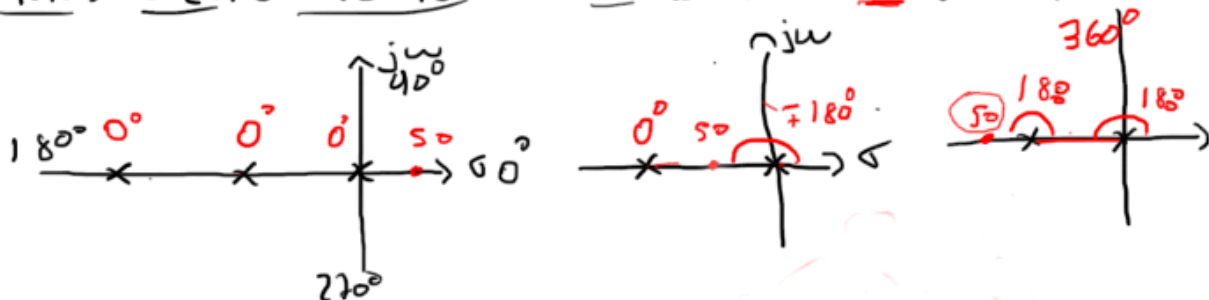
\* Análise do LGR sobre o eixo real

- Polos e zeros complexos

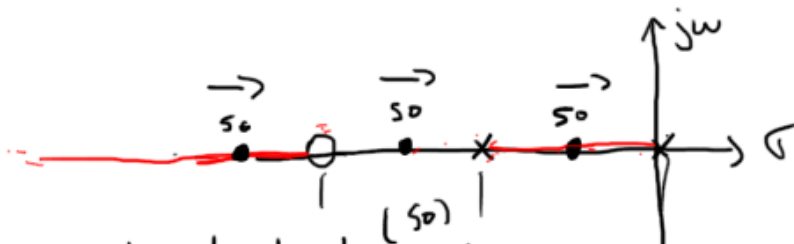


obs: A contribuição para o LGR em um ponto  $s_0$  sobre o eixo real é nula

- Polos e zeros reais:  $\angle K_G(s_0) = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1)$

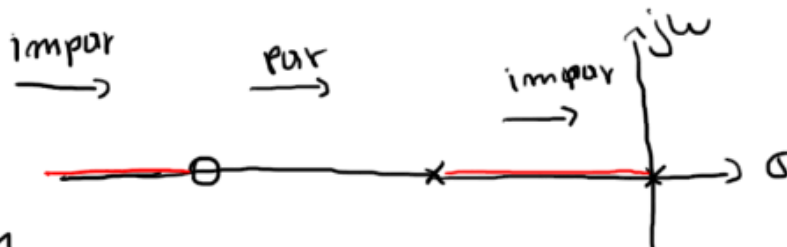


## \* Regra para polos e zeros reais

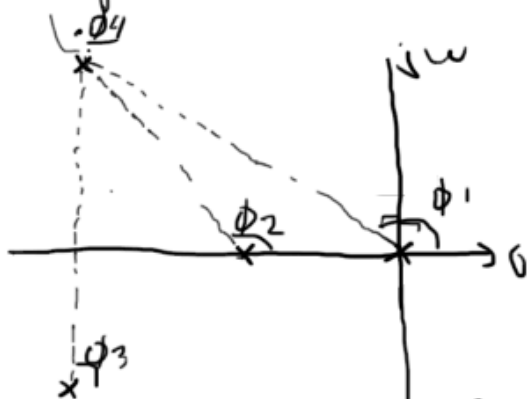


Um ponto de teste sobre o eixo real pertence ao LGR se o número de polos (x) e zeros (o) à direita deste ponto for ímpar

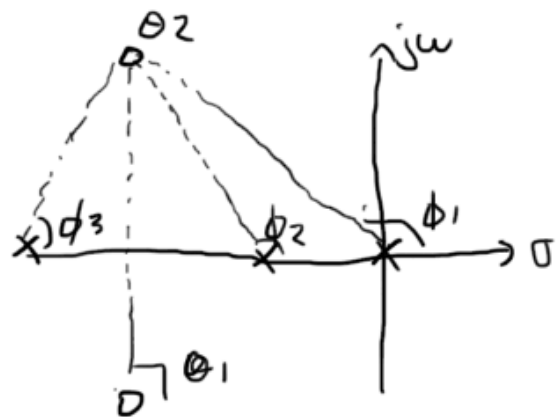
## Localização dos ramos sobre o eixo real



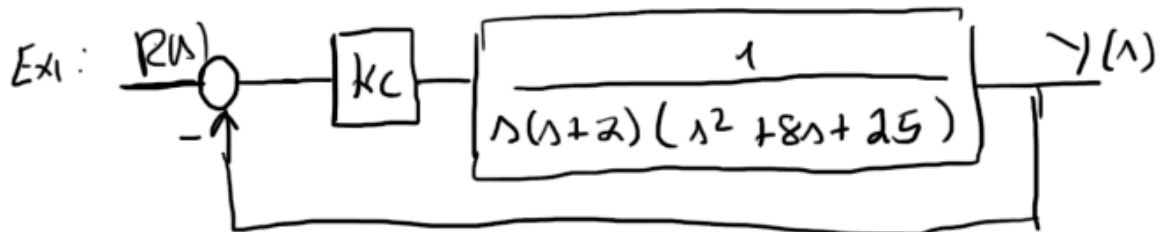
## \* Ângulos de chegada/partida em lde zeros/polos complexos.



$$-\phi_4 - \phi_3 - \phi_2 - \phi_1 = \pm 180^\circ(2r+1)$$



$$\theta_2 + \theta_1 - \phi_1 - \phi_2 - \phi_3 = \pm 180^\circ(2r+1)$$



1º escrever eq. característica

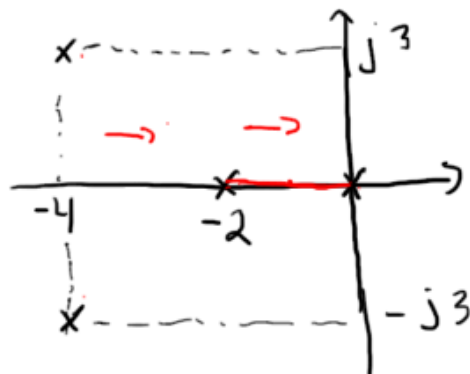
$$1 + Kc \cdot \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s^2+8s+25)} \therefore \text{polos}$$

$$s = 0$$

$$s = -2$$

$$s = -4 \pm j3$$

2º O LGR sobre o eixo real



3º Assintotas:

$$\angle^\circ = \frac{\pm 180^\circ (ar+1)}{n-m}$$

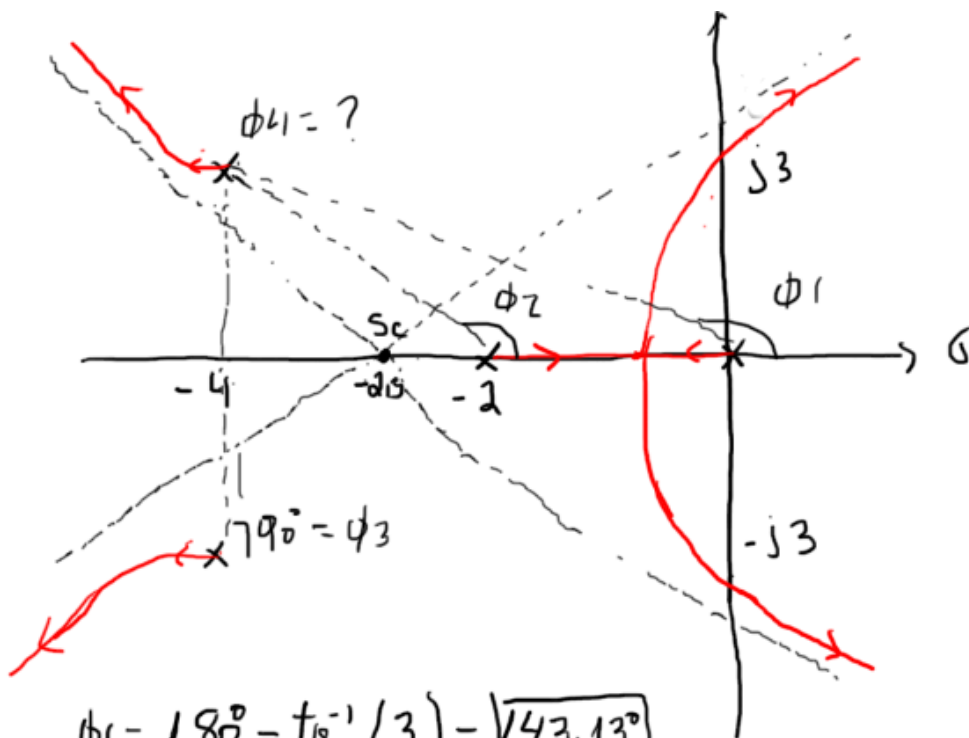
$$r=0: \angle^\circ = \frac{\pm 180^\circ (2 \cdot 0 + 1)}{4} = \boxed{\pm 45^\circ}$$

$$r=1: \angle^\circ = \pm 45^\circ (2 \cdot 1 + 1) = \pm 135^\circ$$

4º Ponto de encontro das assintotas

$$s_c = \frac{\sum p - \sum z}{n-m} = \frac{0 - 2 - 4 - j3 - 4 + j3}{4} = \frac{-10}{4} = \boxed{-2.5}$$





$$\phi_1 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) = \boxed{143.13^\circ}$$

$$\phi_2 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) = \boxed{123.7^\circ}$$

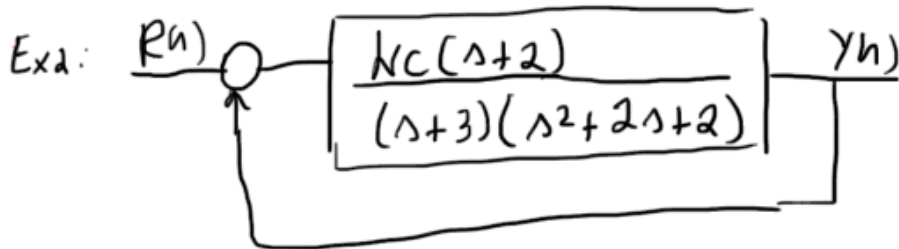
$$\phi_3 = 90^\circ$$

$$-\phi_4 - \phi_3 - \phi_2 - \phi_1 = -180$$

$$-\phi_4 - 90^\circ - 123.7^\circ - 143.13^\circ = -180^\circ$$

$$-\phi_4 = -180^\circ + 356.83^\circ$$

$$\boxed{\phi_4 = \mp 176.83^\circ}$$

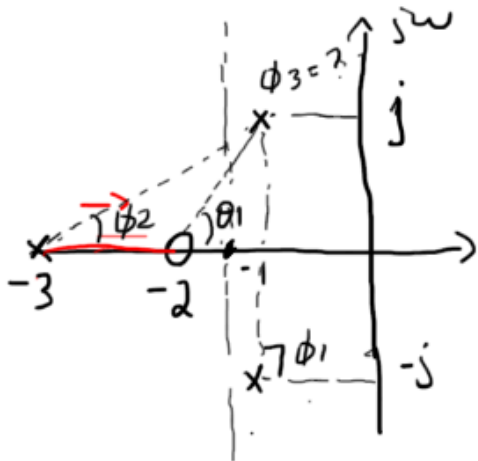


1º eq. caract.

$$1 + K_C \frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

	<u>Polos</u>	<u>Zeros</u>
	$s = -3$	$s = -2$
	$s = -1 \pm j$	

2º O LGR sobre o eixo real



5º. Angulo de partida

$$\phi_1 = 90^\circ$$

$$\phi_2 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 26,56^\circ$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{1}\right) = 45^\circ$$

$$\theta_1 - \phi_1 - \phi_2 - \phi_3 = -180^\circ$$

$$\phi_3 = 7108,414^\circ$$

3º Assintotas

$$n = 3, m = 1$$

$$\alpha^\circ = \pm 180^\circ (2r+1)$$

$$h - m$$

$$r = 0 \therefore \pm \frac{180}{2} = \boxed{\pm 90^\circ}$$

4º. O ponto de encontro  $S_c$

$$S_c = \frac{\sum P - \sum Z}{h - m}$$

$$S_c = \frac{-1+j-1-j-3+2}{3-1} = \frac{-3}{2} = \boxed{-1,5}$$

