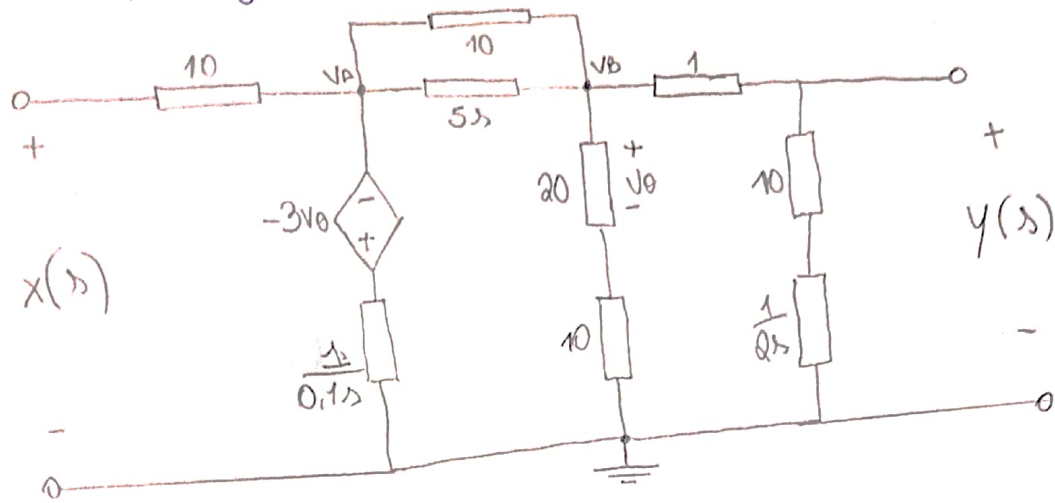


Morone Schneider Cardoso



$$\frac{V_A - X(s)}{10} + \frac{V_A - V_B}{10 + 5s} + \frac{V_A - V_B}{\frac{1}{0.1s}} = 0$$

(I) $V_A \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5s} + 0.1s \right) - V_B \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5s} + \frac{3 \cdot 20 \cdot 0.1s}{20 + 10} \right) = \frac{1}{10} X(s)$

EQ DE CORRENTE

$$\frac{V_B - 0}{20 + 10} + \frac{V_B}{1 + 10 + \frac{1}{2s}} + \frac{V_B - V_A}{10 + 5s} = 0$$

(II) $-V_A \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5s} \right) + V_B \left(\frac{1}{20 + 10} + \frac{1}{11 + \frac{1}{2s}} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5s} \right) = 0$

(III) $Y = V_B \left(\frac{10 + \frac{1}{2s}}{11 + \frac{1}{2s}} \right)$

$$\begin{cases} AV_A + BV_B = C \\ -VD + VE \\ Y = V_B \cdot F \end{cases}$$

$$\leadsto \boxed{G = \frac{C \cdot F}{\frac{AE}{D} + B}}$$

MATLAB

$$\leadsto G = \frac{60s^2 + 123s + 6}{280s^3 + 636s^2 + 319s + 6}$$

Calculo do ER através do teorema do valor final com $C = \frac{1}{s}$

$$y(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot \frac{1}{s} \left(1 - \frac{60s^2 + 123s + 6}{280s^4 + 636s^3 + 319s^2 + 131s + 6} \right) = 1$$

$$y(\infty) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$E_{\text{pp}} = |1 - 1| = 0$$

CRITÉRIO DE ESTABILIDADE

$$G(s) = \frac{60s^2 + 123s + 6}{280s^3 + 636s^2 + 319s + 8}$$

$$C = K \frac{(s+1)}{s}$$

$$q(s) = s(280s^3 + 636s^2 + 319s + 8) + K(s+1)(60s^2 + 123s + 6)$$

$$q(s) = 280s^4 + 636s^3 + 319s^2 + 8s + 60Ks^3 + 123Ks^2 + 6Ks + 60Ks^2 + 123Ks + 6K$$

$$q(s) = 280s^4 + (636 + 60K)s^3 + (319 + 183K)s^2 + (8 + 126K)s + 6K$$

s^4	280	319 + 183K	6K
s^3	636 + 60K	8 + 126K	0
s^2	b_1	b_2	0
s^1	c_1	0	0
s^0	d_1	0	0

$$b_1 = \frac{(636 + 60K)(319 + 183K) - 280(8 + 126K)}{636 + 60K}$$

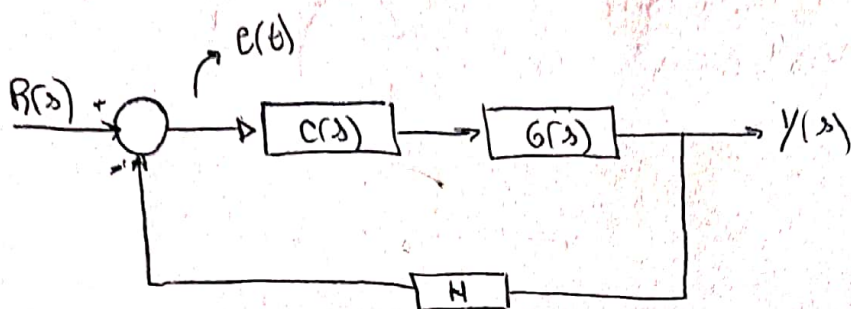
$$b_1 = \frac{2745K^2 + 25062K + 50161}{15K + 59}$$

$$d_1 = 6K \rightarrow K > 0$$

$$c_1 = \frac{340470K^3 + 3065292K^2 + 5914038K + 401288}{2745K^2 + 25062K + 50161}$$

$$K > -2.963$$

Método de construção prático do controlador



Através do cálculo do Piel, temos que o controlador genérico tem a forma:

$$u(t) = K \left(e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^T e(\tau) \cdot d\tau + T_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \right)$$

O controlador P-I é definido como

$$u(t) = K e(t) + \frac{K}{T_i} \int_0^t e(\tau) \cdot d\tau$$

Considerando um controlador igual à:

$$C(s) = \frac{1}{K_p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{T_i \cdot s} \right)$$

\downarrow
 $K_p = 1$

\uparrow
 $K_i = 1$

$$V_c = V_{out} - V_{in} \cdot R_B$$

$$V_{in} = \frac{C \cdot dV_c}{dt}$$

$$V_{in} = -C \frac{d(V_{out} - V_{in} \cdot R_B)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dt \cdot V_{in} - dV_{in} \cdot R_B}{C} = dV_{out}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{RC} \int V_{in} \cdot dt - \frac{R_2}{R_1} V_{in}$$