Notas de clase semana 2

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Temas:

- ✓ Repasos modelo mecánicos y modelado por Newton-Euler y **Euler Lagrange**.
- ✓ Función de transferencia, polos y cero, plano complejo s, estabilidad absoluta, representación en el espacio de estados.
- ✓ Puntos de equilibrio y linealización aproximada (jacobiano).
- ✓ Modelos térmicos.

Modelo por Euler Lagrange

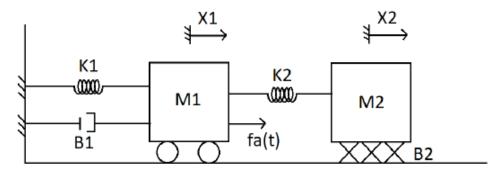


Figure 1: Modelo Mecánico 1

Energía cinética

$$T = \frac{1}{2}M_1\dot{x_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2\dot{x_2}^2 \tag{7}$$

Energía potencial

$$U = \frac{1}{2}k_1x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_1(x_1 - x_2)^2$$
 (8)

Entonces el lagrangiano será

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M_1\dot{x_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2\dot{x_2}^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_1x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_1(x_1 - x_2)^2$$
 (9)

y funcion de disipación

$$D = \frac{1}{2}b_1\dot{x_1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}b_2\dot{x_2}^2 \tag{10}$$

A continuación se derivan cada uno de los términos de las ecuaciones de Euler–Lagrange

$$L = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}M_1\dot{x}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}M_2\dot{x}_2^2}_{T} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}k_1x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2(x_1 - x_2)^2}_{T}$$

Ecuación de movimiento para la masa 1

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} = M_1 \dot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_1} \right) = M_1 \frac{d}{dt} \dot{x}_1 = M_1 \ddot{x}_1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = -k_1 x_1 - k_2 (x_1 - x_2)$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{x}_{1}} = b_{1}\dot{x}_{1}$$

$$M_{1}\ddot{x}_{1} - (-k_{1}x_{1} - k_{2}(x_{1} - x_{2})) + b_{1}\dot{x}_{1} = fa(t)$$

$$M_{1}\ddot{x}_{1} + k_{1}x_{1} + k_{2}(x_{1} - x_{2}) + b_{1}\dot{x}_{1} = fa(t)$$

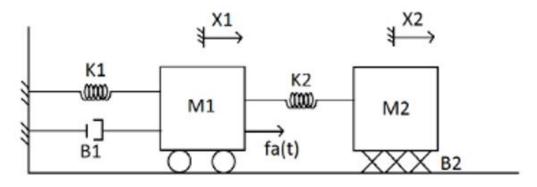
$$M_{1}\ddot{x}_{1} + k_{1}x_{1} + k_{2}x_{1} - k_{2}x_{2} + b_{1}\dot{x}_{1} = fa(t)$$

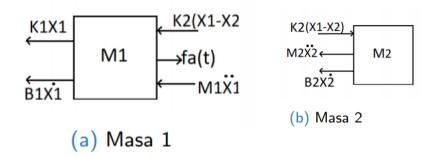
$$M_{1}\ddot{x}_{1} + k_{1}\dot{x}_{1} + (k_{1} + k_{2})x_{1} - k_{2}x_{2} = fa(t)$$

Ecuación de movimiento para la masa 2.

$$M_2\ddot{x}_2 + B_2\dot{x}_2 + k_2x_2 - k_2x_1 = 0$$

Desarrollo por Newton Euler





Modelo del sistema:

$$M_1\ddot{x}_1 + b_1\dot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 - k_2x_2 = fa(t)$$

$$M_2\ddot{x}_2 + B_2\dot{x}_2 + k_2x_2 - k_2x_1 = 0$$

Función de transferencia:

$$G_1(s) = \frac{X_1}{F_a}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{X_2}{F_a}$$

$$M_1\ddot{x}_1 + b_1\dot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 - k_2x_2 = fa(t)$$

Aplicando la transformada de Laplace

$$M_1 s^2 X_{1(s)} + b_1 s X_{1(s)} + (k_1 + k_2) X_{1(s)} - k_2 X_{2(s)} = Fa(s)$$

$$M_2\ddot{x}_2 + B_2\dot{x}_2 + k_2x_2 - k_2x_1 = 0$$

Aplicando la transformada de Laplace

$$M_2 s^2 X_{2(s)} + B_2 s X_{2(s)} + k_2 X_{2(s)} - k_2 X_{1(s)} = 0$$

$$(M_1s^2 + b_1s + (k_1 + k_2))X_{1(s)} - k_2X_{2(s)} = Fa(s)$$
$$(M_2s^2 + B_2s + k_2)X_{2(s)} - k_2X_{1(s)} = 0$$

Despejando X1 de la segunda ecuación y remplazando en la primera,

$$\frac{1}{k_2} (M_2 s^2 + B_2 s + k_2) X_{2(s)} = X_{1(s)}$$

$$(M_1 s^2 + b_1 s + (k_1 + k_2)) \frac{1}{k_2} (M_2 s^2 + B_2 s + k_2) X_{2(s)} - k_2 X_{2(s)} = Fa(s)$$

$$\left((M_1 s^2 + b_1 s + (k_1 + k_2)) \left(\frac{1}{k_2} (M_2 s^2 + B_2 s + k_2) \right) - k_2 \right) X_{2(s)} = Fa(s)$$

Multiplicando por k2 en ambos lados

$$\left(\left(M_1 s^2 + b_1 s + (k_1 + k_2) \right) (M_2 s^2 + B_2 s + k_2) - k_2^2 \right) X_{2(s)} = k_2 F a(s)$$

Ahora hallamos la relación X2/FA

$$G_2(s) = \frac{X_{2(s)}}{Fa(s)} = \frac{k_2}{\left(\left(M_1 s^2 + b_1 s + (k_1 + k_2)\right)(M_2 s^2 + B_2 s + k_2) - k_2^2\right)}$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{X_{1(s)}}{Fa(s)} = \frac{k_2(M_2s^2 + B_2s + k_2)}{\left(\left(M_1s^2 + b_1s + (k_1 + k_2)\right)(M_2s^2 + B_2s + k_2) - k_2^2\right)}$$

Definición: La función de transferencia de un sistema es la relación entre la salida o respuesta del sistema y la entrada en el dominio de Laplace, con condiciones iniciales iguales a cero.

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{b_0 s^m + b_1 s^{m-1} + \dots + b_{m-1} s + b_m}{\underbrace{a_0 s^n + a_1 s^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} s + a_n}_{polinomio\ característico\ \Phi}} n \ge m$$

$$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{K(s+z_1)(s+z_2)\cdots(s+z_m)}{(s+p_1)(s+p_2)\cdots(s+p_n)}$$

Ganancia

K

ceros (O)

$$(s + z_1)(s + z_2) \cdots (s + z_m) = 0$$

Polos (x)

$$(s + p_1)(s + p_2) \cdots (s + p_n) = 0$$

Ejemplo numérico:

$$\frac{X_1}{Fa} = \frac{(M_2s^2 + B_2s + k_2)}{\left(\left(M_1s^2 + b_1s + (k_1 + k_2)\right)\left(M_2s^2 + B_2s + k_2\right) - k_2^2\right)}$$

$$=\frac{k_2M_2s^2+k_2b_2s+{k_2}^2}{M_1M_2\,s^4+(M_1b_2+M_2b_1)s^3+(M_1k_2+b_1b_2+M_2(k_1+k_2))s^2+(b_1k2+b_2(k_1+k_2))s+{k_2(k_1+k_2)-k_2}^2}$$

Si
$$M1 = 0.2$$
; $M2 = 0.1$; $b1 = 0.01$; $b2 = 0.05$; $k1 = 0.3$; $k2 = 0.2$;

$$G(s) = \frac{(0.1s^2 + 0.05s + 0.2)}{(0.02 s^4 + 0.011s^3 + 0.0905s^2 + 0.027s + 0.06)}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{5s^2 + 2.5s + 10}{s^4 + 0.55s^3 + 4.525s^2 + 1.35s + 3}$$

$$0.1s^2 + 0.05s + 0.2 = 0$$

cero

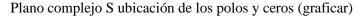
$$-0.2500 + 1.3919i$$

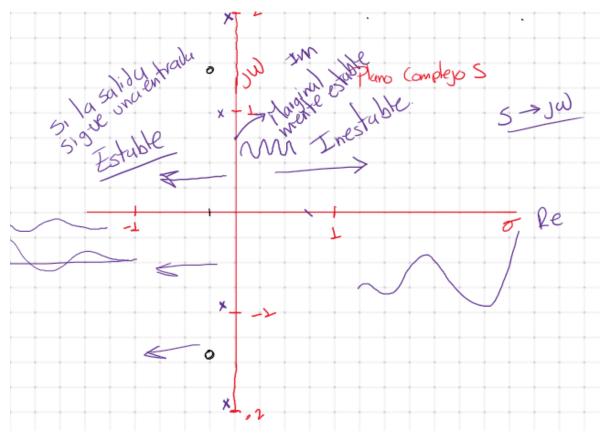
$0.02 s^4 + 0.011s^3 + 0.0905s^2 + 0.027s + 0.06 = 0$

polos

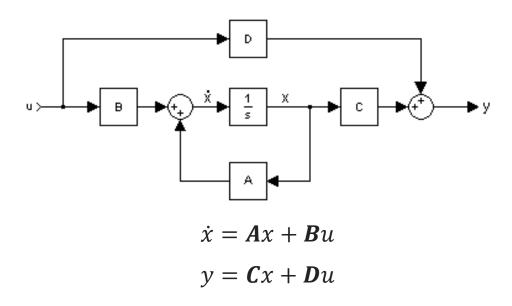
$$-0.1150 + 1.9001i$$

$$-0.1600 + 0.8957i$$





Formulación en el espacio de estados. Es descripción matemática de las ecuaciones de un sistema físico en términos de n ecuaciones diferenciales de primer orden, se expresan en una ecuación diferencial **matricial** de primer orden o ecuación diferencial de estados.



x Vector de estados

y Vector de salida

u Vector de entrada u control

A Matriz de estados

B Matriz de entrada

C Matriz de salida

D matriz de transmisión directa

$$\dot{x}_{1} = a_{11}x_{1} + a_{12}x_{2} + \cdots + a_{1n}x_{n} + b_{11}u_{1} + \cdots + b_{1m}u_{m},
\dot{x}_{2} = a_{21}x_{1} + a_{22}x_{2} + \cdots + a_{2n}x_{n} + b_{21}u_{1} + \cdots + b_{2m}u_{m},
\vdots
\dot{x}_{n} = a_{n1}x_{1} + a_{n2}x_{2} + \cdots + a_{nn}x_{n} + b_{n1}u_{1} + \cdots + b_{nm}u_{m},
d \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} & a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots & a_{1n} \\ x_{2} & a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \cdots b_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} \cdots b_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1} \\ \vdots \\ u_{m} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Vector de estados: Contiene las variables de estado x1,x2, ..xn.

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix},$$

Las variables de estado de un sistema dinámico son el conjunto de variables mínimas usadas para describir el **estado** de la dinámica del sistema. Y contiene la información para predecir el comportamiento futuro del sistema en ausencia de entradas externas.

Ecuaciones de estado

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}.$$

Ecuación de salida

$$y = Cx + Du,$$

Variables de estado

z1 posición M1

z2 velocidad M1

z3 posición M2

z4 velocidad M2

$$z1 = x1;$$

$$\dot{z}1 = \dot{x}1 = z2;$$

$$z2 = \dot{x}_1$$

$$\dot{z2} = \ddot{x}_1$$

$$z3 = x2$$

$$\dot{z3} = \dot{x2} = z4$$

$$z\dot{3} = z4$$

$$z4 = \dot{x}_2$$

$$\dot{z4} = \ddot{x}_2$$

Fa=11

$$M_1\ddot{x}_1 + b_1\dot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 - k_2x_2 = fa(t)$$

$$M_2\ddot{x}_2 + B_2\dot{x}_2 + k_2x_2 - k_2x_1 = 0$$

$$M_1 \dot{z}_2 + b_1 z_2 + (k_1 + k_2) z_1 - k_2 z_3 = u$$

$$M_2 \dot{z}_4 + B_2 z_4 + k_2 z_3 - k_2 z_1 = 0$$

$$(\dot{x_2}) = \dot{z}_4$$

$$\dot{z}1 = \dot{x}1 = z2$$
;

$$\dot{z}1 = z2;$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \frac{(k_1 + k_2)}{M_1} z_1 - \frac{b_1}{M_1} z_2 + \frac{k_2}{M_1} z_3 + \frac{1}{M_1} u$$

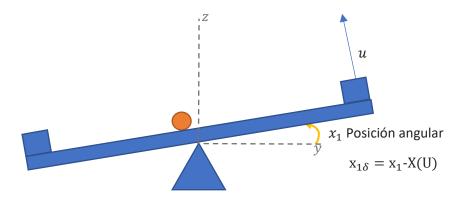
$$\dot{z}_3 = z4$$

$$\dot{z}_4 = \frac{k_2}{M_2} z_1 - \frac{k_2}{M_2} z_3 \frac{B_2}{M_2} z_4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \\ \dot{z}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -(k_1 + k_2)/M_1 & -b_1/M_1 & k_2/M_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & k_2/M_2 & -k_2/M_2 & -B_2/M_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/M_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

Representación en el espacio de estados

Modelo No Lineal



$$\theta = x_1$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}x_2 + \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}u$$

Puntos de equilibrio

El objetivo es diseñar leyes o estrategias de control para la regulación del comportamiento en lazo cerrado de un sistema. Esto quiere decir que, se deseará regular el comportamiento de las variables representativas del sistema alrededor de valores de referencia deseados. A estos valores de referencia se les llama **puntos de operación**, los cuales están estrechamente ligados a los **puntos de equilibrio del sistema**, presentados a continuación. Los puntos o trayectorias de equilibrio de un sistema no lineal se obtienen de resolver la ecuación $\dot{x} = 0$, esto es, cuando la tasa de variación de x es cero:

$$\dot{x}_1=0$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = 0$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 0$$

$$0 = \bar{X}_2$$

$$0 = \frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(\bar{X}_1) - \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(\bar{X}_1) - \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}\overline{X}_2 + \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\overline{U}$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(0) - \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(0) + \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\overline{U}$$

$$0 = \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} (M_2 g - M_1 g + \overline{U})$$
$$0 = (M_2 g - M_1 g + \overline{U})$$
$$M_1 g - M_2 g = \overline{U}$$

Entonces los puntos de equilibrio son

$$\bar{X}_1 = 0$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 0$$

$$M_1 g - M_2 g = \bar{U}$$

$$\begin{split} A(U) &= \left. \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial x} \right|_{X(U),U}; \quad B(U) = \left. \frac{\partial f(x,u)}{\partial u} \right|_{X(U),U}; \\ C(U) &= \left. \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x} \right|_{X(U)} \end{split}$$

$$x_{\delta} = x - X(U); \ u_{\delta} = u - U; \ y_{\delta} = y - Y(U)$$

$$J(x_1, \dots x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobiano

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \bar{I}}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = \frac{x_2}{f1}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}x_2 + \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}u$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \operatorname{sen}(\overline{X}_{1,}) + \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \operatorname{sen}(\overline{X}_{1,}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix}_{\bar{X}_1, \bar{X}_2, \bar{U}}$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \qquad \textbf{f1}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \frac{2M_2g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{2M_1g}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}\cos(x_1) - \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}x_2 + \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}u \qquad \textbf{f2}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} = \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ \hline (M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{1\delta} \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_{2\delta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{1\delta} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2\delta} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ (M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}\delta$$

$$\begin{split} \bar{X}_1 &= 0 \\ \bar{X}_2 &= 0 \\ \\ M_1 g - M_2 g &= \bar{U} \end{split}$$

Ecuación característica

$$\Phi = (sI - A)^{-1}$$

 $polinomio\ característico\ = det(sI-A)$

$$det(sI - A) = 0$$

Función de transferencia

$$G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B$$

 $G(s) = C(sI - A)^{-1}B$

$$G(s) = \frac{X_{1(s)}}{U_{(s)}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{-4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & \\ 0 & s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \left[\frac{0}{2} \\ \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s \left(s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \right)} \left[s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \left[\frac{0}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta \Phi} \begin{bmatrix} s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} & 1 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ (M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\Delta \Phi} \left(s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \right) & \frac{1}{\Delta \Phi} \\ 0 & \frac{s}{\Delta \Phi} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\Delta \Phi} \left(s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2} \right) \quad \frac{1}{\Delta \Phi} \right] \left[\frac{0}{2} \frac{1}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}}{\Delta \Phi}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}}{s\left(s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}\right)}$$

$$s\left(s + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}\right) = 0$$

Inversa de una matriz

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta A} (adj(A^{T}))$$

$$\Delta A = ad - cb$$

$$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$adj(A^{T})) = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

M1=M2 =0.05

M3=0.03

B=0.001

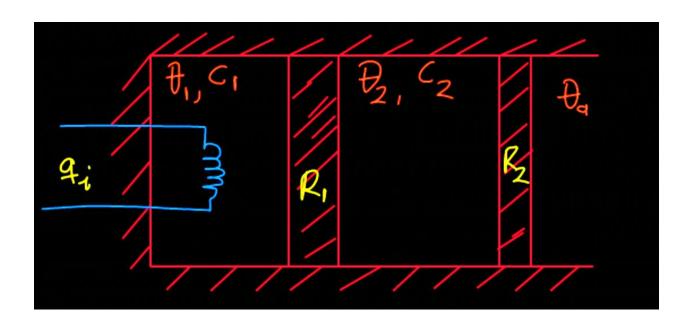
L=0.5

g=9.8

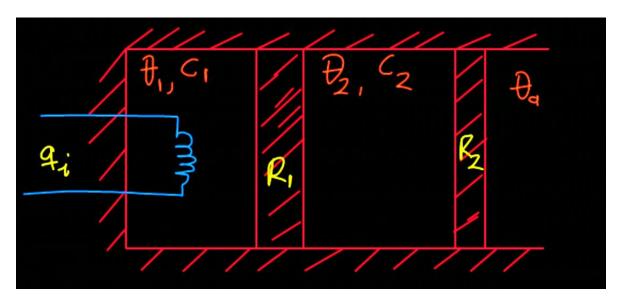
$$G(s) = \frac{X_{1(s)}}{U_{(s)}} = \frac{\frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}}{s^2 + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}s} = \frac{\frac{2}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l}}{s\left(s^1 + \frac{4b}{(M_1 + M_2 + M_3)l^2}\right)}$$

Modelo Térmico

- θ Temperatura [K]
- q flujos de calor [W]
- C Capacitancia térmica
- R Resistencia térmica



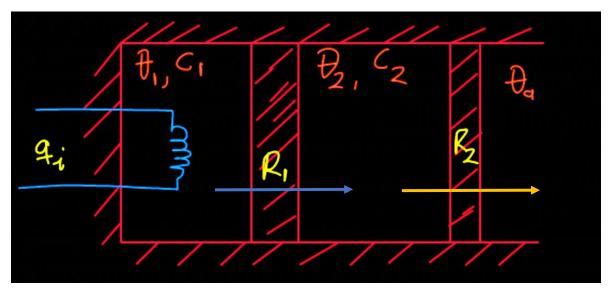
$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{1}{C}(q_{in} - q_{out})$$
$$q = \frac{1}{R}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$



$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{C_1}(q_{in} - q_{out1})$$

$$q_{out1} = \frac{1}{R_1}(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{C_1} (q_{in} - \frac{1}{R_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$



$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} (q_{out1} - q_{out2})$$

$$q_{out1} = \frac{1}{R_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2)$$

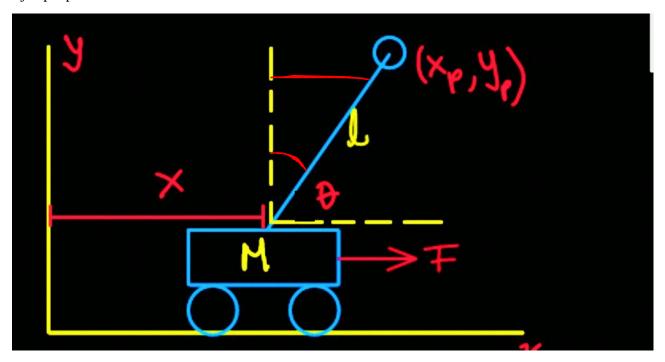
$$q_{out2} = \frac{1}{R_2} (\theta_2 - \theta_a)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \frac{1}{R_2} (\theta_2 - \theta_a) \right)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{C_1} (q_{in} - \frac{1}{R_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2))$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{C_2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} (\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \frac{1}{R_2} (\theta_2 - \theta_a) \right)$$

Ejemplo péndulo invertido



Las coordenadas generalizadas del péndulo son X y Theta

Energía cinética

$$T = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_p^2$$

Energía Potencial

$$U = mg y_p$$

$$U = mg_{lcos(\theta)}$$

$$xp = x + lsen(\theta)$$

$$\dot{x}p = \dot{x} + lcos(\theta)\dot{\theta}$$

$$yp = lcos(\theta)$$

$$\dot{y}p = -lsen(\theta)\dot{\theta}$$

$$vp = \sqrt{\dot{x}p^2 + \dot{y}p^2}$$

Energía cinética

$$T = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\sqrt{\dot{x}p^2 + \dot{y}p^2}^2$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\left(\left(\dot{x} + l\cos(\theta)\dot{\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l\sin(\theta)\dot{\theta}}{\theta}\right)^2\right)$$

Lagrangiano

$$L = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x} + lcos(\theta)\dot{\theta})^2 + (lsen(\theta)\dot{\theta})^2}_{T} - \underbrace{mglcos(\theta)}_{T}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m\left(\dot{x}^2 + 2\dot{x}lcos(\theta)\dot{\theta} + l^2cos^2(\theta)\dot{\theta}^2 + l^2sen^2(\theta)\dot{\theta}^2\right) - mglcos(\theta)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m2\dot{x}l\cos(\theta)\dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}ml^{2}\cos^{2}(\theta)\dot{\theta}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}ml^{2}\sin^{2}(\theta)\dot{\theta}^{2} - mgl\cos(\theta)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)\dot{x}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}m2\dot{x}lcos(\theta)\dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}ml^{2}cos^{2}(\theta)\dot{\theta}^{2} + \frac{1}{2}ml^{2}sen^{2}(\theta)\dot{\theta}^{2} - mglcos(\theta)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)\dot{x}^2 + m\dot{x}lcos(\theta)\dot{\theta} + \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2\left(\cos^2(\theta) + sen^2(\theta)\right) - mglcos(\theta)$$

Lagrangiano

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)\dot{x}^2 + m\dot{x}l\dot{\theta}cos(\theta) + \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mglcos(\theta)$$

Desarrollo de la ecuación 1 de movimiento

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = F$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} (M + m) \dot{x}^2 + m \dot{x} l \dot{\theta} cos(\theta) + \frac{1}{2} m l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 - m g l cos(\theta)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} &= (M+m)\dot{x} + ml\dot{\theta}cos(\theta) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) &= (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{\theta}sen(\theta)\dot{\theta} \\ \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) &= (M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{\theta}^2sen(\theta) \end{split}$$

$$(M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{\theta}^2sen(\theta) = F \qquad (1)$$

Desarrollo de la ecuación 2 de movimiento

$$L = \frac{1}{2}(M+m)\dot{x}^{2} + m\dot{x}l\dot{\theta}cos(\theta) + \frac{1}{2}ml^{2}\dot{\theta}^{2} - mglcos(\theta)$$

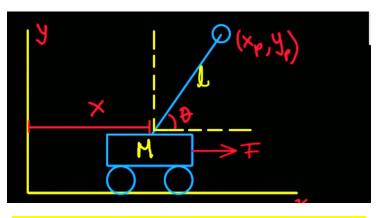
$$\frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0}{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}} = ml\dot{x}\cos(\theta) + \frac{ml^{2}\dot{\theta}}{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) = \frac{ml^{2}\ddot{\theta}}{\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}} + ml\ddot{x}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{x}sen(\theta)\dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = -m\dot{x}l\dot{\theta}sen(\theta) + mglsen(\theta)$$

$$ml^2\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{x}\dot{\theta}sen(\theta) + ml\dot{x}\dot{\theta}sen(\theta) - mglsen(\theta) = 0$$

$$ml^2\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}cos(\theta) - mglsen(\theta) = 0$$
 (2)



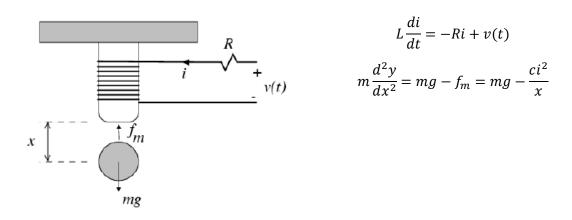
$$(M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{\theta}^{2}sen(\theta) = F$$
 (1)
$$ml^{2}\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}cos(\theta) - mglsen(\theta) = 0$$
 (2)

Funciones útiles en Matlab

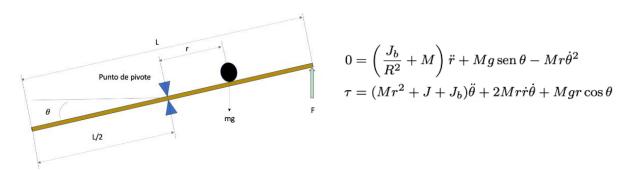
conv, roots, tf, pzmap, step, pole, jacobian

Tarea 1

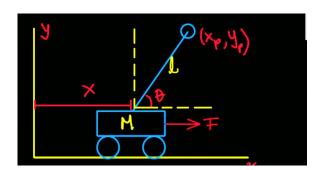
Ejercicio 1. a) Comprobar el modelo matemático del siguiente sistema (levitador magnético) y expresarlo sus variables de estados x1, x2, x3. b) Hallar los puntos de equilibrio y operación luego linealizar el modelo. c) Si la salida es la posición de la bola obtener la función de transferencia. d) determinar si el sistema es estable.



Ejercicio 2. **a)** Usando el enfoque de Euler-Lagrange verificar el modelo matemático del siguiente sistema (bola sobre riel). **b)** Obtener el modelo lineal y la función de transferencia.



Ejercicio 3. **a)** Obtener el modelo lineal y la función de transferencia del péndulo invertido modelado en clase. **b)** Determinar si el sistema es estable o no es estable.



$$(M+m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta}cos(\theta) - ml\dot{\theta}^{2}sen(\theta) = F$$
$$ml^{2}\ddot{\theta} + ml\ddot{x}cos(\theta) - mglsen(\theta) = 0$$