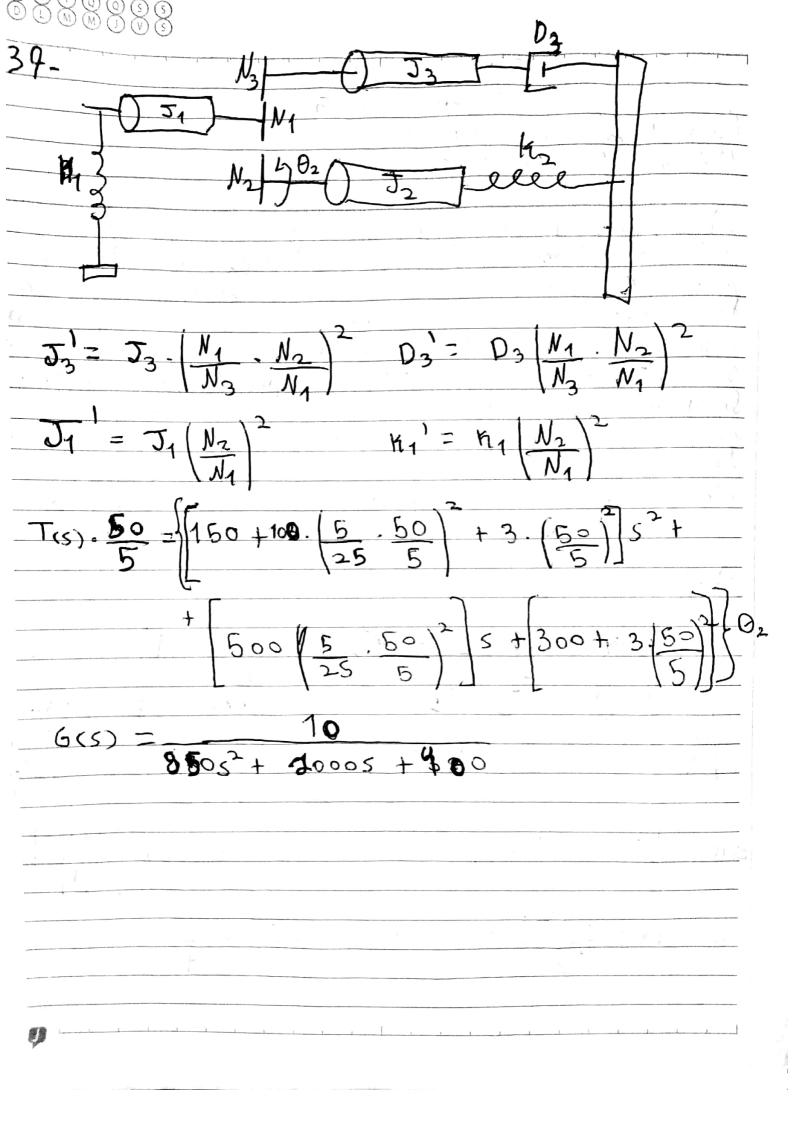
Sistemos e controle Roteno SA Aluno: Renzo Prots sella Souza Matriculo: 1192/ECP084 2) Doto 3 forous punordials pora un motor CC: Velacida de, Torque e Insoo. A tensoo V aplicado so motor fog o esso rodor a uma velochdode We posseliesta relació W=j. V, onde je uma constante de proporcionatidade. À rotação do elzo gera um torque T sue i propositoral à comente do amodero e tem a reloção T. K. T. ordo N. e. a constante de torque. Um volor alto de to limita a conente o um valor borgo. como o torque e propor word à reloudade, podemos traças un grafilico de torque x velocidade conforme o grafico apre-sentado dessa forma utilhamos o grafico para saber das propriedades do motor e consquis com-endar a sua relacidade de rolação ou seu torque $\frac{36 - 021 - 03' - 03' + 0888 - 1}{\{[31 + 31 (N_2)^2 + 33 (N_3)^2] + 3^2 + [32 + 31 (N_3)^2] + 3^2 + [32 + 31 (N_3)^2] + [32 + 31$ 3T(s) = { [1+2.32+16/1] 2752+2232+32/18-32/9 $464/11^{2} \cdot 0_{2} \qquad G(5) = \frac{3}{20^{52} + 135 + 9}$



$$\frac{38}{T(s)} = \frac{140 \cdot 12^{\circ}}{N_{4}} = \frac{126}{5} + \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{120}{23}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \Theta_{4}$$

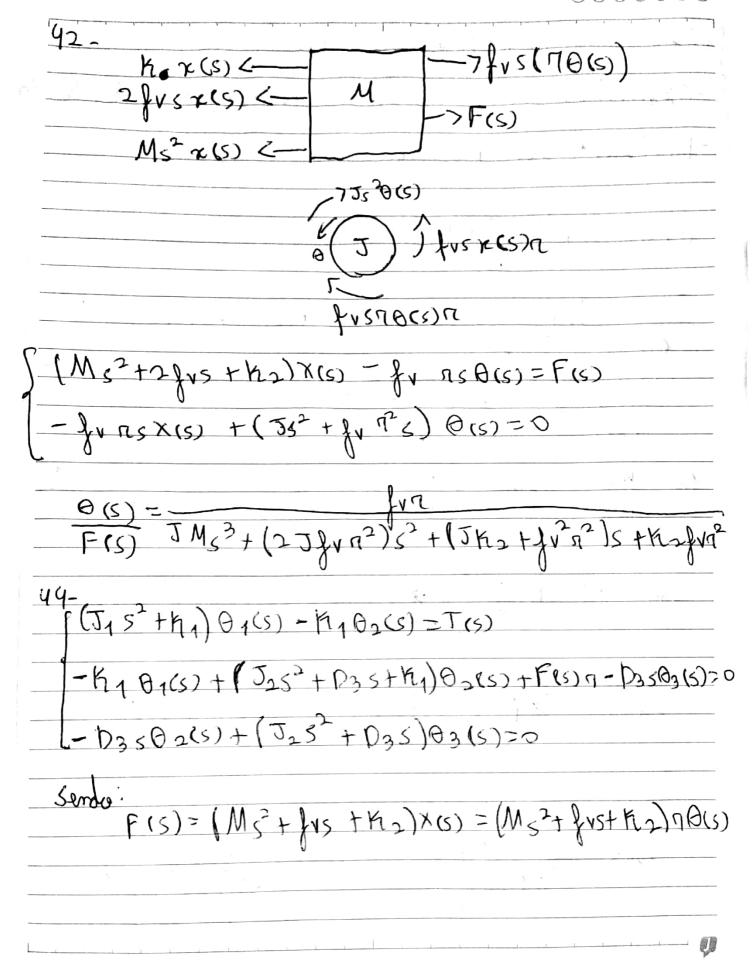
$$\frac{140 \cdot 12^{\circ}}{N_{4}} = \frac{120}{N_{2}} = \left[26\right] \cdot 5 + \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{120}{23}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \Theta_{4}$$

$$\frac{140 \cdot 12^{\circ}}{N_{4}} = \frac{120}{N_{2}} = \left[26\right] \cdot 5 + \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{120}{23}\right)^{2}\right] \cdot \Theta_{4}$$

$$\frac{140 \cdot 12^{\circ}}{N_{4}} = \frac{120}{N_{4}} = \frac{120}{23} = \frac{120}{23}$$

G(5) = 0,2552 + 0,5025 + 0,5

$$\frac{\sqrt{0}}{\sqrt{0}} = \sqrt{0} + \sqrt{1} + (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3}) \frac{\sqrt{N_1}}{\sqrt{N_2}} + (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3}) \frac{\sqrt{N_2}}{\sqrt{N_2}} + \sqrt{N_2} \frac{\sqrt{N_1}}{\sqrt{N_2}} + \sqrt{N_2} \frac{\sqrt{N_2}}{\sqrt{N_2}} + \sqrt$$



$$(J_{1}S^{2} + K_{1})\theta_{1}(S) = K_{1}\theta_{2}(S) = I(S)$$

$$-K_{1}\theta_{1}(S) + [(J_{2} + M_{1}^{2})S^{2} + (D_{3} + f_{1}\eta^{2})S + (K_{1} + K_{2}\eta^{2})]\theta_{2}(S) - D_{3}S\theta_{3}(S)ZO$$

$$-D_{3}S\theta_{2}(S) + (J_{2}S^{2} + D_{3}S)\theta_{3}(S) = 0$$

$$\theta_2(s) = K_1 (J_3 s^2 + P_3 s) T_{cs}$$

$$\frac{\theta_{2}(s)}{T(s)} = \frac{1}{1} \frac{153s^2 + P_3s}{153s^2 + P_3s} \times (s) = 7\theta_2(s)$$

$$\frac{46 - \text{Kt} = 75\text{ fol}}{\text{Ra}} = \frac{150}{50} = 3 \quad \text{Kt} = \frac{60}{50} = \frac{250}{700} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$J_m = 4 + 36 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 7$$
; $D_m = 8 + 36 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = 12$

$$\frac{\Theta_{mo}(s)}{E_{o}(s)} = \frac{3/8}{5(s+\frac{1}{8}(12+\frac{3}{2}))} = \frac{3/8}{5(s+\frac{27}{16})}$$

$$\theta_L(s) = \frac{1}{3} \theta_m(s)$$

$$\frac{Kt}{Rex} = \frac{T_c}{6a} = \frac{5}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{600} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$J_{m} = 18 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + 1 = \frac{25}{8}$$

$$D_{m} = 36\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{\Theta_{m(s)}}{\epsilon_{\alpha(s)}} = \frac{8/35}{5(5+\frac{6}{4})} = \frac{8}{25}(5+\frac{4}{4})$$

$$\theta_2(s) = \frac{1}{4} \theta_m(s)$$

$$G(5) = \frac{8}{1005 \left(5 + \frac{4}{5}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\theta m(s)}{6 - (s)} = \frac{100}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{9,92} = \frac{0,89}{5(5+9,31)}$$

$$s\left(5 + \frac{1}{9,92} \cdot \frac{3}{5},075\right) \cdot 5(5+9,31)$$

$$\Theta_{L(S)} = 9,14$$

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$$\Theta_L(s) = \frac{1}{6} \Theta_m(s)$$

Ro = 150 ; Kb = 12 12 1333,33

Jm=7+105 (1)2=9,92; Dm=3