



**UNIVERSIDAD DISTRITAL  
FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE CALDAS**

**Facultad de Ingeniería  
Proyecto Curricular de Ingeniería Electrónica**

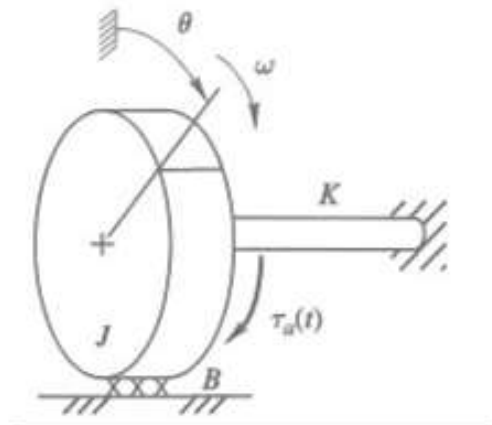
**SISTEMAS DINÁMICOS**  
Profesor: Henry Borrero

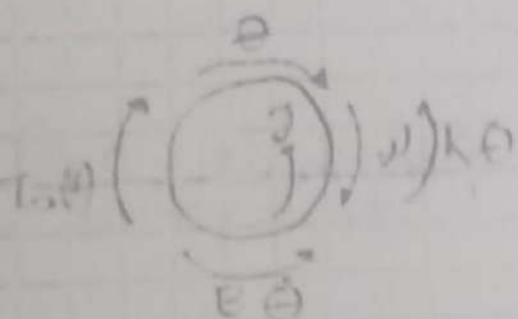
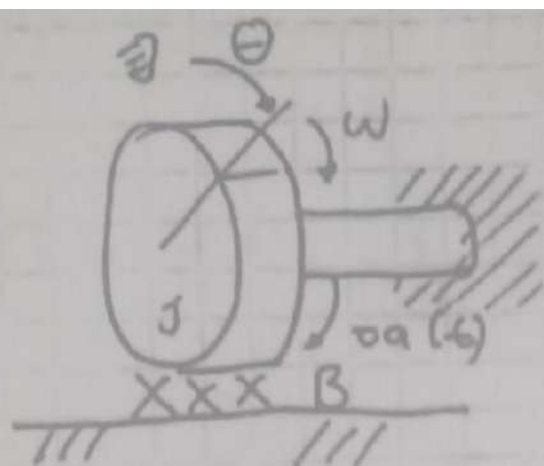
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20191005107

Parcial 2

1. Para el sistema rotacional en la figura, determine:

- La representación en el espacio de estados (b) junto a su diagrama de bloques, (c) así como el diagrama de flujo de señal.
- La función de transferencia





$$J\ddot{\theta} + B\dot{\theta} + K\theta = \tau_a$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{\tau_a}{J} - \frac{B}{J}\dot{\theta} - \frac{K}{J}\theta$$

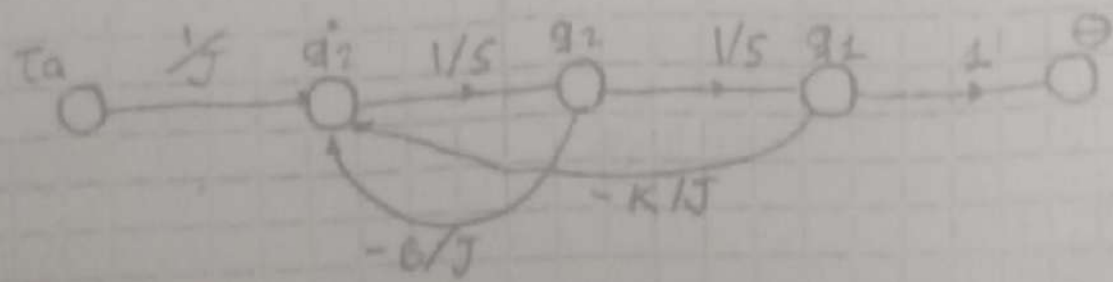
$$q_1 = \theta$$

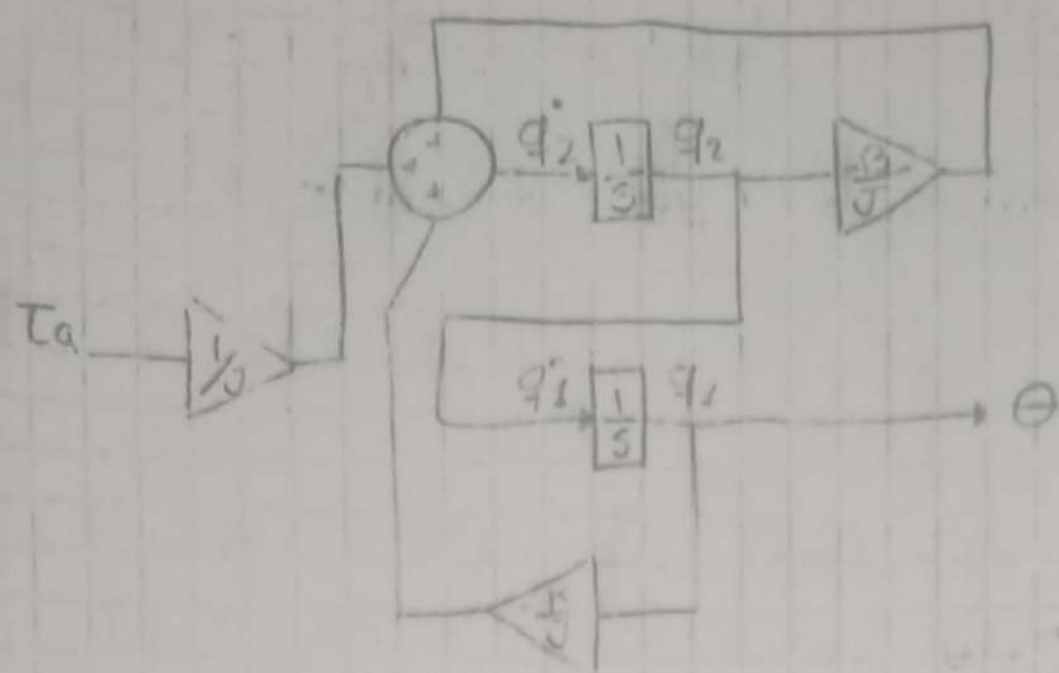
$$\dot{q}_2 = \dot{q}_1 = \dot{\theta}$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 = \ddot{q}_1 = \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{K}{J} & -\frac{B}{J} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{J} \end{bmatrix} \tau_a$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



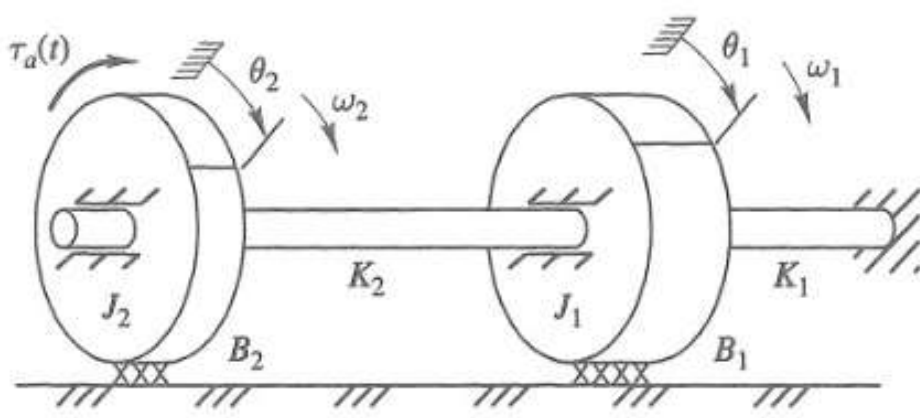


$$\Theta(s)(Js^2 + Bs + K) = T_a(s)$$

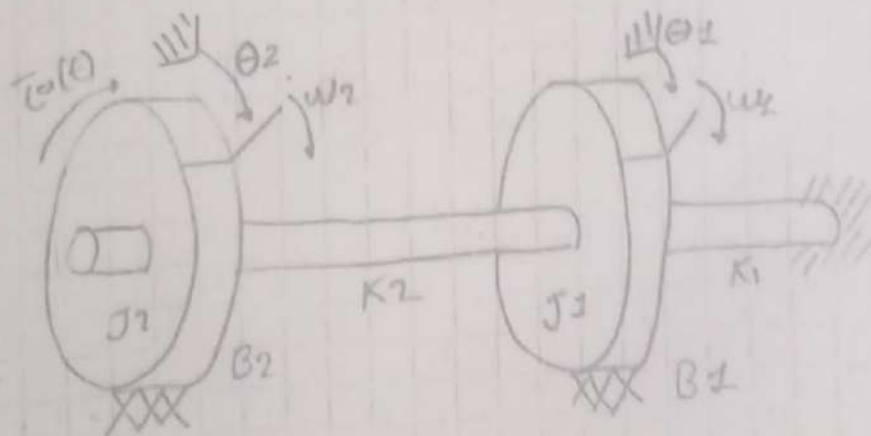
$$\frac{\Theta(s)}{T_a(s)} = \frac{1}{Js^2 + Bs + K}$$

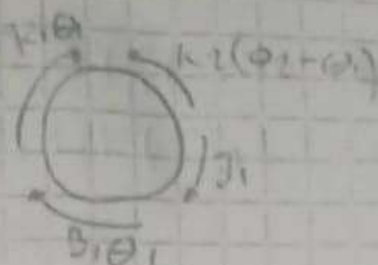
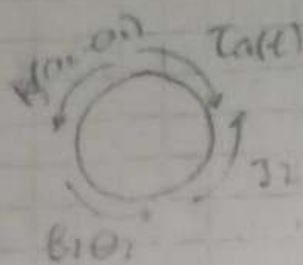
2. Para el sistema rotacional en la figura, asuma  $\theta_2 > \theta_1$  y determine:

- a. La función de transferencia relacionando  $\theta_2$  y  $\tau_a$ .
- b. La representación en el espacio de estados (b) junto a su diagrama de bloques, (c) así como el diagrama de flujo de señal. Todo en términos de  $\theta_2$



2.





$$k_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + k_1 (\theta_1 - \theta_1) + J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 = T_a(t) \quad (1)$$

$$k_2 (\theta_1 - \theta_1) = J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + k_1 \theta_1 + B \dot{\theta}_1 \quad (2)$$

$$k_2 \theta_2(s) - 1 \cdot \theta_1(s) = s^2 J_1 \theta_1(s) + k_1 \theta_1(s) + s B_1 \theta_1(s)$$

$$\theta_1(s) = \frac{k_2 \theta_2(s)}{s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2}$$

$$\theta_1(s) s B_2 + \theta_2(s) k_2 - k_2 \theta_1(s) + J_2 s^2 \theta_2(s) = T_a(s)$$

$$\theta_1(s) (s^2 J_2 + s B_2 + k_2) - \frac{k_2 \theta_2(s)}{s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2} = T_a(s)$$

$$\theta_2(s) \left( \frac{(s^2 J_2 + s B_2 + k_2)(s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2) - k_2^2}{s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2} \right) = T_a(s)$$

$$\frac{\theta_2(s)}{T_a(s)} = \frac{s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2}{(s^2 J_2 + s B_2 + k_2)(s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2) - k_2^2}$$

$$\theta_2(s) (J_1 J_2 s^4 + s^3 (B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1) + s^2 (B_1 B_2 + k_1 J_2 + J_2 k_2 + k_2 J_1) + s (B_2 k_1 + B_2 k_2 + B_1 k_2) + (k_2 k_1))$$

$$= T_a(s) (s^2 J_1 + s B_1 + k_1 + k_2)$$

$$\Theta^V J_1 J_2 + \Theta^{\text{III}} (B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1) + \Theta^{\text{II}} (B_1 B_2 + k_1 J_2 + J_2 k_2 + k_2 J_1) + \Theta^{\text{I}} (B_2 k_1 + B_1 k_2 + B_1 k_2) + (k_2 k_1) \Theta$$

=

$$\tau a^{\text{II}} J_1 + \tau a^{\text{I}} k_1 + \tau a(k_1 + k_2)$$

$$x_1 = y - \rho_0 u$$

$$x_2 = \dot{y} - \rho_0 \dot{u} - \rho_1 u = \dot{x}_1 - \rho_1 u$$

$$x_3 = \ddot{y} - \rho_0 \ddot{u} - \rho_1 \dot{u} - \rho_2 u = \dot{x}_2 - \rho_2 u$$

$$x_4 = \ddot{\dot{y}} - \rho_0 \ddot{\dot{u}} - \rho_1 \ddot{u} - \rho_2 \dot{u} - \rho_3 u = \dot{x}_3 - \rho_3 u$$

$$\rho_0 = b_0$$

$$\rho_1 = b_1 - a_1 \rho_0$$

$$\rho_2 = b_2 - a_1 \rho_1 - a_2 \rho_0$$

$$\rho_3 = b_3 - a_1 \rho_2 - a_2 \rho_1 - a_3 \rho_0$$

$$\rho_4 = b_4 - a_1 \rho_3 - a_2 \rho_2 - a_3 \rho_1 - a_4 \rho_0$$

$$y^{\text{IV}} + a_1 y^{\text{III}} + a_2 y^{\text{II}} + a_3 y^{\text{I}} + a_4 y = b_0 u^{\text{IV}} + b_1 u^{\text{III}} + b_2 u^{\text{II}} + b_3 u^{\text{I}} + b_4 u$$

$$b_0 = 0 \quad b_1 = 0 \quad b_2 = \frac{1}{J_2} \quad b_3 = \frac{B_1}{J_1 J_2} \quad b_4 = \frac{K_1 + K_2}{J_1 J_2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1}{J_1 J_2} \quad a_2 = \frac{B_1 B_2 + k_1 J_2 + J_2 k_2 + k_2 J_1}{J_1 J_2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{B_1 k_1 + B_2 k_2 + B_1 k_2}{J_1 J_2} \quad a_4 = \frac{K_2 k_1}{J_1 J_2}$$



$$P_0 = 0 \quad B_3 = \frac{B_1}{J_1 J_2} - \frac{(B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1)}{J_1 J_2^2}$$

$$P_1 = 0$$

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{J_2} \quad B_3 = \frac{-B_2 J_1}{J_1 J_2^2} = -\frac{B_2}{J_2^2}$$

$$B_4 = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{J_1 J_2} - \left( \frac{B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1}{J_1 J_2} \right) \left( -\frac{B_2}{J_2^2} \right) - \left( \frac{B_1 B_2 + k_1 J_2 + J_2 k_2 + k_1 J_1}{J_1 J_2^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{k_1 + k_2}{J_1 J_2} + \frac{B_1 B_2 J_2 + B_2^2 J_1}{J_1 J_2^3} - \frac{B_1 B_2 J_2 - k_1 J_2^2 - J_2^2 k_2 - k_2 J_1 J_2}{J_1 J_2^3}$$

$$= \frac{k_1 J_2^2 + k_1 J_1^2 + B_2 (B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1) - B_1 B_2 J_2 - k_1 J_2^2 - J_2^2 k_2 - k_2 J_1 J_2}{J_1 J_2^3}$$

$$= \frac{B_2^2 J_1 - k_2 J_1 J_2}{J_1 J_2^3} = \frac{B_2^2 - k_2 J_2}{J_2^3}$$

$$\dot{X}_4 = \ddot{y} - B_0 \ddot{u} - B_1 \ddot{u} - B_2 \ddot{u} - B_3 \ddot{u}$$

$$\dot{X}_4 = y''' - \frac{u''}{J_1} + \frac{B_2}{J_2} u''$$

$$\dot{X}_4 = -a_4 x_1 - a_3 x_2 - a_2 x_3 - a_1 x_4 + B_4 u$$

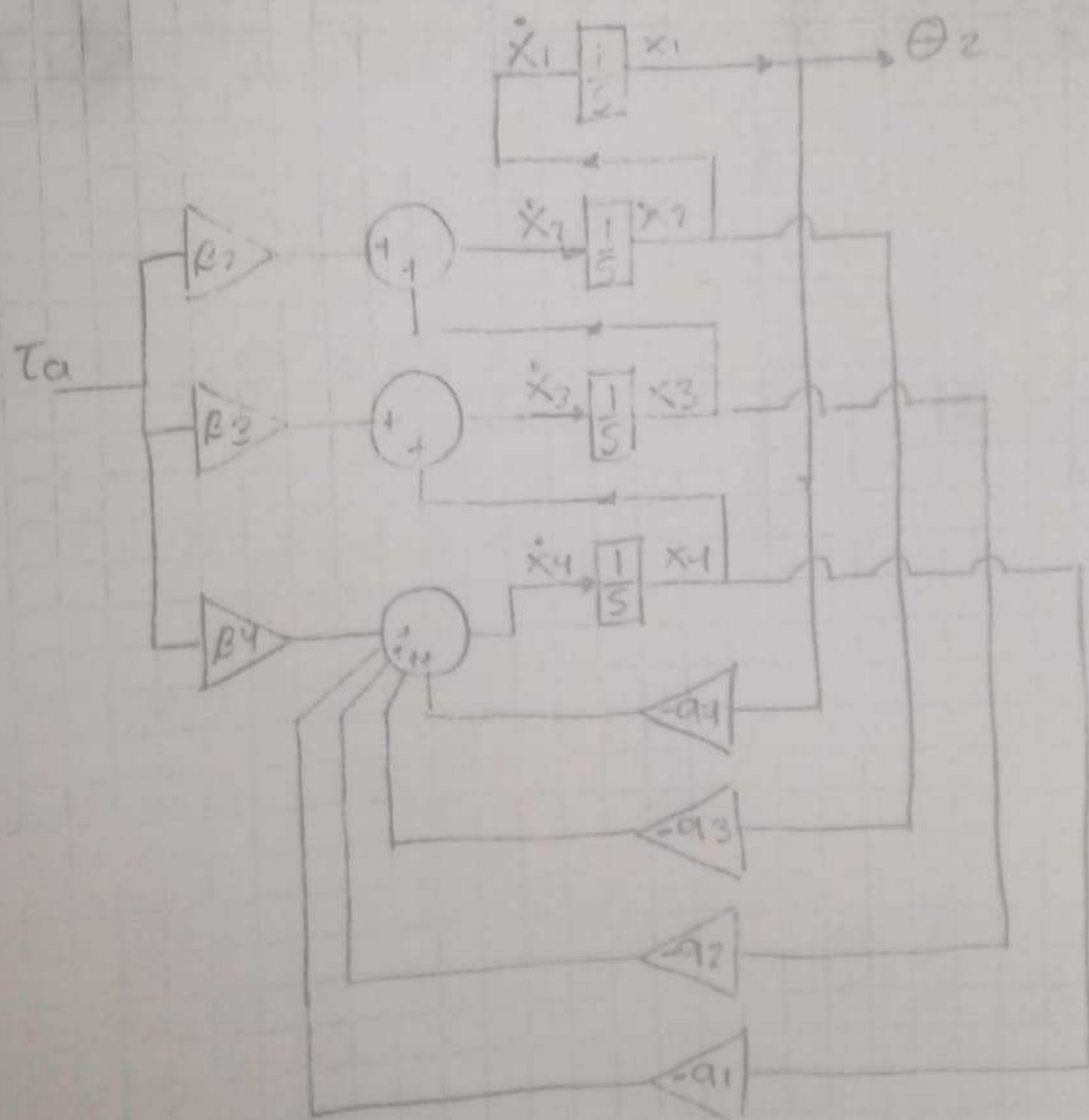
$$\dot{X}_1 = x_2$$

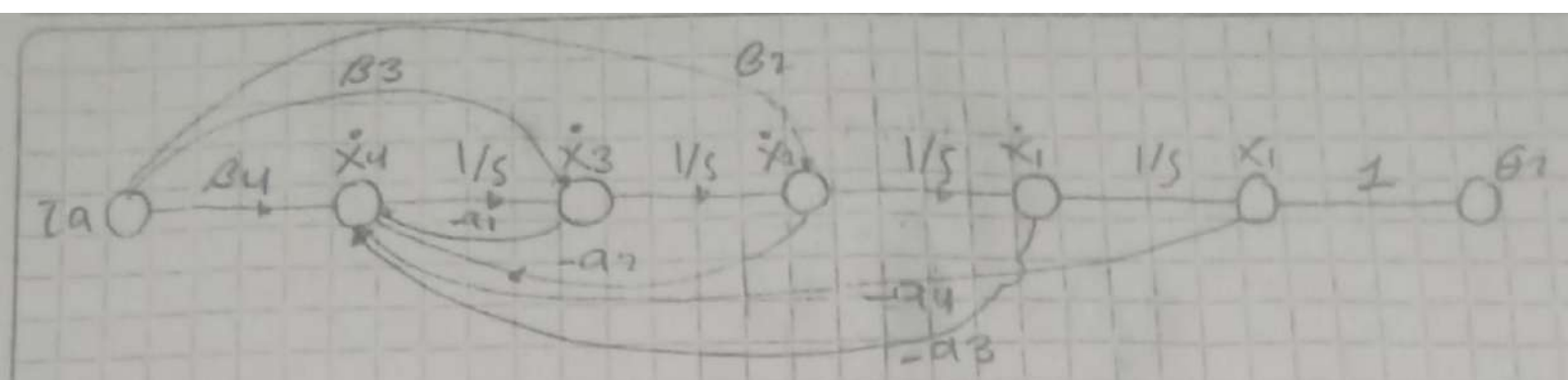
$$\dot{X}_2 = x_3 + \frac{T_a}{J_2}$$

$$\dot{X}_3 = x_4 - \frac{B_2}{J_2^2} T_a$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_4 & -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ \beta_4 \end{bmatrix} T_a$$

$$\Theta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$3) \quad K_1 = 0$$

$$a_1 = \frac{B_1 J_2 + B_2 J_1}{J_1 J_2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{B_1 B_2 + J_2 K_2 + J_1 K_1}{J_1 J_2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{B_2 K_2 + B_1 K_1}{J_1 J_2}$$

$$a_4 = 0$$

• Espacio de estados

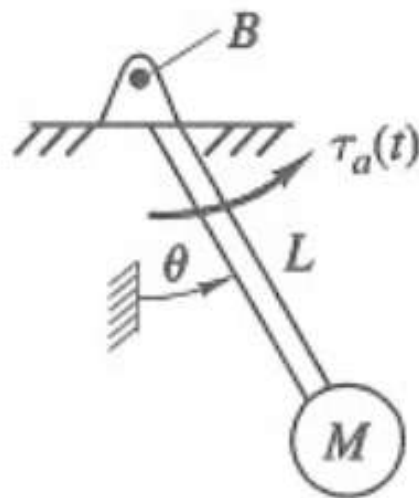
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_3 & -a_2 & -a_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \\ B_4 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$\Theta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

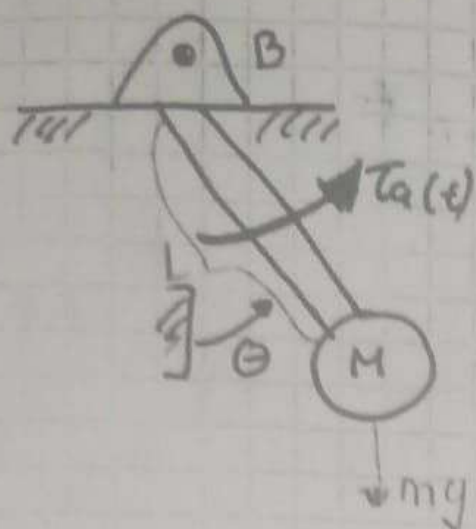


4. Para el sistema rotacional en la figura, determine:

- La función de transferencia relacionando  $\theta$  y  $\tau_a$ .
- La representación en el espacio de estados (c) junto a su diagrama de bloques, (d) así como el diagrama de flujo de señal.



4.



$$T_a - Mgl \sin \theta - B \dot{\theta} = ML^2 \ddot{\theta}$$

So linearize with  $\theta \ll 1$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{T_a}{ML^2} - \frac{Mgl}{ML^2} \theta - \frac{B \dot{\theta}}{ML^2}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{T_a}{ML^2} - \frac{g}{L} \theta - \frac{B \dot{\theta}}{ML^2}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} + \frac{B}{ML^2} \dot{\theta} + \frac{g}{L} \theta = \frac{T_a}{ML^2}$$

$$\theta(s) \left( s^2 + \frac{B}{ML^2} s + \frac{g}{L} \right) = \frac{T_a(s)}{ML^2}$$

$$\frac{\theta(s)}{T_a(s)} = \frac{ML^2 s^2 + gML + sB}{ML^2}$$

$$\frac{\theta(s)}{T_a(s)} = \frac{1}{ML^2 s^2 + sB + gML}$$

$$\theta = q_1$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \dot{q}_1 = q_2$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \dot{q}_2 = \ddot{q}_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -g/L & -B/ML^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/ML^2 \end{bmatrix} T_a$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

