

Controle - Aula de Exercícios do Paulo - 13/6/14

3ª) P2) 2007

$$a) \quad FTMA = \frac{K(\Delta+2)}{\Delta+p} \cdot \frac{1}{(\Delta^2-1)}$$

$$FTMF = \frac{K(\Delta+2)}{K(\Delta+2) + (\Delta+p)(\Delta^2-1)}$$

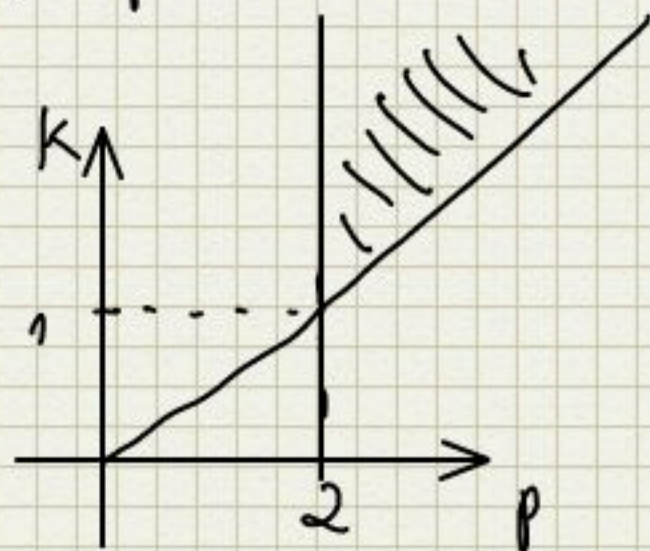
$$\begin{aligned} & K\Delta + 2K + \Delta^3 - \Delta + p\Delta^2 - p \\ & \Delta^3 + p\Delta^2 + (K-1)\Delta + 2K-p \end{aligned}$$

Δ^3	1	$(K-1)$	$b_1 = \frac{p(K-1) - (2K-p)}{p}$
Δ^2	p	$2K-p$	
Δ^1	b_1	$b_2 = 0$	$c_1 = \frac{\cancel{b_1}(2K-p) - p \cdot 0}{\cancel{b_1}}$
Δ^0	c_1		

$$b_1 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{pK - 2K}{p} > 0 \Rightarrow K(p-2) > 0$$

$$c_1 > 0 \Rightarrow 2K > p$$

$$K > p/2$$



$$b) \Delta = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j \omega_d$$

$$\tau_{\Delta 2\%} = \frac{4}{\zeta \omega_n} = 5s \quad \therefore \zeta \omega_n = 0,8$$

$$M_p = 16\%$$

$$\zeta = \frac{(\ln M_p)^2}{\sqrt{\pi^2 + (\ln M_p)^2}} \quad \therefore \zeta = 0,5038$$

$$\omega_n = \frac{0,8}{\zeta} = 1,6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \quad \therefore \omega_d = 1,39 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\Delta = -0,8 \pm j 1,39$$

$$FTMA = \frac{K(\Delta + 2)}{(\Delta + p)} \cdot \frac{1}{(\Delta - 1)(\Delta + 2)}$$

Condição de fase

$$\angle FTMA = 180^\circ \pm n 360^\circ$$

$$\angle \Delta + 2 - \angle \Delta + p - \angle \Delta - 1 - \angle \Delta + 1 = 180^\circ \pm n 360^\circ$$

$$\angle 1,2 + j 1,39 - \angle p - 8 + j 1,39 - \angle -1,8 + j 1,39$$

$$- \angle 0,2 + j 1,39 = 180^\circ \pm n 360^\circ$$

$$49,19^\circ - \arctg \frac{1,39}{p-0,8} - (180^\circ - 37,68^\circ) - 81,81^\circ =$$

$$= -174,94^\circ - \arctg \frac{1,39}{p-0,8}$$

$$\arctg \frac{1,39}{p-0,8} = 5,06^\circ$$

$$\frac{1,39}{p-8} = \tan 5,06^\circ$$

$$p-0,8 = \frac{1,39}{\tan 5,06^\circ}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{p = 16,50}$$

Condição de Ganho: (usar os módulos $p/0$)

$$FTMA = 1$$

$$\Delta = -0,84 + j1,39$$

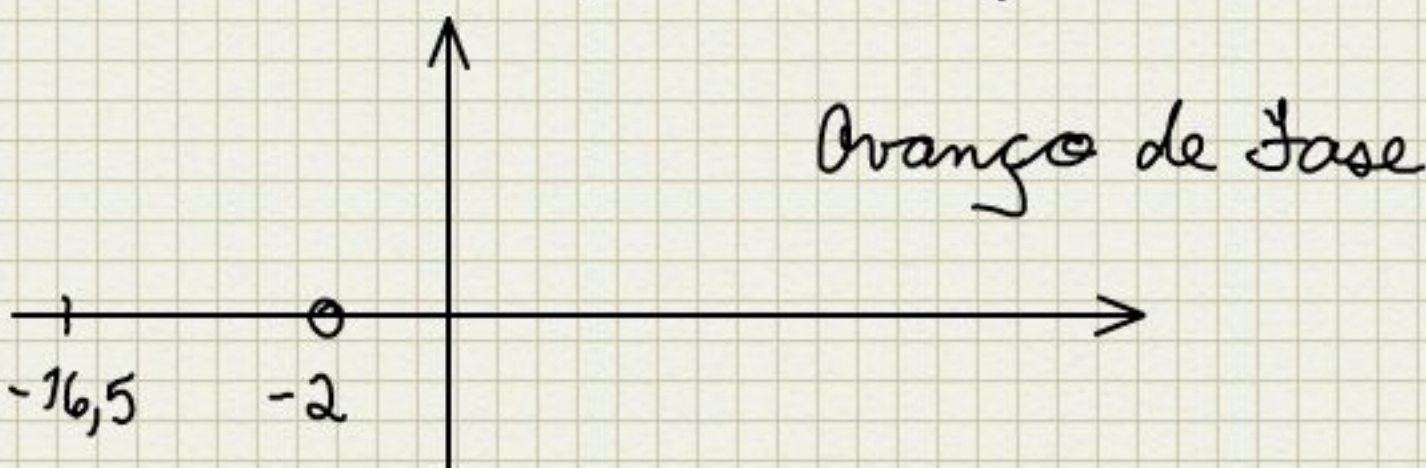
$$\frac{K \cdot 1,84}{15,76 \cdot 2,27 \cdot 1,4} = 1$$

\therefore

$$\boxed{K = 27,22}$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{27,22 (s+2)}{(s+16,5)}$$

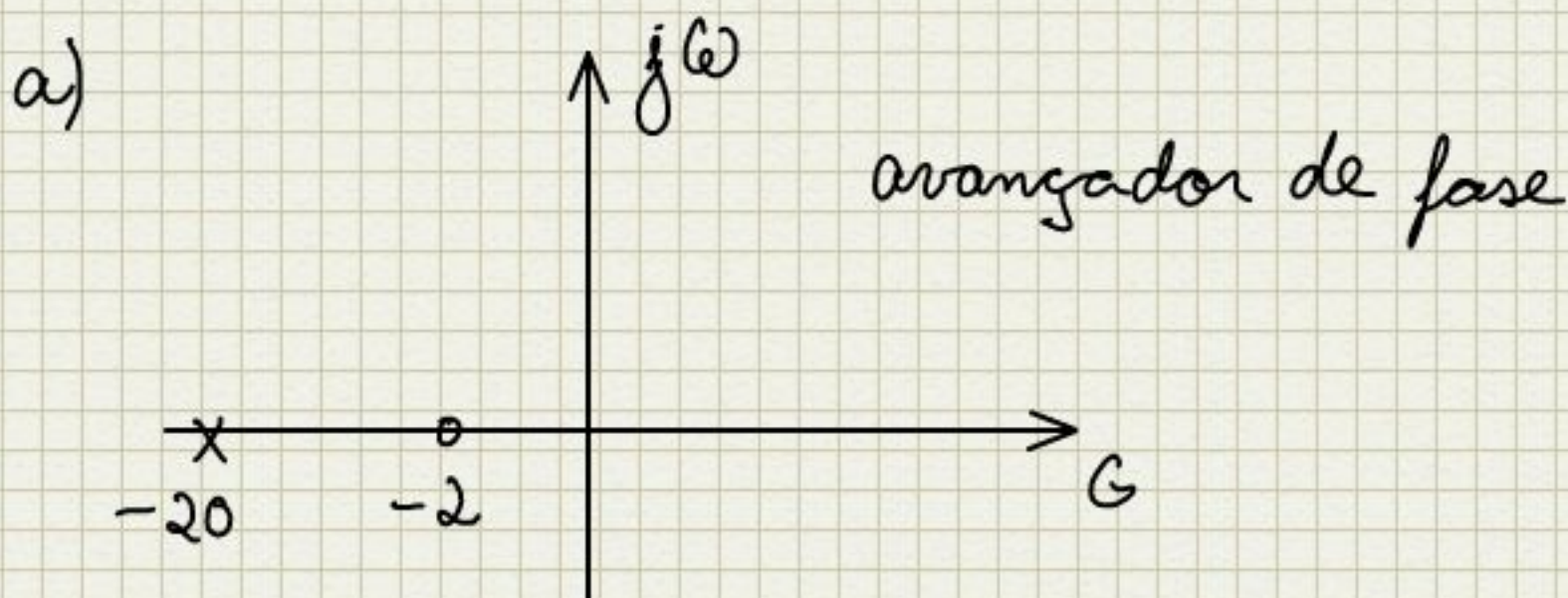
c) Qual o tipo de compensador?



$$G(s) = \frac{10}{\left(\frac{1}{1}s+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{10}s+1\right)}$$

$$G(s)G_c(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}s+1\right) \cdot 10}{\left(\frac{1}{1}s+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{10}s+1\right)\left(\frac{1}{20}s+1\right)}$$

$$G_c(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}s+1\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{20}s+1\right)}$$



b)

$$e_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{s} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{s}}}{1+G}$$

↑
TVF

degrau

$$e_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+G(s)} = \frac{1}{1+10} = \frac{1}{11} \quad \text{sem compensador}$$

$$e_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+G(s)G_c(s)} = \frac{1}{1+10} = \frac{1}{11} \quad \text{com compensador}$$

c) Pólos:

não compensado: $FTMF = \frac{G}{1+G}$

✓
pólos: $\Delta = -5,5 \pm j 8,93$

Compensado: $FTMF = \frac{G_c G}{1+G_c G}$

$$\Delta = -1,8715$$

$$\Delta = -14,5642 \pm j 31,04$$

$$\Delta = -\zeta \omega_n \pm j \omega_d$$

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

	$\tilde{N} C$	C
\mathcal{E}	0,524	0,4247
ω_n	10,48	34,3
ω_d	8,93	31,04
M_p	9,21	22,91
t_p	0,35	0,101
$t_{s(2\%)}$	0,727	0,1288

P2 - 2007 - Q1

$$N = N_z - N_p$$

↓

→ polos no SPD da MA

nº de voltas

entorno do

$$-1 + j0$$

(sentido horário)



$$N = +2$$

$$N_p = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N = +2 \\ N_p = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} N_z = 2 \\ \text{(instável)} \end{array}$$

MG - margem de ganho

$$MG = K = \frac{1}{\text{medida}} = \frac{1}{0,5} = 2$$

$$\therefore \boxed{K > 2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N = 0 \\ N_p = 0 \end{array} \right\} N_z = 0 \text{ (estável)}$$

$$c) \omega \rightarrow +\infty \rightarrow \underline{-90^\circ}$$

$$\omega = 0^+ \rightarrow \underline{+90^\circ}$$

polos na origem

zeros reais no SPE

$$\frac{(\Delta + z_1)(\Delta + z_2)}{\Delta^3}$$

$$e_{\infty} = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \Delta \frac{1/\Delta^2}{1+G} = 0$$