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$$① \quad s^3 + 5s^2 + 2s + 10 = s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s$$

$$a) \quad g(s) = \frac{K}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s} = \frac{K}{s(s^2 + 7s + 10)} = \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)}$$

Tipo $N=1$ ✓

$$b) \quad K_V = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[s \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{K}{5 \cdot 2} = \frac{K}{10} \Rightarrow K_V = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

$$e_{ss} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left\{ s \left[\frac{1}{1+G(s)} \cdot \frac{0.1}{s^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{0.1}{s+5GH} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{K_V} \quad *$$

$$c) \quad K_P = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{K}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{1}{1+K_P} = 0$$

$$d) \quad K_V = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[s \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{K}{10} \Rightarrow K_V = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \Rightarrow e_{ss} = \frac{0.1}{2} = 0.05$$

OC
min

e) Para obter o menor valor de e_{ss} , o valor de K_V deve ser o maior possível dentro da estabilidade. Logo, para o maior valor de K_V , deve-se encontrar o maior valor de K , no qual o sistema continua estável.

$$FTMF: F = \frac{G}{1+GH} = \frac{K}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 10s + K}$$

$$s^3 \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 10 & 70-K & 0 \\ 7 & K & K & 0 \\ 70-K & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ K & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\bullet K > 0$$

$$\bullet \frac{70-K}{7} > 0 \Rightarrow 70-K > 0 \Rightarrow K < 70$$

$$\boxed{0 < K < 70}$$

$$e_{ss} = \frac{0.1}{7} = \frac{1}{70} \approx 0.014$$

OC
min

O maior valor de K é 70, para estabilidade.

$$K_V = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[s \cdot \frac{K}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{K}{10} \Rightarrow K_V = \frac{70}{10} = 7$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad g = \frac{3}{5(0.55 + \sqrt{2})} \Rightarrow \frac{K}{a} = 3 \Rightarrow \text{FTMF: } F_0 = \frac{6}{s^2 + 2\sqrt{2}s + 6} \quad \begin{cases} \omega_m = \sqrt{6} \\ \xi = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{cases}$$

a) $M_p = e^{-\left(\frac{\xi\pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}\right)} = 0.10845 \Rightarrow \boxed{M_p = 10.85\%}$

$t_p = \frac{\pi}{\omega_m \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{t_p \approx 1.57 \text{ s}}$

OBS.: O gráfico encontra-se na próxima página.

b) $g_1 = \frac{3K_p'}{5(0.55 + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{6K_p}{5(5 + 2\sqrt{2})} \Rightarrow K_p' = 6K_p \quad \left\{ F_1 = \frac{K_p'}{s^2 + 2\sqrt{2}s + K_p'} = \right.$

$$K_p' = \frac{(2\sqrt{2})^2 \left\{ \pi^2 + \ln\left(\frac{M_p}{2}\right)^2 \right\}}{4 \ln\left(\frac{M_p}{2}\right)^2} = 4.32 \Rightarrow K_p = \frac{K_p'}{6} = \boxed{0.72} \quad \checkmark$$

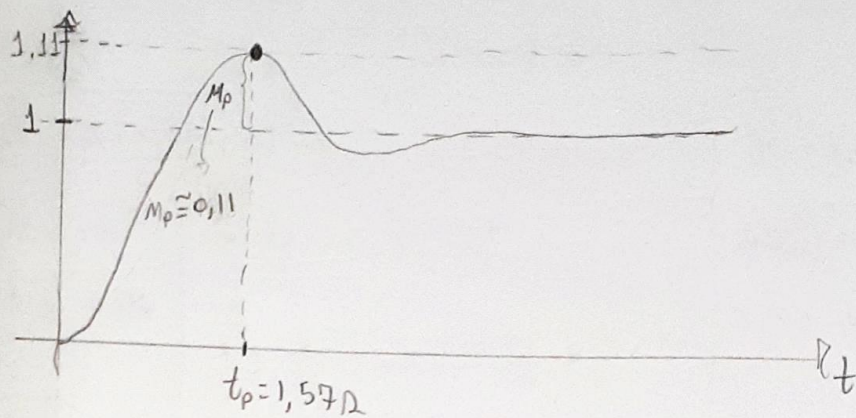
c) O gráfico encontra-se na próxima página.

d) $F_2 = \frac{K_p'}{s^2 + 2\sqrt{2}s + K_p'}, K_p' = 6K_p \Rightarrow K_p' = \frac{\pi^2}{\left(\frac{t_p}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{(2\sqrt{2})^2}{4} = 18 \Rightarrow K_p = \frac{18}{6} = \boxed{3} \quad \checkmark$

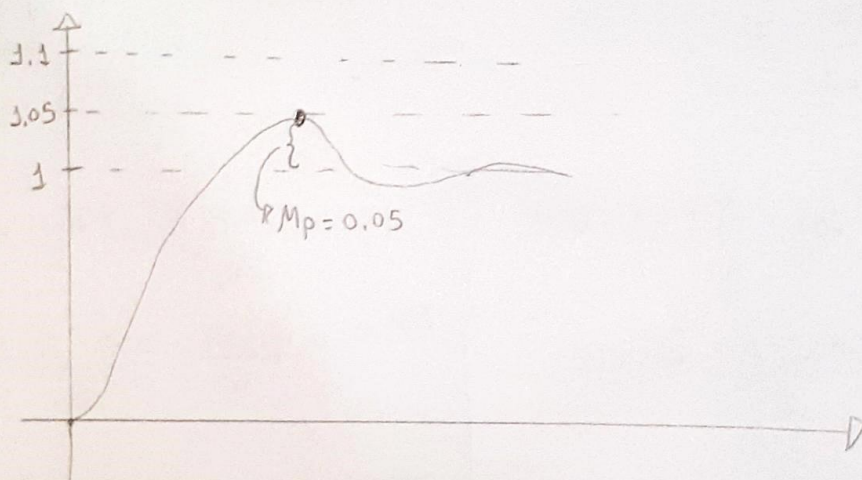
e) O gráfico se encontra na próxima página.

② Continuação

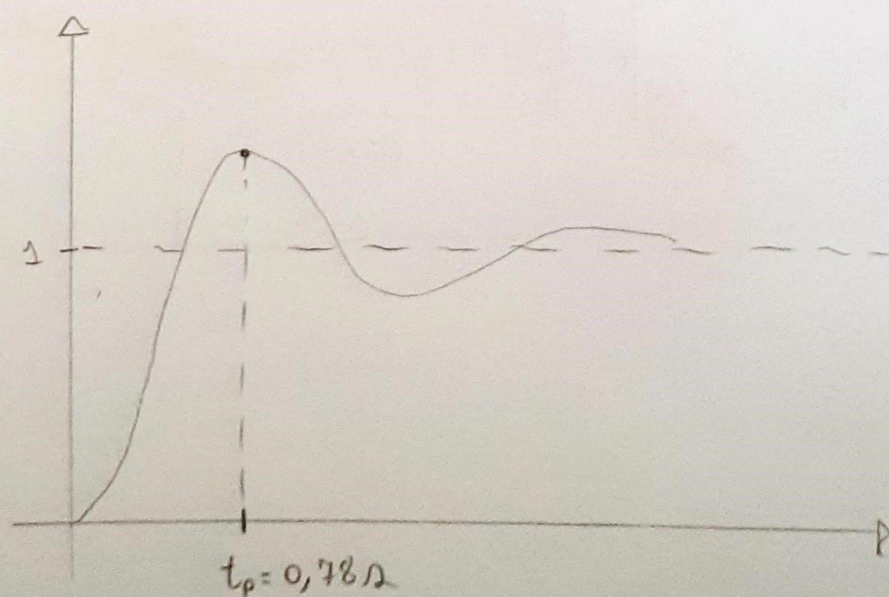
a)



c)



e)



$$\textcircled{3} \quad G = \frac{0.5}{s(s^2 + 2.5s + 1)} \quad ; \quad K_D = 0 \quad K_I = 0 \Rightarrow G_P = \frac{0.5 K_P}{s(s^2 + 2.5s + 1)}$$

$$F = \frac{0.5 K_P}{s^3 + 2.5s^2 + s + 0.5 K_P}$$

$$\frac{2.5 - 0.5 K_P}{2.5} = 1 - \frac{K_P}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} s^3 \\ s^2 \\ s^1 \\ s^0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 2.5 & 0.5 K_P \\ 1 - \frac{K_P}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{K_P}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\bullet \frac{K_P}{2} > 0 \Rightarrow K_P > 0$$

$$\bullet 1 - \frac{K_P}{5} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 > \frac{K_P}{5} \Rightarrow 5 > K_P$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{0 < K_P < 5}$$

$$K_P = K_{c\pi} = 5 \quad \text{e} \quad s = j\omega_{c\pi}$$

$$(j\omega_{c\pi})^3 + 2.5(j\omega_{c\pi})^2 + (j\omega_{c\pi}) + 0.5 \times 5 = 0$$

$$2.5(1 - \omega_{c\pi}^2) + (\omega_{c\pi} - \omega_{c\pi}^3)j = 0$$

$$\boxed{\omega_{c\pi} = 1} \quad \text{e} \quad \cancel{\omega_{c\pi} = -1}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{P_{c\pi}} \Rightarrow P_{c\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{1} = \boxed{2\pi} = 6.28$$

$$K_P = 0.6 K_{c\pi} = 3$$

$$K_I = \frac{1.2 K_{c\pi}}{P_{c\pi}} = \frac{1.2 \times 5}{2\pi} = 0.95$$

$$K_D = 0.075 \cdot P_{c\pi} K_{c\pi} = \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2.36$$

$$PID = K_P + \frac{K_I}{s} + K_D s$$

$$= \frac{2.36s^2 + 3s + 0.95}{s}$$

