

```
In [133... import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import signal
import control as ct
import os

PATH = os.getcwd()
PATH
```

```
Out[133... '/home/andre/Documents/Git/CONTROLE_DCA3701.X/U3'
```

Q1

1- Considere o sistema definido como

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \mathbf{x}$$

Utilizando o controle por realimentação de estado $u = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{x}$, desejamos ter os pólos de malha fechada em $s = -1 \pm j4$, $s = -10$. Determine a matriz de ganho \mathbf{K} de realimentação de estado.

Simule o sistema com o controlador por realimentação de estado, mostrando os gráficos da entrada u , saída y e dos 3 estados.

```
In [134... A = np.array([
    [0,1,0],
    [0,0,1],
    [-1,-5,-6]
])

B = np.array([
    [0],
    [1],
    [1]
])

C = np.array([
    [1,0,0]
])

Pc = np.array([-1 + 4j, -1 - 4j, -10], dtype=np.complex64)
```

- Polinômio característico:

$$1. \Delta(s) = (s - (-1 + j4)) \cdot (s - (-1 - j4)) \cdot (s - (-10))$$

2. $\Delta(s) = (s + 1 - j4) \cdot (s + 1 + j4) \cdot (s + 10)$
3. $\Delta(s) = (s^2 + 2s + 17) \cdot (s + 10)$
4. $\Delta(s) = s^3 + 12s^2 + 37s + 170$

- Usando o método de Ackermann

```
In [135... qc = np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 3) + 12*np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 2) + 37*A +
print(qc)
```

```
[[169.  32.   6.]
 [ -6. 139.  -4.]
 [  4.  14. 163.]]
```

```
In [136... U = np.concatenate((B, A@B, np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 2)@B), axis=1)
print(U)
```

```
U_inversa = np.linalg.inv(U)
print(U_inversa)
```

```
[[ 0  1  1]
 [ 1  1 -11]
 [ 1 -11  60]]
[[ 0.73493976  0.85542169  0.14457831]
 [ 0.85542169  0.01204819 -0.01204819]
 [ 0.14457831 -0.01204819  0.01204819]]
```

```
In [137... K = -np.array([0,0,1]) @ U_inversa @ qc
print(K)
```

```
K = -ct.acker(A,B,Pc)
print(K)
```

```
[-24.55421687 -3.12048193 -2.87951807]
[[-24.55421687 -3.12048193 -2.87951807]]
```

- Realimentação de estado

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{BK})\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}r \\ \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} \end{cases}$$

```
In [138... Aa = np.array([
    A + B@K
]).reshape(3,3)

Ba = np.array(B)
Ca = np.array(C)

x0 = np.array(Ca)

lent = 1000
t = np.linspace(0,10, lent)
u = np.ones(lent)
```

```
u[0:int(lent/2)] = 0

system = signal.StateSpace(Aa, Ba, Ca, 0)
_, X,Y = signal.lsim(system, u, t, x0)

y1 = np.zeros(lent)
y2 = np.zeros(lent)
y3 = np.zeros(lent)

for i in range(lent):
    y1[i] = Y[i][0]
    y2[i] = Y[i][1]
    y3[i] = Y[i][2]

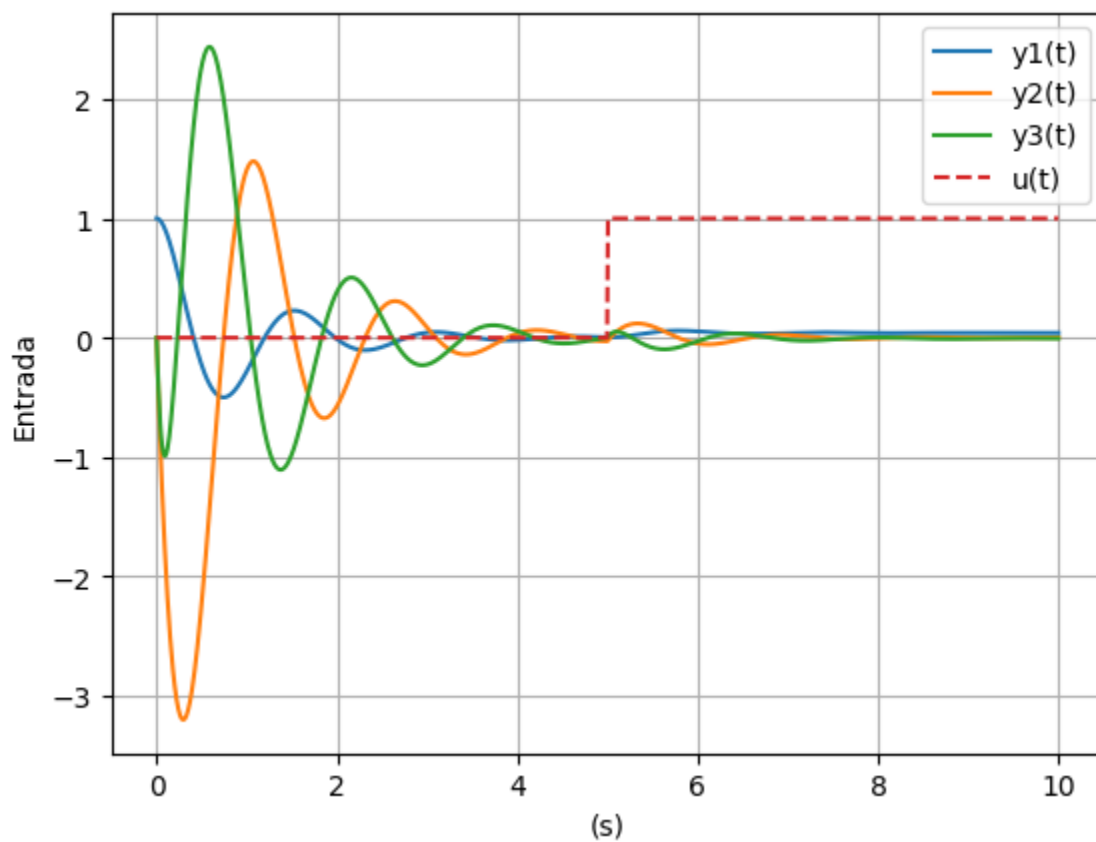
plt.plot(t, y1, label='y1(t)')
plt.plot(t, y2, label='y2(t)')
plt.plot(t, y3, label='y3(t)')
plt.plot(t, u, label='u(t)', linestyle='--')

plt.legend()
plt.grid()

plt.xlabel('(s)')
plt.ylabel('Entrada')

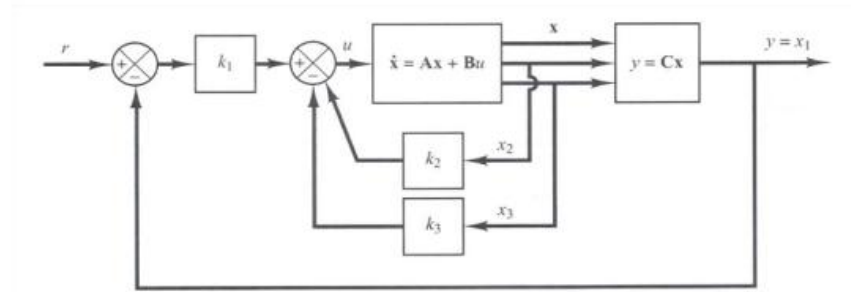
plt.savefig("grafico_q1.png")

plt.show()
```



Q2

2- Considere o servossistema da figura abaixo



$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$$

$$y = [1 \ 0 \ 0] \mathbf{x}$$

Determine as constantes de ganho de realimentação k_1 , k_2 e k_3 , de modo que os pólos de malha fechada estejam localizados em $s = -2 \pm j4$, $s = -10$

Simule o sistema com o controlador por realimentação de estado, mostrando os gráficos da entrada u , saída y e dos 3 estados.

```
In [139... A = np.array([
    [0,1,0],
    [0,0,1],
    [0,-5,-6]
])

B = np.array([
    [0],
    [0],
    [1]
])

C = np.array([
    [1,0,0]
])

Pc = np.array([-2 + 4j, -2 - 4j, -10], dtype=np.complex64)
```

- Polinômio Característico

1. $\Delta(s) = (s - (-2 + 4j))(s - (-2 - 4j))(s - (-10))$
2. $\Delta(s) = (s + 2 - 4j)(s + 2 + 4j)(s + 10)$
3. $\Delta(s) = (s^2 + 4s + 20)(s + 10)$

$$4. \Delta(s) = s^3 + 14s^2 + 60s + 200$$

- Método de Ackermann para achar os coeficientes K's

```
In [140...] qc = np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 3) + 14*np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 2) + 60 * A
print(qc)
```

```
[[200.  55.   8.]
 [  0. 160.   7.]
 [  0. -35. 118.]]
```

```
In [141...] U = np.concatenate((B, A@B, np.linalg.matrix_power(A, 2)@B), axis=1)
print(U)
```

```
U_inversa = np.linalg.inv(U)
print(U_inversa)
```

```
[[ 0  0  1]
 [ 0  1 -6]
 [ 1 -6 31]]
[[5.  6.  1.]
 [6.  1.  0.]
 [1.  0.  0.]]
```

```
In [142...] K = -np.array([0,0,1]) @ U_inversa @ qc
print(K)
```

```
K = -ct.acker(A,B,Pc)
print(K)
```

```
[-200.  -55.   -8.]
[[-200.  -55.   -8.]]
```

- Simulação

```
In [143...] Aa = np.array([
    A + B@K
]).reshape(3,3)

Ba = np.array(B)
Ca = np.array(C)

x0 = np.array(Ca)

lent = 1000
t = np.linspace(0,10, lent)
u = np.ones(lent)

u[0:int(lent/2)] = 0

system = signal.StateSpace(Aa, Ba, Ca, 0)
_, X,Y = signal.lsim(system, u, t, x0)

y1 = np.zeros(lent)
```

```
y2 = np.zeros(lent)
y3 = np.zeros(lent)

for i in range(lent):
    y1[i] = Y[i][0]
    y2[i] = Y[i][1]
    y3[i] = Y[i][2]

plt.plot(t, y1, label='y1(t)')
plt.plot(t, y2, label='y2(t)')
plt.plot(t, y3, label='y3(t)')
plt.plot(t, u, label='u(t)', linestyle='--')

plt.legend()
plt.grid()

plt.xlabel('(s)')
plt.ylabel('Entrada')

plt.savefig("grafico_q1.png")

plt.show()
```

