

# PROVA 3: SISTEMAS E CONTROLE DE AUTOMAÇÃO

1-a)  $G(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)}$  ; N° zeros = 1 ; N° polos = 3 ; N° assintotas = 3-1 = 2  
ao infinito

ângulos:  $\pm \frac{180^\circ}{2} (2k+1)$  são múltiplos de  $90^\circ$

$$\begin{cases} 2k=0 \Rightarrow \pm 90^\circ \\ k=1 \Rightarrow \pm 270^\circ \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

Interseção com o eixo real

$$\omega = \frac{(-2-3-4)-(-1)}{3-1} = -4$$

Ponto de interseção no eixo real

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{s+1}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2s^2 - 12s^2 - 18s - 2}{(s+2)^2(s+3)^2(s+4)^2} = 0$$

$$-2s^2 - 12s^2 - 18s - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Raízes: } -0,12, -2,35, -3,53$$

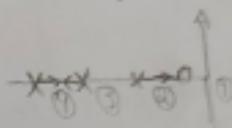
Interseção com eixo imaginário:

$$1 + \frac{k(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)} \rightarrow D_{12}^3 + 9s^2 + (26+k)s + k+24$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} s^3 & 1 & 26+k \\ \hline s^2 & 9 & 24+k \\ \hline s^1 & 26+2k & 0 \\ \hline s^0 & 24+k & \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \approx k > -\frac{210}{2} \\ \approx k > -24 \end{array}$$

Estável!!

Testar os ângulos



$$\textcircled{1} -0+0i+0=0 \text{ não é múltiplo ímpar de } 180^\circ$$

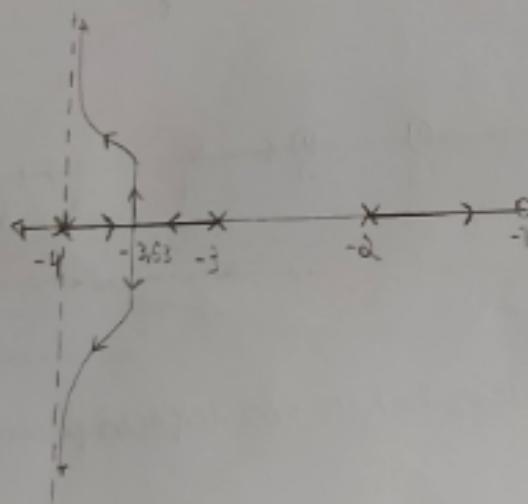
$$\textcircled{2} -180+0i+0=-180 \text{ é múltiplo ímpar}$$

$$\textcircled{3} -180+180+0i=0 \text{ não é múltiplo ímpar}$$

$$\textcircled{4} -180+180+180+0=180 \text{ é múltiplo ímpar}$$

Os pontos saem dos polos e vão aos zeros e assintotas.

Os retas saem da raiz -3,53  
polo e o vértice da raiz é na região  
preenchida



$$1-b) \quad G(z) = \frac{(z+5)(z+6)}{(z+2)(z+3)(z+4)}, \quad \text{Nº zeros} = 2, \quad \text{Nº polos} = 3, \quad \text{Nº circuitos ao infinito} = 3-2=1$$

ângulo:  $\pm 180^\circ (2k+1)$  → múltiplos de  $180^\circ$  / ponto de separação no eixo real  
 $k=0 \rightarrow \pm 180^\circ$

Intervenção com o eixo real

$$\alpha = \frac{(-2-3i) - (-5-6i)}{3-2} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{(z+2)(z+3)(z+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{-5-22i - 163i^2 - 492i - 516}{(z+2)^2(z+3)^2(z+4)^2} = 0$$

$$-5-22i - 163i^2 - 492i - 516 = 0$$

$$\text{Raízes: } -2,5, -3,69, -5,14, -10,47$$

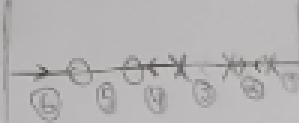
Intervenção com eixo imaginário

$$1 + \frac{k(z+5)(z+6)}{(z+2)(z+3)(z+4)} = z^3 + (3+k)z^2 + (26+11k)z + 24 + 30ik$$

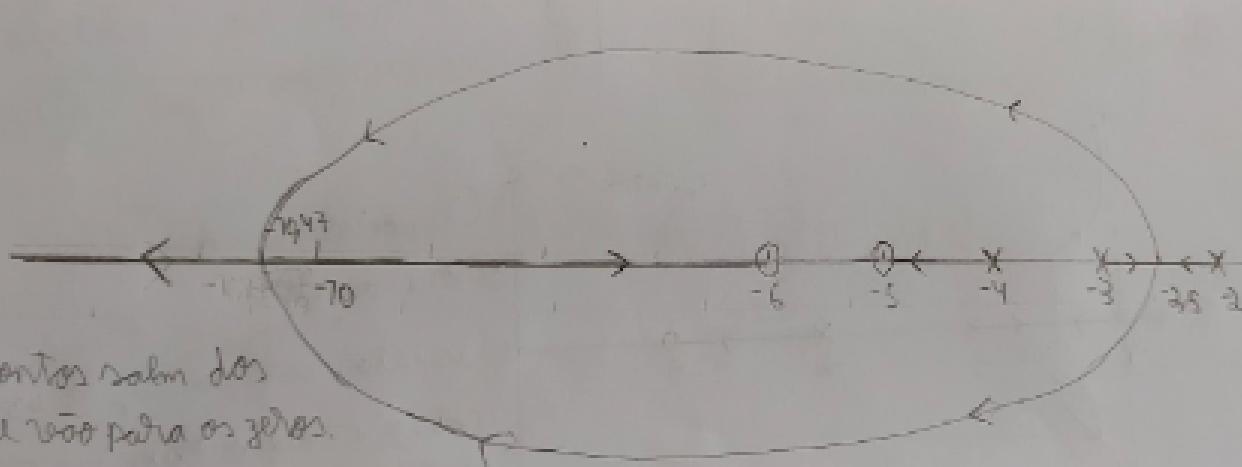
$z^3$	1	26+11k	
$z^2$	$9+k$	$24+30k$	$\Rightarrow k > -9$
$z^1$	$\frac{11k^2+69k-24+26}{k+9}$	0	$\Rightarrow k > \sqrt{\frac{-275}{484}} - \frac{95}{22}$
$z^0$	$24+30k$		$\Rightarrow k > -\frac{24}{30}$

Então

Teste do ângulo



- ①  $0+180+0+0=0$  não é múltiplo
- ②  $180+0+0+0=180$  é múltiplo
- ③  $180+180+0+0=360$  não é múltiplo
- ④  $180+180+180+0+0=540$  é múltiplo
- ⑤  $180+180+180+180+0=360$
- ⑥  $180+180+180+180+180=900$



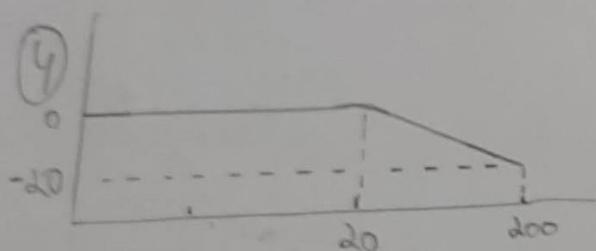
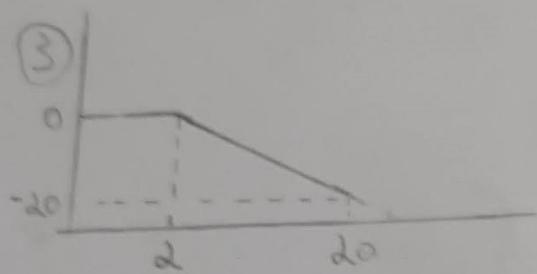
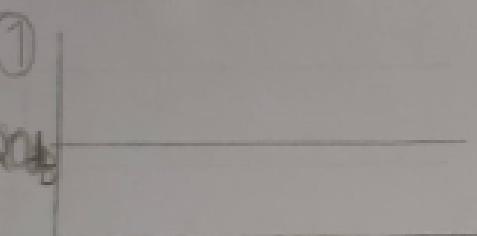
Os pontos saem dos polos e vão para os zeros.

Os pontos vêm entre raízes pois não as únicas raízes nos espaços preenchidos.

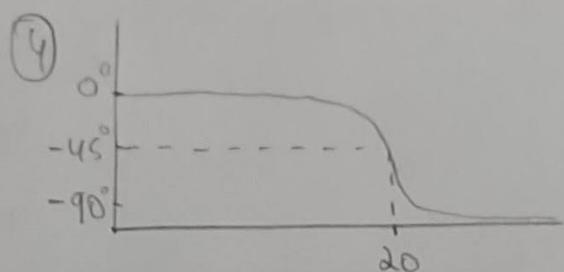
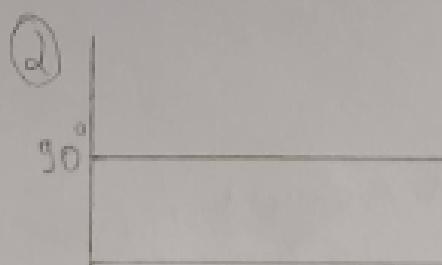
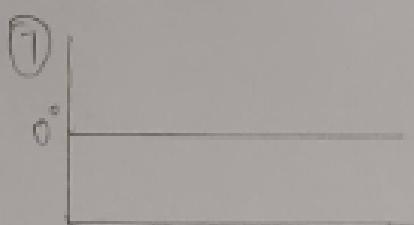
$$2-a) G(s) = \frac{200s}{(s+2)(s+10)} \rightarrow S = j\omega \rightarrow 200(j\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(j\omega+10)}$$

$$200j\omega \cdot \frac{1}{2(j\omega+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{10(j\omega+1)} = \frac{10j\omega}{2(j\omega+1) \cdot 10(j\omega+1)} \quad \text{for } \omega_c = 10 \rightarrow W_c = 2$$

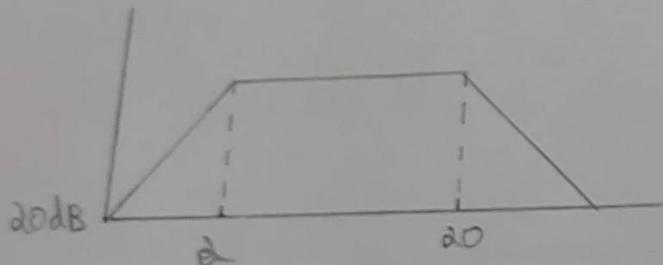
$$20 \log 10 = 20$$



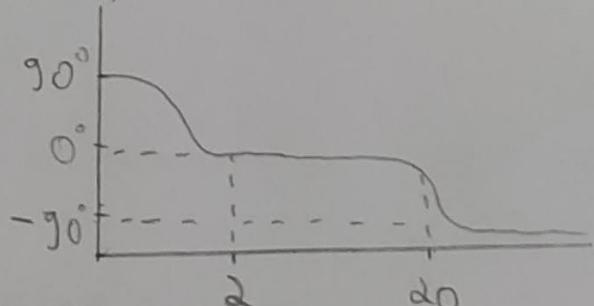
Fasen:



SOMA

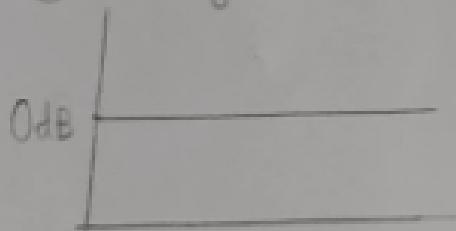


SOMA

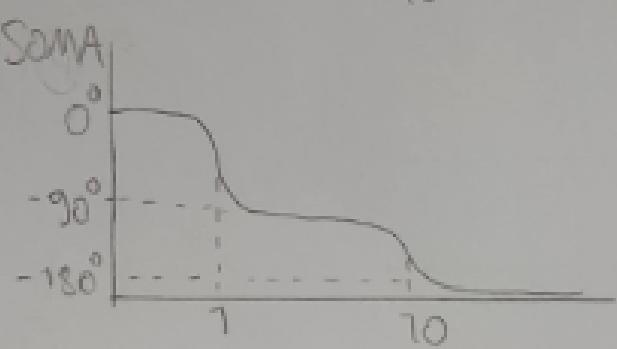
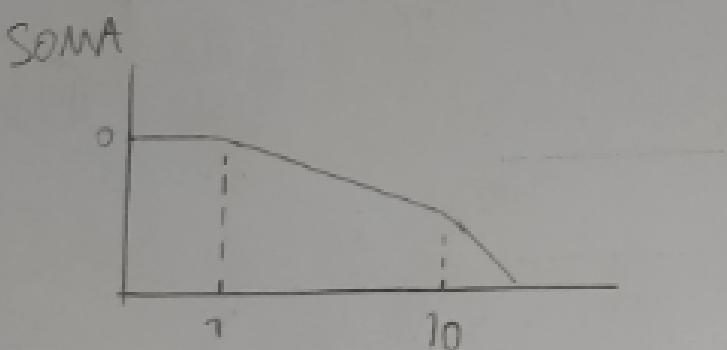
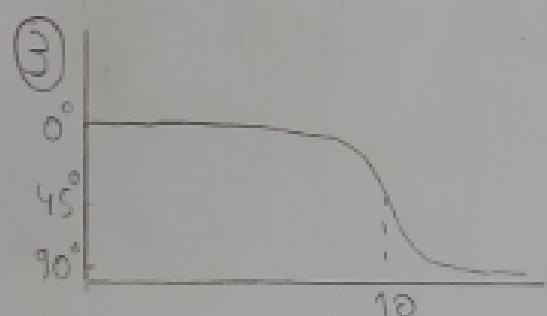
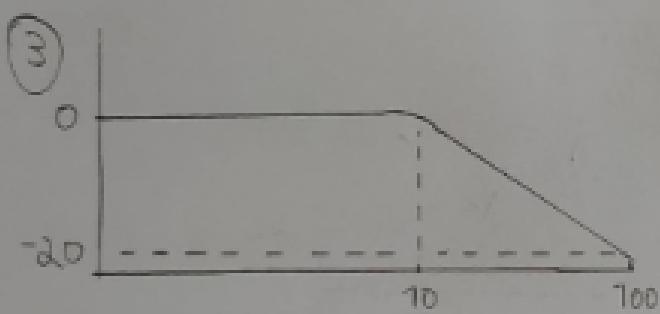
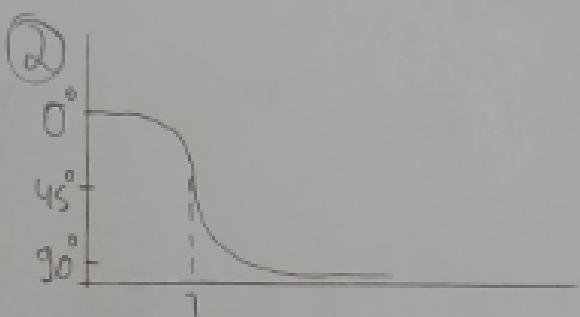
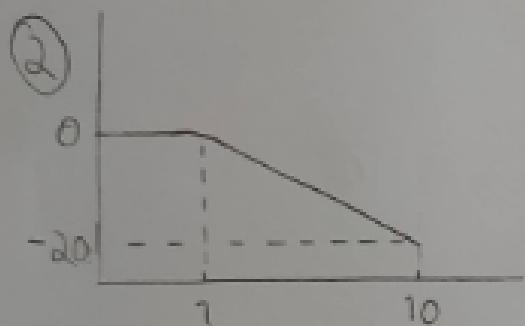
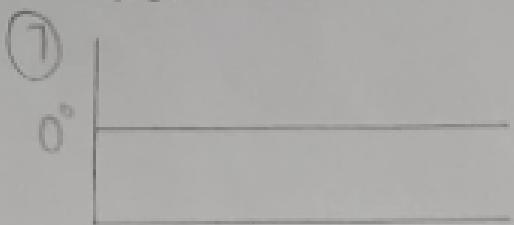


$$2 - b) H(j\omega) = \frac{10}{(1+j\omega)(10+j\omega)} = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)} \cdot \frac{1}{10(\frac{j\omega}{10}+1)} = \textcircled{1} \cdot \textcircled{2} \cdot \textcircled{3}$$

$\textcircled{1} 20 \log 1 = 0$



Faser:

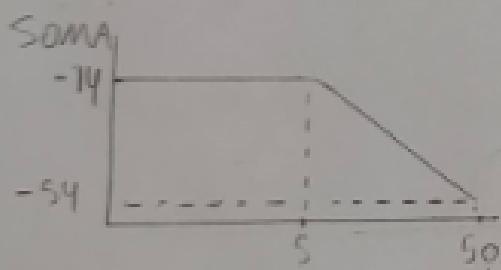
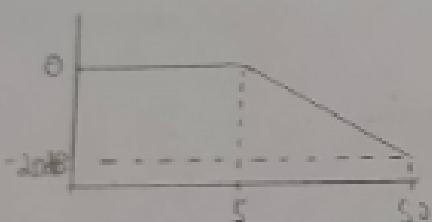


$$2-c) G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+5)(s+5)} \rightarrow \zeta = j\omega \rightarrow 5 \cdot \frac{1}{(j\omega+5)} \cdot \frac{1}{(j\omega+5)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{j\omega}{5}+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{j\omega}{5}+1)}$$

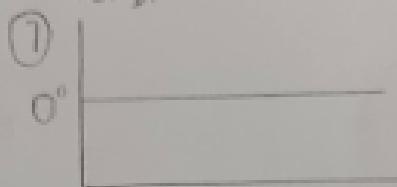
①  $20 \log \zeta \omega = -74$



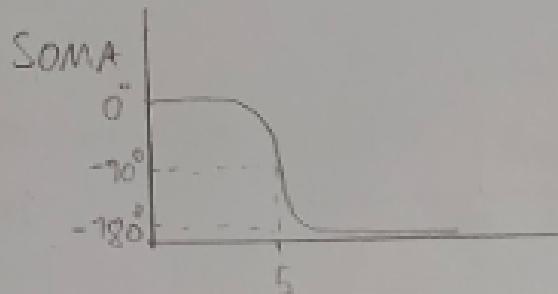
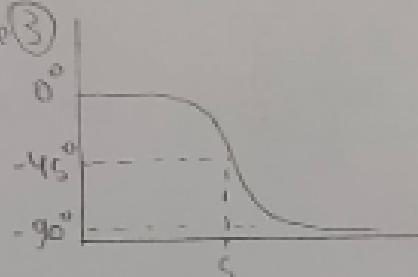
②, ③



Fase



②, ③



$$3 - 20 \log \left( \frac{3,8}{20 \cdot 10^{-3}} \right) = 45,58$$

$$4 - G(s) = \frac{0,5}{(1+s)(1+s)(1+0,5s)} = \frac{0,5}{s^3 + 3,5s^2 + 3,5s + 1}$$

$$1 + KG(s) = s^3 + 3,5s^2 + 3,5s + 1 + K0,5 \rightarrow s = j\omega \rightarrow (j\omega)^3 + 3,5(j\omega)^2 + 3,5(j\omega) + 1 + \frac{K}{2}$$

Parte imaginária:  $-j\omega^3 + 3,5j\omega = 0 \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt[3]{3,5} = 1,87$

Parte real:  $-3,5\omega^2 + 1 + \frac{K}{2} = 0 \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{3,5} \rightarrow K_{ref} = 22,5$

$$P_{ref} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = 3,36$$

Tabela de Ziegler-Nichols:  $K_p = \frac{K_{ref}}{1,7} = 13,24$

$$T_i = \frac{P_{ref}}{2} = 7,68$$

$$T_d = \frac{P_{ref}}{8} = 0,42$$

$$G(s) = 13,24 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{7,68s} + 0,42s \right)$$

$$5 - G(s) = \frac{(s+2)(s+3)}{s(s+1)(s+5)} = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 6}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 5s}$$

$$1 + kG(s) = s^3 + 6s^2 + 5s + k s^2 + ks + 6k \rightarrow (su)^3 + 6(su)^2 + 5su + k(su)^2 + ks + 6k$$

$$\text{Parte imaginária: } -su^3 + (5+5k)su = 0 \rightarrow u = \sqrt{5+5k}$$

$$\text{Parte real: } -(6+k)u^2 + 6k = 0 \rightarrow -(6+k)(5+5k) + 6k = 0 \quad (???)$$

→ Equação de 2º grau com  $k$  assumindo valores complexos

$$k_1 = \frac{-29 \pm \sqrt{241}}{10}, \text{ sendo assim } u \text{ fica imaginário}$$

$$6 - \text{Com } n=2 \text{ então } M_C = [B \ AB]$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ então: } M_C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ como todas as linhas / colunas}$$

não são nulas então posto = 2 = n

Portanto é controlável

$$7 - \text{Com } n=2 \text{ então } M_O = [C \ CA]^T$$

$$CA = [1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ então, } M_O = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ com posto = 1}$$

Como  $2 \neq 1$  o sistema não é observável.