# Cap 10) Técnicas de Resposta em Frequencia

Controle Automatico II

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#### Objetivos

- Definição do que é Resposta em Frequência;
- Como graficar resposta em frequência;
- Como usar resposta em frequência para analisar estabilidade?
- Como usar resposta em frequência para analisar resposta transitória de um sistema e seu erro de regime permanente;
- Como usar resposta em frequência para determinar o ganho de acordo com especificações de estabilidade?

# Para que serve Resposta em Frequência do ponto de vista de projeto de controladores?

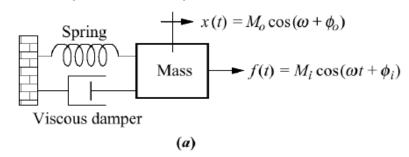
- Ajustar o ganho de forma a atender a especificações de resposta transitória;
- Projetar compensadores em cascata para melhorar erro de regime permanente;
- Projetar controladores em cascada para melhorar a resposta transitória;
- Projetar controladores em cascata para melhorar tanto o erro estacionário quanto a resposta transitória

#### Introdução

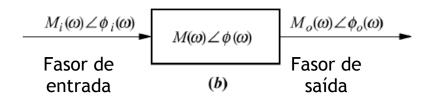
- Estabilidade e projeto da resposta transitória mediante ajuste de ganho:
  - Métodos baseados em resposta em frequência, diferentes do método baseado em RL, podem ser realizados sem a obrigatoriedade de una ferramenta computacional usando aproximações assintóticas.
- O projeto da resposta transitória mediante compensação em cascata:
  - Métodos baseados em resposta em frequência não são tão intuitivos como os baseados em RL.
- Projeto dos erros de estado estacionário mediante compensação en cascata:
  - Métodos baseados em resposta em frequência facilitam o projeto de compensadores derivativos de forma a acelerar a resposta do sistema ao mesmo tempo respeitando requerimentos de erros de regime permanente.

## Resposta em frequência: Definição...

Ondas sinusoidais podem ser representadas como números complexos clamados fasores

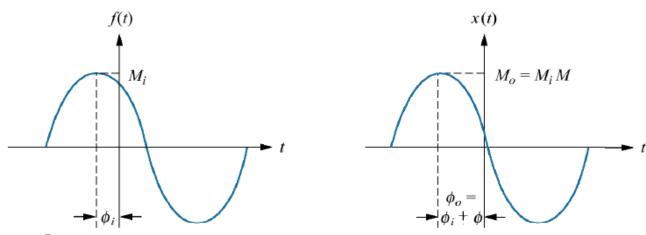


f(t) = entrada de força, sinusoidal neste caso:



#### Definição:

$$M(w) = \frac{M_o(w)}{M_i(w)}$$
$$\phi(w) = \phi_o(w) - \phi_i(w)$$



## Resposta em frequência: Definição...

- ▶ Definição:  $M(w) \angle \phi(w)$ 
  - Magnitude:  $M(w) = M_o(w)/M_i(w)$
  - Fase:  $\phi(w) = \phi_o(w) \phi_i(w)$
- Formatos de expressão:

$$r(t) = A\cos(wt) + B\sin(wt) = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}\cos[wt - \tan^{-1}(B/A)]$$

- 1. Forma Polar:  $M_i \angle \phi_i$
- 2. Forma Retangular: A jB
- 3. Equação de Euler:  $M_i e^{j\phi_i}$

## Exemplo 10.1: G(s) = 1/(s+2)

Sustituindo: 
$$s = jw$$
, para obter:  $G(jw) = G(s)|_{s \to jw}$ 

$$dB = 20 \log M$$

$$G(jw) = \frac{1}{(jw+2)} \cdot \frac{(-jw+2)}{(-jw+2)} = \frac{2-jw}{(w^2+4)}$$

Magnitude: 
$$|G(jw)| = M(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(w^2 + 4)}}$$

Fase: 
$$\phi(w) = -\tan^{-1}(w/2)$$

Grafico de Magnitude: 
$$20 \log M(w) = 20 \log \left(1/\sqrt{w^2+4}\right)$$

Grafico de Fase: 
$$\phi(w) = -\tan^{-1}(w/2)$$

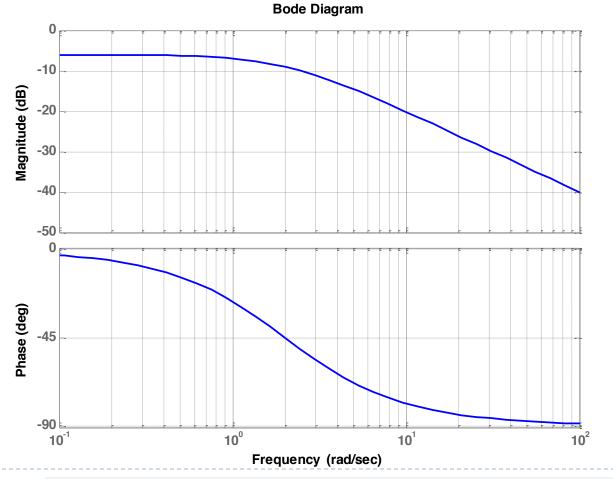
#### Diagrama Polar:

$$M(w) \angle \phi(w) = 1/\sqrt{w^2 + 4} \angle - \tan^{-1}(w/2)$$

## Exemplo 10.1: G(s) = 1/(s+2)

Grafico de Magnitude:  $20 \log M(w) = 20 \log \left(1/\sqrt{w^2+4}\right)$ 

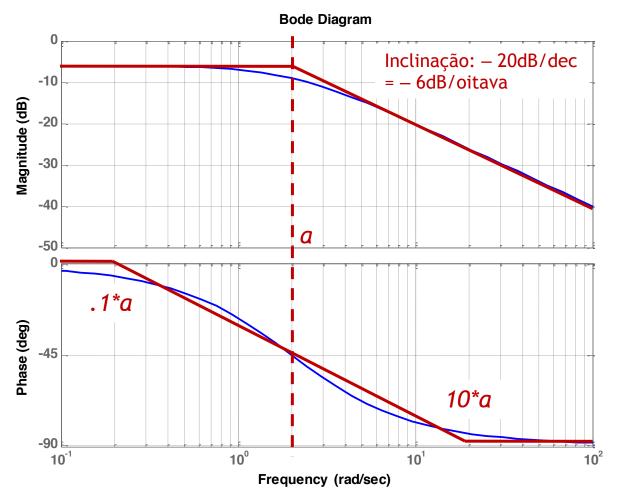
Grafico de Fase:  $\phi(w) = -\tan^{-1}(w/2)$ 



```
>> clear all
>> numg=1;
>> deng=([1 2]);
>> g=tf(numg,deng);
>> zpk(g)
Zero/pole/gain:
(s+2)
>> bode(g), grid
```

## Exemplo 10.1: G(s) = 1/(s+2)

#### Assintóticamente:



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

#### Para baixas freq. (jw<a):

$$G(jw) \approx \frac{1}{a}$$
$$20 \log M = -20 \log a$$

#### Para altas freq. (jw>a):

$$G(jw) = \frac{1}{a\left(\frac{jw}{a}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{a}}{\frac{w}{a}} \angle -90^{\circ} = \frac{1}{w} \angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$20\log M = -20\log\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) - 20\log\left(\frac{w}{a}\right) = -20\log(w)$$

$$20\log(M) = 20\log(1/a)$$

$$= 20\log(a^{-1})$$

$$= -20\log(a)$$

$$= -20\log(2)$$

$$= -6,0206$$

#### Revisão de traçados de Diagramas de Bode...

#### Diagrama de Bode para:

Se 
$$s = jw$$
: (Derivador Puro)

$$G(jw) = (jw+a) = a\left(j\frac{w}{a}+1\right) = \frac{3}{50}$$

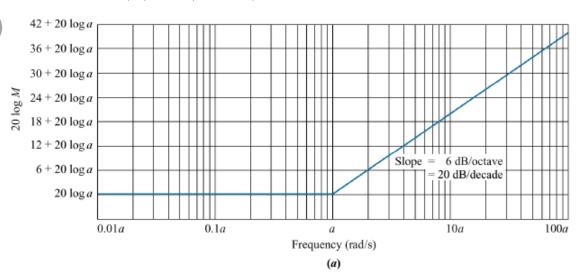
Para baixas frequências (w < a):</li>

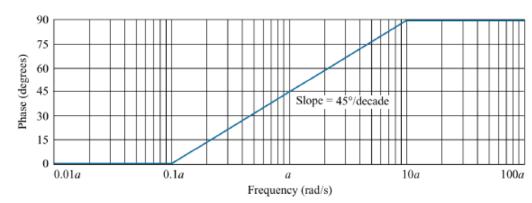
$$G(jw) \approx a$$
  
  $20\log(M) = 20\log(a)$ 

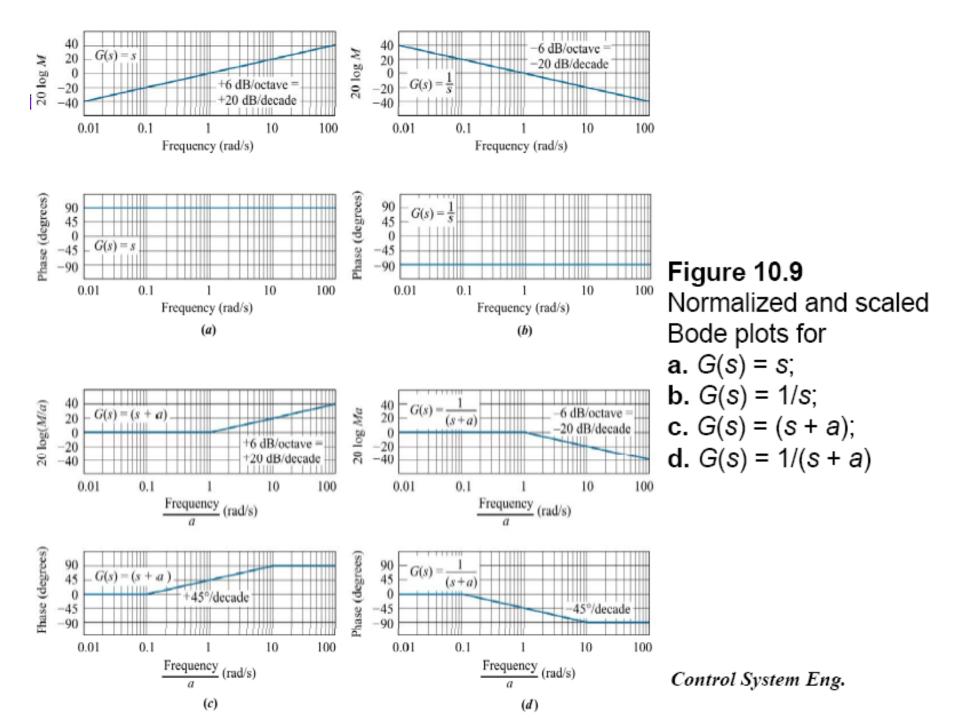
Para frequências elevadas (w > a)

$$G(jw) \approx a$$
  
  $20\log(M) = 20\log(a)$ 

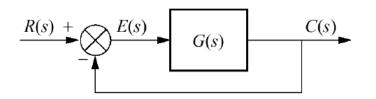
$$G(s) = (s+a)$$







Exemplo 10.2) 
$$G(s) = \frac{K(s+3)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

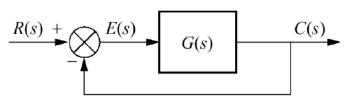


Reescrevendo a função, normalizada com relação aos zeros e polos:

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}K\left(\frac{s}{3}+1\right)}{s(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)}$$

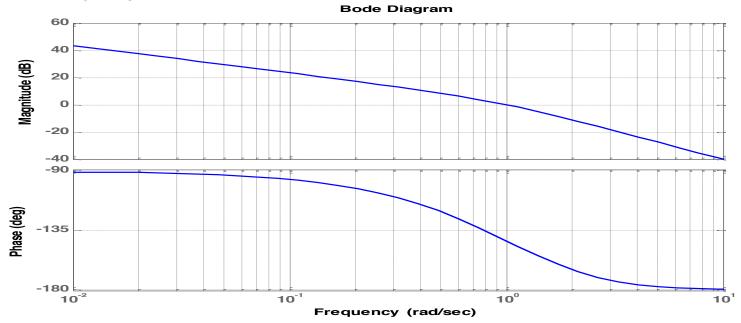
	Start: Pole at 0	Start: Pole at -1	Start: Pole at -2	Start: Zero at -3
Frequency (rad/s)	0.1	1	2	3
Pole at 0	-20	-20	-20	-20
Pole at $-1$	0	-20	-20	-20
Pole at $-2$	0	0	-20	-20
Zero at $-3$	0	0	0	20
Total slope (dB/dec)	-20	-40	-60	-40

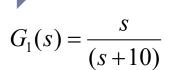
## Exemplo 10.2) $G(s) = \frac{K(s+3)}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$



$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}K\left(\frac{s}{3}+1\right)}{s(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)}$$

	Start: Pole at 0	Start: Pole at -1	Start: Pole at -2	Start: Zero at -3
Frequency (rad/s)	0.1	1	2	3
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Zero at $-3$	0	0	0	20
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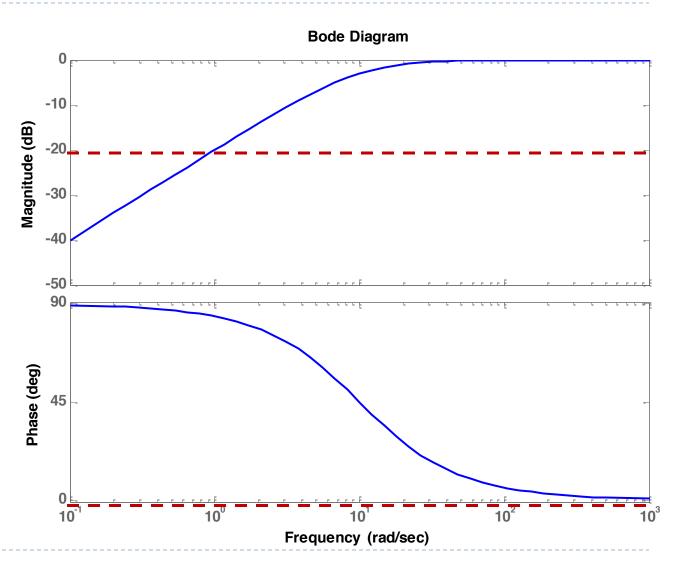


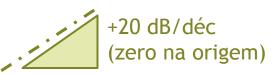


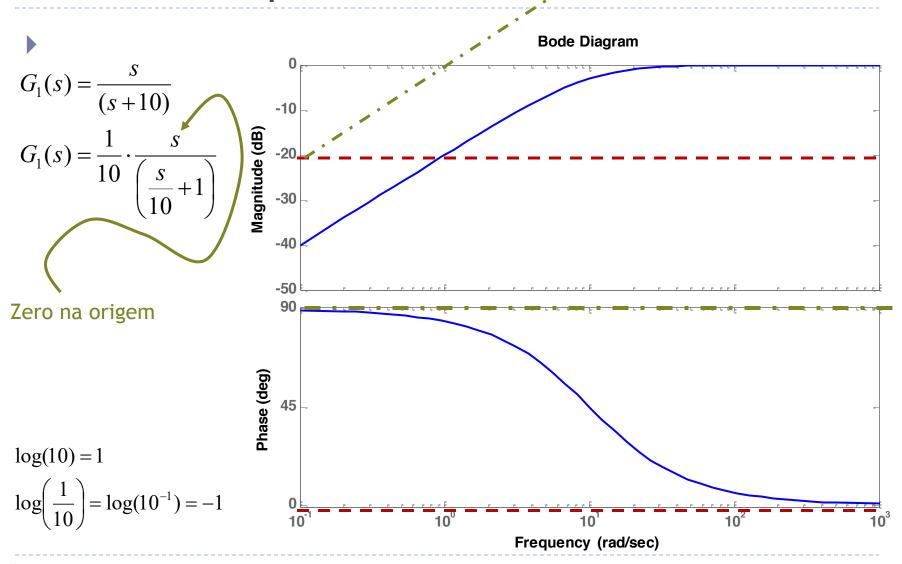
$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{s}{\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}$$

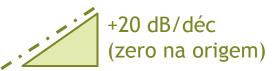
Linha de base, ganho = 0,1 (-20 dB)

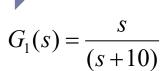
$$\log(10) = 1$$
$$\log\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \log(10^{-1}) = -1$$







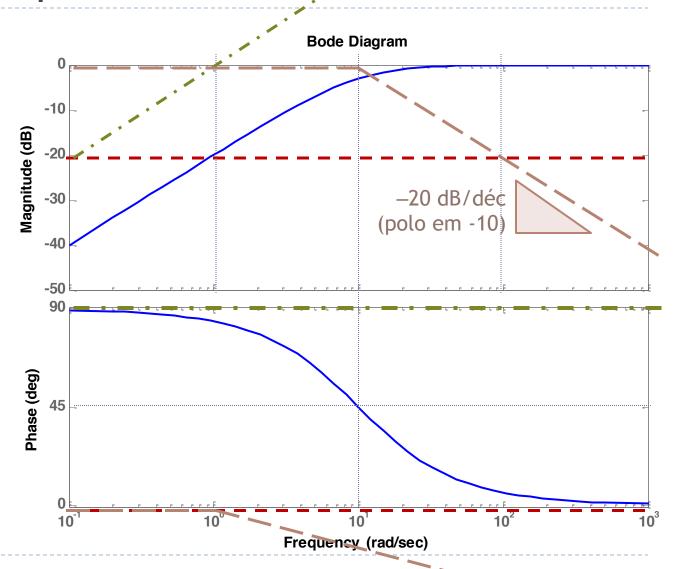




$$G_1(s) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{s}{\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}$$

Polo real em s = -10

 $\log(10) = 1$  $\log\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \log(10^{-1}) = -1$ 





$$G_1(s) = \frac{s}{(s+10)}$$

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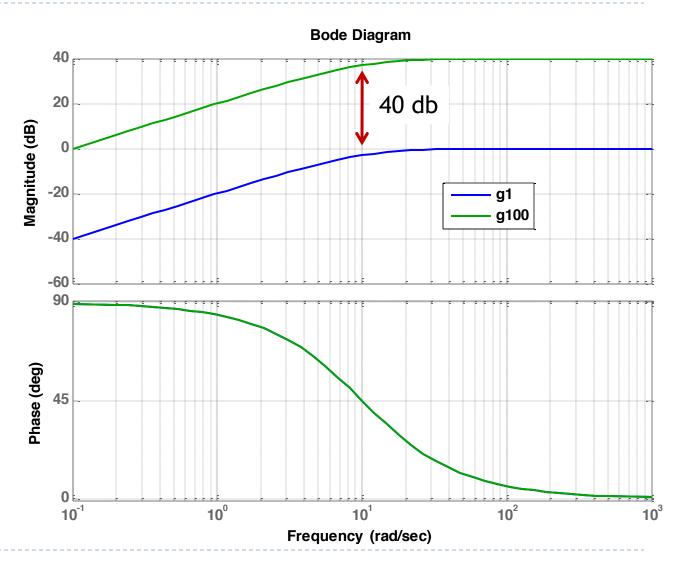
$$G_{100}(s) = 100 \frac{s}{(s+10)}$$

$$G_{100}(s) = 10 \frac{s}{s + \frac{s}{10}}$$



#### Diferença: Ganho de magnitude:

$$\log(100) = 2$$

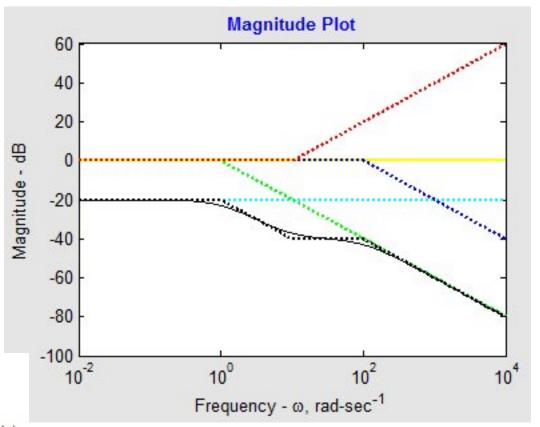


$$G_2(s) = \frac{s+10}{(s+1)(s+100)}$$

$$= \frac{10\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot 100\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}{\left(s+1\right)\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}$$

- Exact Bode Plot
- Asymptotic Plot
- Zero Value (for reference only)
- ··· Constant = 0.1 (-20 dB)
- ··· Real Pole at -1e+002
- ··· Real Pole at -1



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— Exact Bode Plot

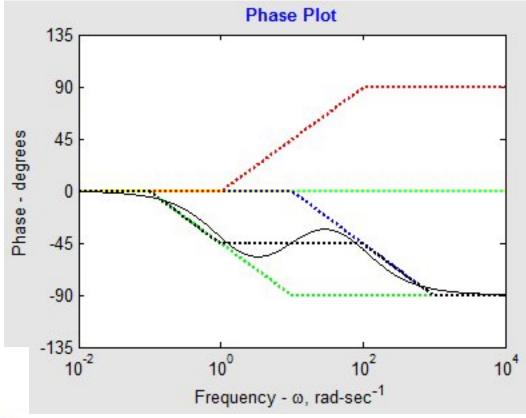
· · · Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

··· Constant = 0.1 (-20 dB)

··· Real Pole at -1e+002

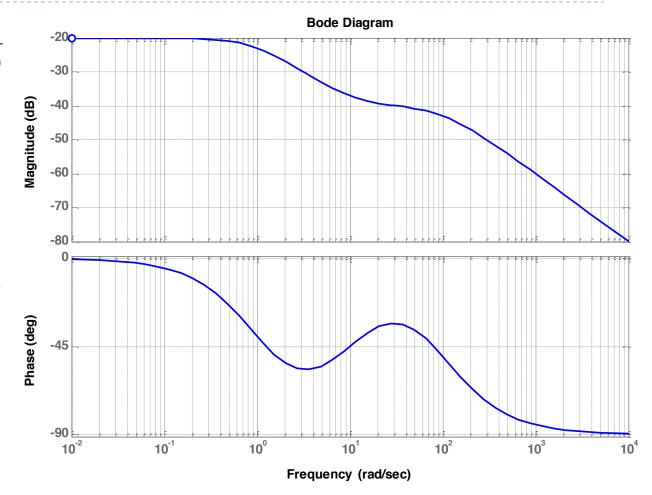
··· Real Pole at -1



$$G_2(s) = \frac{s+10}{(s+1)(s+100)}$$

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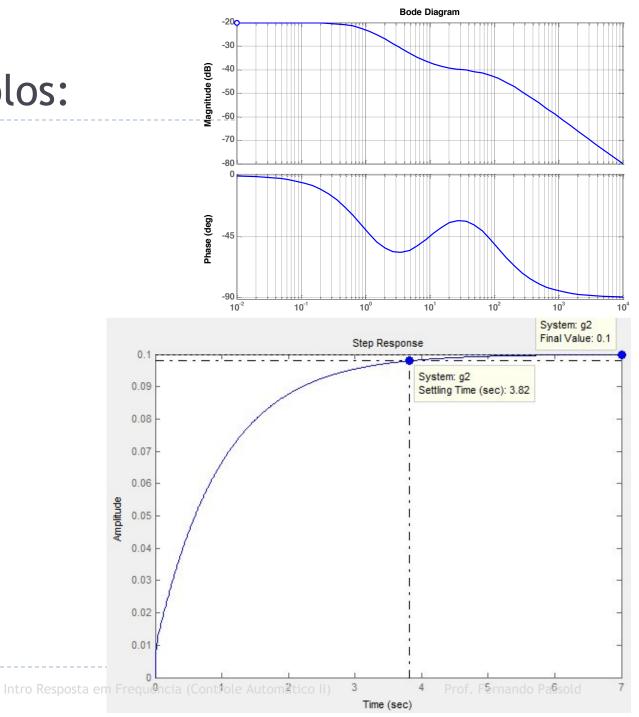
$$= \frac{10}{100} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}{(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$$



$$G_2(s) = \frac{s+10}{(s+1)(s+100)}$$

$$= \frac{10\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot 100\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}{(s+1)\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$$



$$G_3(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+10)(s+100)}$$

$$= \frac{(s+1)}{10\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)\cdot 100\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{(s+1)}{1000\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}$$

- Exact Bode Plot

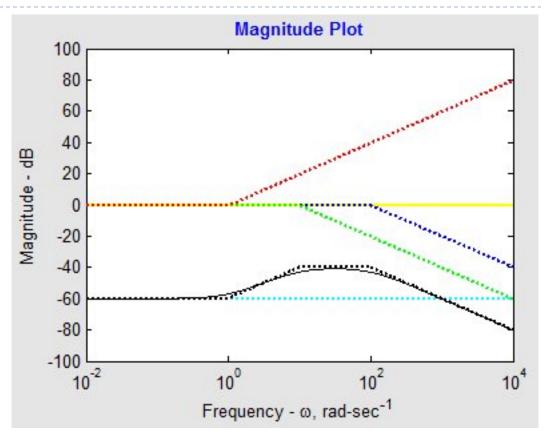
Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

..... Constant = 0.001 (-60 dB)

...... Real Pole at -1e+002

----- Real Pole at -10



$$G_3(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+10)(s+100)}$$

$$= \frac{(s+1)}{10\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right) \cdot 100\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{(s+1)}{1000\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}$$

- Exact Bode Plot

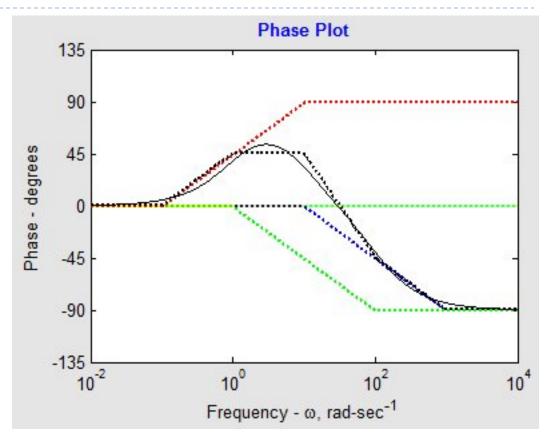
Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

----- Constant = 0.001 (-60 dB)

...... Real Pole at -1e+002

----- Real Pole at -10



$$G_4(s) = \frac{s+100}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

$$= \frac{100\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot 10\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}$$

$$=10\frac{\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}$$

Exact Bode Plot

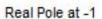
Asymptotic Plot

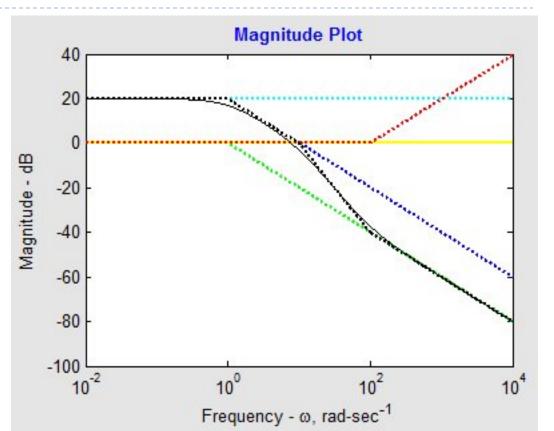
Zero Value (for reference only)

Constant = 10 (20 dB)

Real Pole at -10

Real Pole at -1





$$G_4(s) = \frac{s+100}{(s+1)(s+10)}$$

$$= \frac{100\left(\frac{s}{100} + 1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot 10\left(\frac{s}{10} + 1\right)}$$

$$=10\frac{\left(\frac{s}{100}+1\right)}{(s+1)\cdot\left(\frac{s}{10}+1\right)}$$

Exact Bode Plot

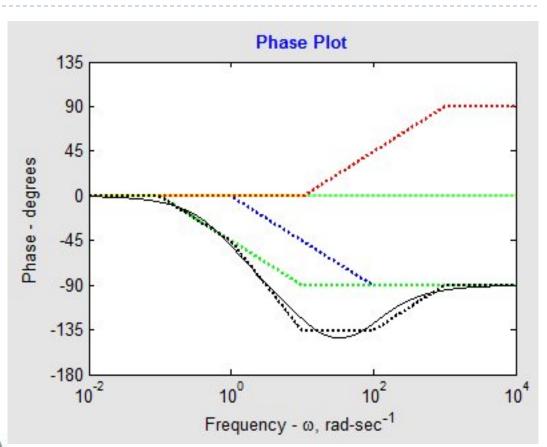
..... Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

..... Constant = 10 (20 dB)

Real Pole at -10

Real Pole at -1



$$G_5(s) = \frac{s+3}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{3\left(\frac{s}{3}+1\right)}{s(s+1)\cdot 2\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{3} + 1\right)}{s(s+1) \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)}$$

**Exact Bode Plot** 

Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

Constant = 1.5 (3.5 dB)

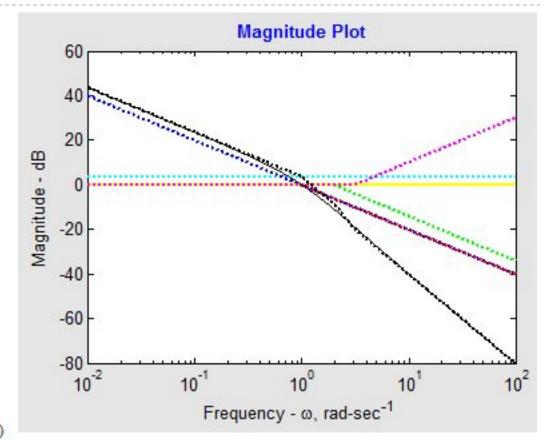
Pole at origin

Real Pole at -2

Real Pole at -1

Real Zero at -3





$$20 \times \log(3/2) = 20 \times 0,1761 = 3,5218$$

$$G_5(s) = \frac{s+3}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{3\left(\frac{s}{3}+1\right)}{s(s+1)\cdot 2\left(\frac{s}{2}+1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{s}{3} + 1\right)}{s(s+1) \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)}$$

Exact Bode Plot

----- Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

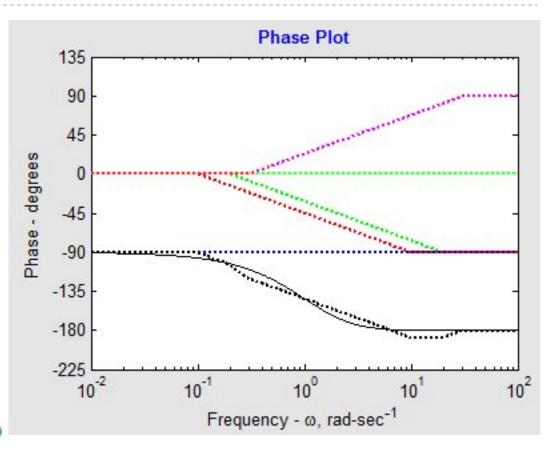
Constant = 1.5 (3.5 dB)

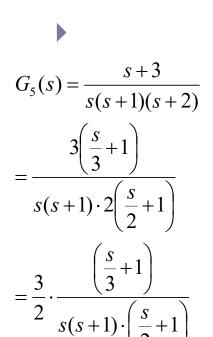
Pole at origin

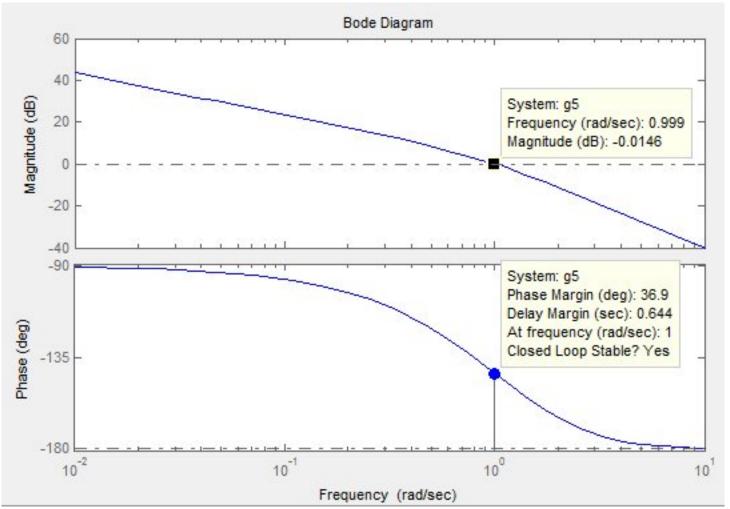
···· Real Pole at -2

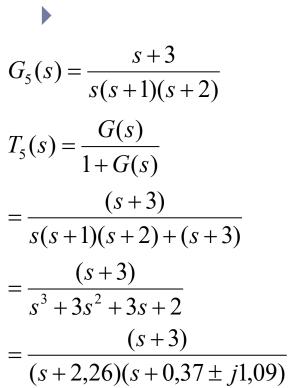
... Real Pole at -1

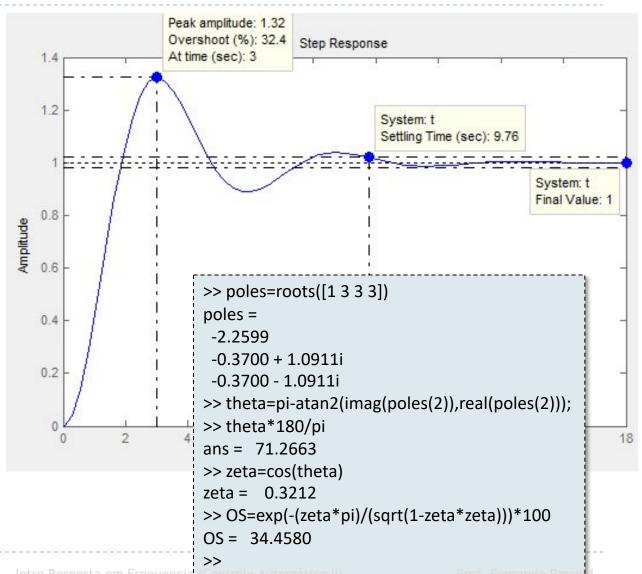
----- Real Zero at -3











#### Sistemas com polos complexos

Seja: 
$$G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2 = w_n^2 \left( \frac{s^2}{w_n^2} + 2\zeta \frac{s}{w_n} + 1 \right)$$

Em baixas frequências:

$$G(s) \approx w_n^2 = w_n^2 \angle 0^o$$

$$20\log M = 20\log|G(jw)| = 20\log w_n^2$$

Em altas frequências:

$$G(s) \approx s^2$$
  
 $G(jw) \approx -w^2 = w^2 \angle 180^\circ$ 

$$20\log M = 20\log|G(jw)| = 20\log w^2 = 40\log w$$

- Detalhes:
  - $w_n$ : frequência de corte (quebra).
  - $\triangleright$  Fase em  $w_n$ :

$$G(jw) = s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2 \Big|_{s \to jw} = (w_n^2 - w^2) + j2\zeta w_n w$$

em wn o resultado é:  $j2\zeta w_n^2$  assim a fase na frequência natural é de +90°

#### Sistemas com polos complexos

• Seja: 
$$G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2 = w_n^2 \left( \frac{s^2}{w_n^2} + 2\zeta \frac{s}{w_n} + 1 \right)$$

Em baixas frequências:

$$G(s) \approx w_n^2 = w_n^2 \angle 0^o$$

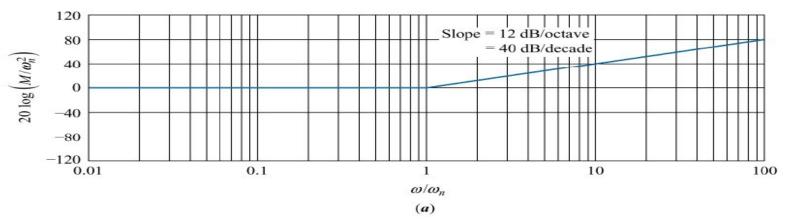
$$G(s) \approx w_n^2 = w_n^2 \angle 0^o$$
  $20 \log M = 20 \log |G(jw)| = 20 \log w_n^2$ 

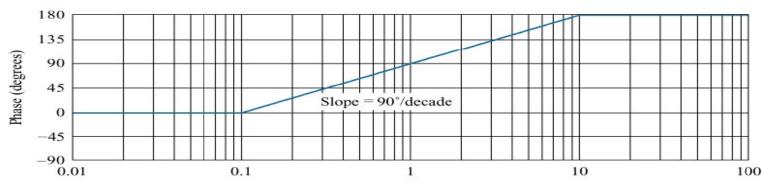
Em altas frequências:

$$G(s) \approx s^2$$

$$20\log M = 20\log|G(jw)| = 20\log w^2 = 40\log w$$

$$G(jw) \approx -w^2 = w^2 \angle 180^\circ$$





### Sistemas com polos complexos Correções em diagrama assintótico...

Seja: 
$$G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2 = w_n^2 \left( \frac{s^2}{w_n^2} + 2\zeta \frac{s}{w_n} + 1 \right)$$

- Um polinômio de 1ª-orden resulta nuna diferencia não superior a 3,01 dB na magnitude e 5,71° em relação à fase (no ponto do polo).
- Um polinômio de  $2^a$ -orden pode implicar maior disparidade, depende do valor de  $\zeta$  (na localização dos polos complexos):

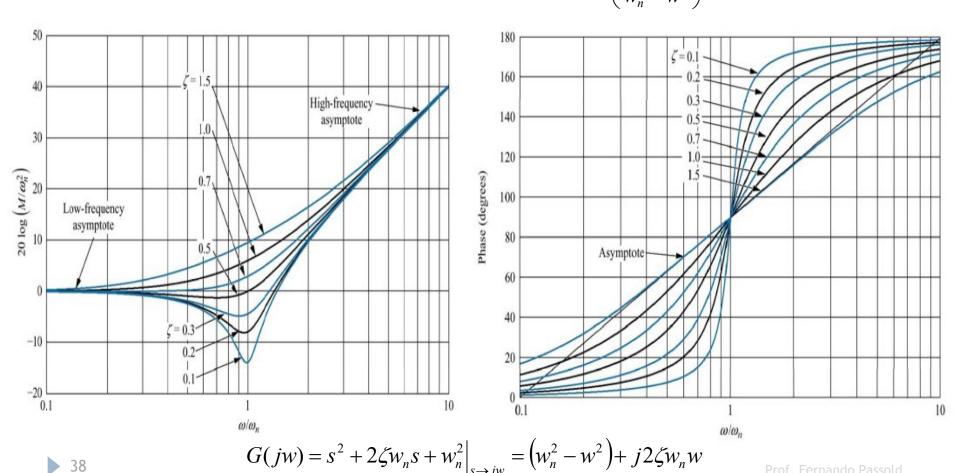
$$G(jw) = s^{2} + 2\zeta w_{n}s + w_{n}^{2}\Big|_{s \to jw} = (w_{n}^{2} - w^{2}) + j2\zeta w_{n}w$$

$$M = \sqrt{(w_{n}^{2} - w^{2})^{2} + (2\zeta w_{n}w)^{2}}$$

$$Fase = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\zeta w_{n}w}{w_{n}^{2} - w^{2}}\right)$$

## Sistemas com polos complexos Correções em diagrama assintótico...

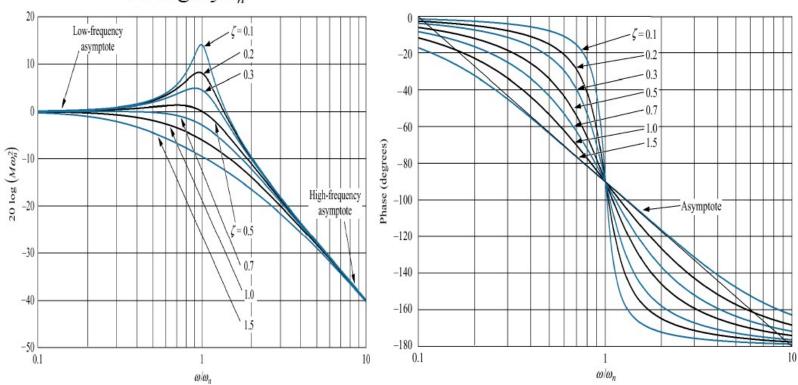
Seja: 
$$G(s) = s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2 = w_n^2 \left( \frac{s^2}{w_n^2} + 2\zeta \frac{s}{w_n} + 1 \right)$$
 
$$M = \sqrt{(w_n^2 - w^2)^2 + (2\zeta w_n w)^2}$$
$$Fase = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2\zeta w_n w}{w_n^2 - w^2} \right)$$



## Sistemas com polos complexos Correções em diagrama assintótico...

$$G(s) = 1/(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)$$

- The slope is –40dB/decade.
- The normalized magnitude at the scaled natural frequency is  $-20 \log 2\zeta \omega_n^2$



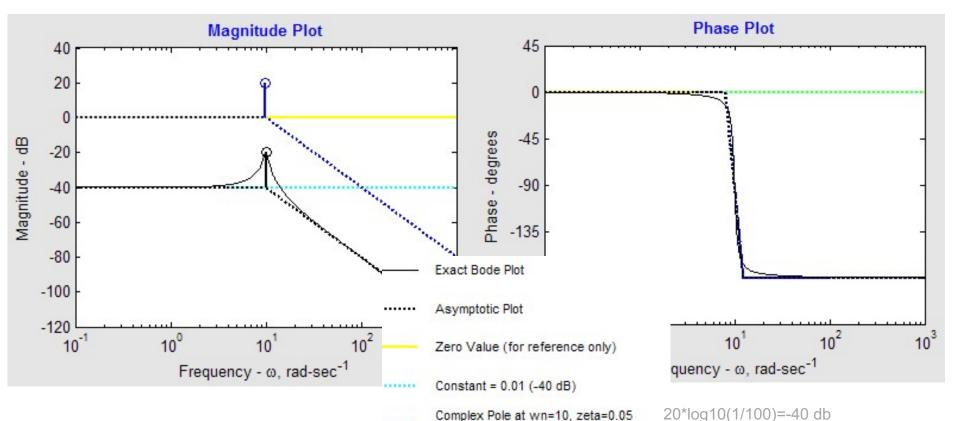
#### Exemplo polos complexos

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + s + 100}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{(s + 0.5 + j10)(s + 0.5 - j10)}$$

$$G(s) = s^{2} + 2\zeta w_{n}s + w_{n}^{2} = w_{n}^{2} \left( \frac{s^{2}}{w_{n}^{2}} + 2\zeta \frac{s}{w_{n}} + 1 \right)$$

$$w_{n} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \qquad \zeta = 1/2w_{n} = 1/20 = 0,05$$



(-0.5 +/- 10j) Circle shows peak height.

#### Problemas sugeridos:

10<sup>3</sup>

$$H_1(s) = 30 \frac{s+10}{s^2+3s+50}$$

Exact Bode Plot

Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

Constant = 6 (16 dB)

Complex Pole at wn=7.1, zeta=0.21 (-1.5 +/- 6.9j) Circle shows peak height.

Real Zero at -10

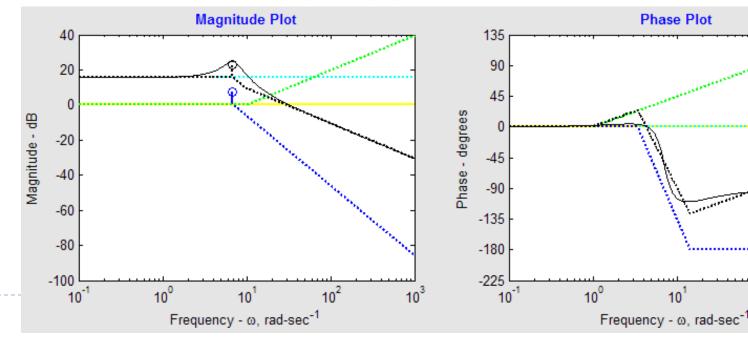
41

$$H(s) = 30 \frac{s+10}{s^2+3s+50} = 30 \frac{10}{50} \frac{\frac{s}{10}+1}{\frac{s^2}{50}+\frac{3}{50}s+1} = 6 \frac{\frac{s}{10}+1}{\frac{s^2}{50}+\frac{3}{50}s+1}$$
• valor constante = 6,

- um zero e s=-10,
- e par de polos complexos conjugados em: raízes de: s<sup>2</sup>+3s+50=0;
- Polos complexos em s=-1,5  $\pm$  j6,9 (onde j=sqrt(-1)).

Uma maneira mais comum (e útil para nossos propósitos) de expressar isso é usar a notação padrão para um polinômio de segunda ordem:

$$\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\zeta \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1$$
  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{50} = 7.07, \quad \zeta = \frac{3\sqrt{50}}{2 \cdot 50} = 0.21$ 



#### Problemas sugeridos:

$$H_2(s) = 30 \frac{5s}{s^2 + 3s + 50}$$

Exact Bode Plot

Asymptotic Plot

Zero Value (for reference only)

Constant = 3 (9.5 dB)

Complex Pole at wn=7.1, zeta=0.21 (-1.5 +/- 6.9j) Circle shows peak height.

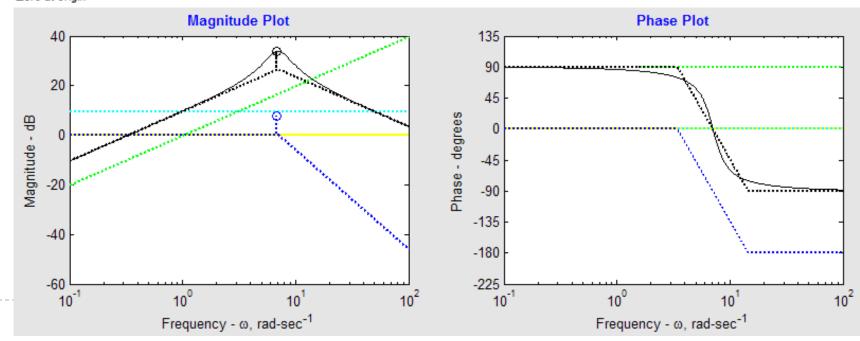
Zero at origin

42

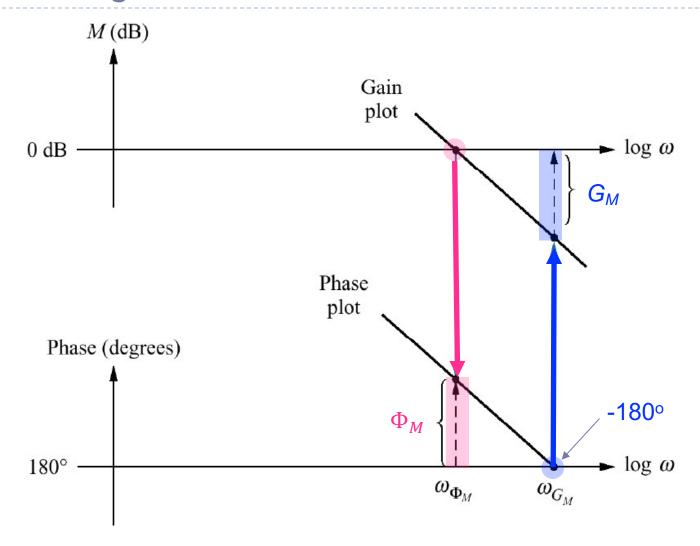
$$H(s) = 30 \frac{s+10}{s^2+3s+50} = 30 \frac{10}{50} \frac{\frac{s}{10}+1}{\frac{s^2}{50}+\frac{3}{50}s+1} = 6 \frac{\frac{s}{10}+1}{\frac{s^2}{50}+\frac{3}{50}s+1}$$
• valor constante = 6,

- valor constante = 6.
- um zero e s=-10,
- e par de polos complexos conjugados em: raízes de: s²+3s+50=0, ou:

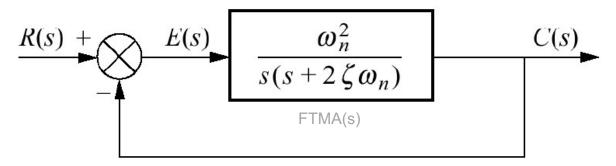
$$\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\zeta\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right) + 1$$
  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{50} = 7.07, \quad \zeta = \frac{3\sqrt{50}}{2 \cdot 50} = 0.21$ 



## Estabilidade, Margem de Ganho, $G_M$ e Margem de Fase, $\Phi_M$ através do Diagrama de Bode...



Fator de amortecimento,  $\zeta$  e resposta em frequência de malha fechada, T(s):



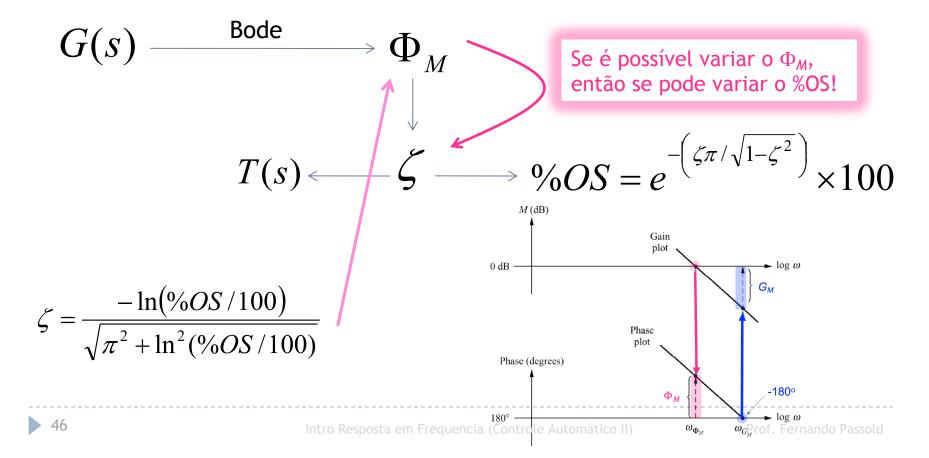
$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = T(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$
 FTMF(s)

$$M = |T(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_n^2 - \omega^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2 \omega_n^2 \omega^2}}$$

$$M_P = \frac{1}{2\zeta\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}$$

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

- Através do Diagrama de Bode de um sistema ainda em malha aberta, G(s), se pode prever o porcentual de sobressinal, %OS, do sistema em malha fechada, T(s):
  - Este valor se pode obter a partir da margem de fase do sistema em malha aberta:



#### Sistema malha aberta:

$$G(s) = \frac{w_n^2}{s(s + 2\zeta w_n)}$$

#### Sistema malha fechada:

$$T(s) = \frac{w_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta w_n + w_n^2}$$

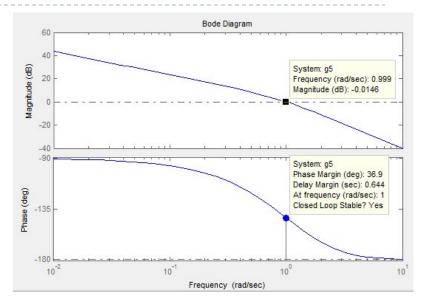
Encontrando frequência  $w_1$  onde |G(jw)| = 1

$$|G(jw)| = \frac{w_n^2}{|-w^2 + j2\zeta w_n w|} = 1$$

$$w_1 = w_n \sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{1 + 4\zeta^4}}$$

$$\angle G(jw) = -90 - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{w_1}{2\zeta w_n}\right)$$

$$= -90 - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}}{2\zeta}\right)$$



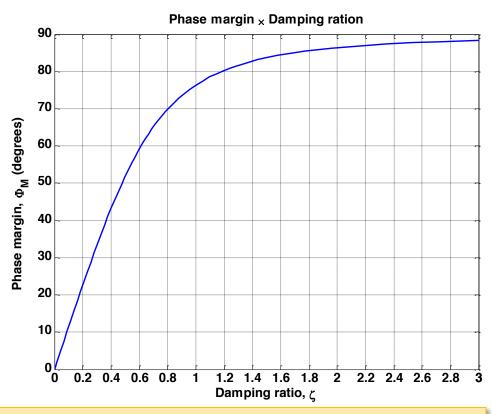
Como 
$$\Phi M = \angle G(jw) - 180^\circ$$
:

$$\Phi_{M} = 90 - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{-2\zeta^{2} + \sqrt{4\zeta^{4} + 1}}}{2\zeta} \right)$$

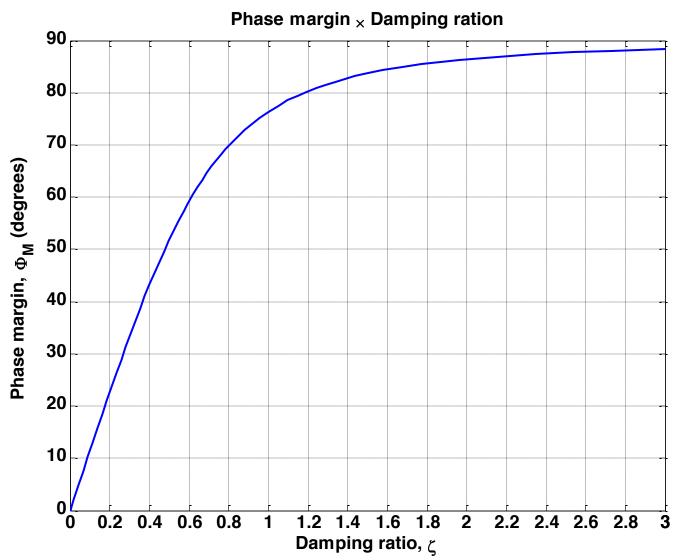
$$\Phi_M = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}} \right)$$

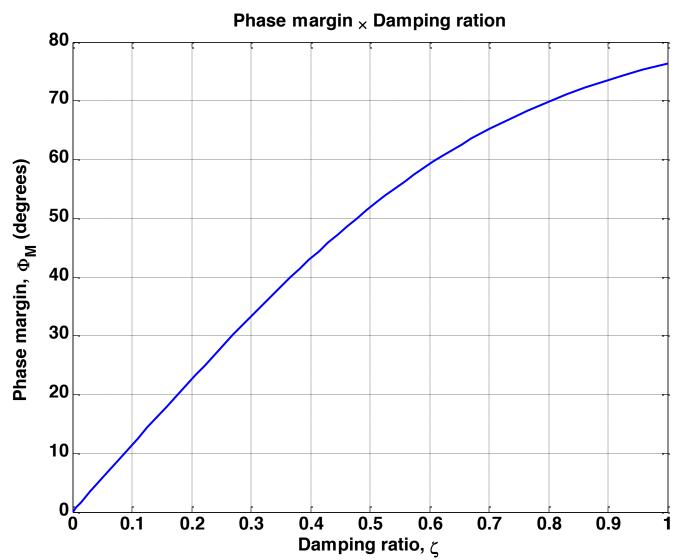
$$\Phi_{M} = 90 - \tan^{-1}\!\!\left(\frac{\sqrt{-2\zeta^{2} + \sqrt{4\zeta^{4} + 1}}}{2\zeta}\right) \quad \text{(Single blue by Sequence of the property of t$$

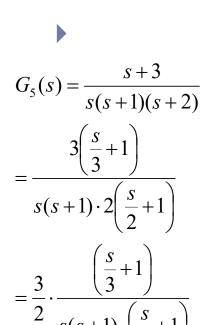
$$\Phi_M = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2\zeta}{\sqrt{-2\zeta^2 + \sqrt{4\zeta^4 + 1}}} \right)$$

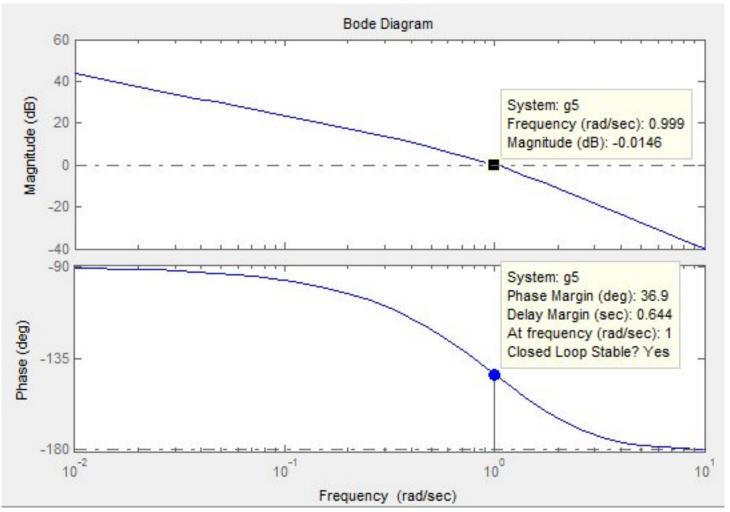


- >> fplot(@(zeta) atan2(2\*zeta,sqrt(-2\*zeta\*zeta+sqrt(1+4\*zeta^4)))\*180/pi, [0 3])
- >> grid
- >> title('Phase margin \times Damping ration')
- >> xlabel('Damping ratio, \zeta')
- >> ylabel('Phase margin, \Phi M (degrees)')









### Compensador de Atraso de Fase (*Lag*)

Melhorar constante de erro estático sem comprometer a estabilidade do sistema;

Aumentar a Margem de Fase do sistema de forma a satisfazer a resposta transitória M(dB)

