$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{0} \\ \dot{0} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{0} \dot{\psi} & I_1 - \frac{1}{I_x} & U_2 \\ \dot{0} \dot{\psi} & I_2 - \frac{1}{I_y} & U_3 \\ \dot{0} \dot{0} & I_3 + \frac{1}{I_z} & U_4 \end{bmatrix} (1)$$

Los Se fazz necessarios encontrar emes entrada do sistema que:

$$U_{z} = \begin{cases} (\dot{\phi}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\psi}) + V_{z} \end{cases}$$
 $U_{3} = \begin{cases} (\dot{\theta}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\psi}) + V_{3} \end{cases}$ 

Moreoz entradez

 $U_{4} = \begin{cases} (\dot{\phi}, \dot{\phi}, \dot{\psi}) + J_{4} \end{cases}$ 

do sistema

· Por miso des squações (1) temos que:

$$\int_{2}^{2} = \frac{I_{x}}{L} \left( K_{z} \dot{\phi} - \dot{\theta} \dot{\varphi} I_{t} \right)$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} = \frac{\Gamma_{y}}{L} \left( K_{3} \dot{o} - \dot{\phi} \dot{\psi} I_{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} = \frac{\Gamma_{z}}{L} \left( K_{y} \dot{y} - \dot{\phi} \dot{\theta} I_{3} \right)$$

L'am imo a equiçõe (1) se torno linear e descraplade:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\phi} \\ \ddot{\theta} \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{\psi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_2 \dot{\phi} - \frac{L}{I_x} V_2 \\ K_3 \dot{\theta} - \frac{L}{I_y} V_3 \\ K_4 \dot{\phi} - \frac{1}{2_z} V_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

· Controloder de orienteurs:

. Afin de controlor a printações.

La Sinda tenor que

L- Para daplace: 
$$\frac{\dot{\theta}}{1} = K_3 \dot{\theta} + \frac{L}{1} W_3 (\theta d - \theta)$$

$$6^2 \theta = K_3 6\theta + \frac{L}{L_X} w_3 \theta \lambda - \frac{L}{I_X} w_3 \theta$$

$$\theta \left[ 5^2 + K_3 5 + \frac{L}{I_x} W_3 \right] = \frac{L}{I_x} W_3 \theta \lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\frac{L}{I_{\chi}} \omega_3}{5^2 - K_3 5 + \frac{L}{I_{\chi}} \omega_3} = \frac{\omega_3}{\frac{I_{\chi}}{L} s^2 - \frac{I_{\chi} K_3}{L} s + \omega_3}$$

$$\ddot{x} = -(\cos(\phi)\sin(\theta)\cos(\psi) + \sin(\phi)\sin(\psi))\frac{U_1}{m}$$

$$\ddot{y} = -(\cos(\phi)\sin(\theta)\sin(\psi) - \sin(\phi)\cos(\psi))\frac{U_1}{m}$$

$$\ddot{z} = g - (\cos(\phi)\cos(\theta))\frac{U_1}{m}$$

La Considerando

$$U_{i} = X = \{(\phi, \theta), \psi_{i}\};$$

$$U_{2} = Y = \{z(\phi, \theta), \psi_{i}\};$$

$$U_{3} = Z = \{z(\phi, \theta, \psi_{i})\};$$

$$U_{3} = Z = \{z(\phi, \theta, \psi_{i})\};$$

$$U_{4} = Z = \{z(\phi, \theta, \psi_{i})\};$$

L'Tratandes U', U', U' a U's como os seviles de controlador tenor que:

$$U_{1}^{1} = K_{1}(x_{3} - x)$$

$$U_{2}^{1} = K_{2}(y_{d} - y)$$

$$U_{3}^{1} = K_{3}(x_{d} - z)$$

É possible determiner  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\psi$  e  $U_1$  por meio de saida do controlador de altitudo) considerando  $\psi = 0$  para simplificar e  $d = \sin(\phi)$  e  $\mathcal{B} = \sin(\theta)$  temer que:

$$U_{3}' = \mp \sqrt{1 - d^{2}} \cdot \beta \left[ \frac{U_{1}}{m} \right] ; \quad U_{2}' = d \frac{U_{1}}{m}$$

$$U_{3}' = q - \left( \mp \sqrt{1 - d^{2}} \right) \cdot \pm \sqrt{1 - B^{2}} \cdot \left[ \frac{U_{1}}{m} \right]$$

· Com into a possible revoluer des requisite forme:
$$\beta = \pm \left[ \left( \frac{q - U_0'}{U_1'} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$U_1 = \pm m \sqrt{\frac{U_1'^2}{3^2} + U_2'^2} \quad \text{To Considerer}$$

$$2 = \frac{U_2'}{U_1} \cdot m$$

$$\lambda = \frac{U_2'}{U_1} \cdot m$$

La Com ino:

