

Controle Dinâmico

Lista de Exercícios

Estabilidade

B-5-21.

$$s^4 + 2s^3 + (4+k)s^2 + 9s + 25 = 0$$

s^4	1	$4+k$	25
s^3	2	9	0
s^2	$\frac{2k-1}{2}$	25	
s^1	$\frac{18k-109}{2}$	0	
s^0	25		

Portanto, para garantir a estabilidade, é necessário que

$$\frac{2k-1}{2} > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \frac{18k-109}{2} > 0$$

$$2k-1 > 0$$

$$18k-109 > 0$$

$$2k > 1$$

$$18k > 109$$

$$k > 1/2$$

$$k > 109/18$$

$$k > 6,056$$

B-5-22.

$$G(s) = \frac{k(s-2)}{(s+1)(s^2+6s+25)}$$

$$H(s) = 1$$

$$C(s) = G(s) \cdot [R(s) - C(s) \cdot H(s)]$$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} [1 + G(s)H(s)] = G(s) \Rightarrow \frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)H(s)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{k(n-2)}{(n+1)(n^2+6n+25)}}{1 + \frac{k(n-2)}{(n+1)(n^2+6n+25)}} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{k(n-2)}{(n+1)(n^2+6n+25)}}{\frac{(n+1)(n^2+6n+25)}{(n+1)(n^2+6n+25)} + k(n-2)} =$$

$$\frac{k(n-2)}{n^3 + 7n^2 + (31+k)n + (25-2k)}$$

n^3	1	$31+k$
n^2	7	$25-2k$
n^1	$\frac{9k+192}{7}$	0

$$n^0 \quad 25-2k$$

$$9k + 192 > 0$$

$$9k > -192$$

$$k > \frac{-192}{9} = -21.33$$

$$25-2k > 0$$

$$25 > 2k$$

$$k < 12.5$$

B-5-23

$$G_1(s) = \frac{k}{Js} \quad H_1(s) = k_h$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{k/s}{1 + k_h k / Js} \quad 1/s$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{k}{Js} \cdot \frac{Js}{Js + k_h k} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{k}{Js^2 + k k_h s}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{G_1(s)}{1 + G_1(s)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{k/(s^2 + k k_h s)}{1 + k/(s^2 + k k_h s)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{k}{Js^2 + k k_h s + k}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{k}{J(s^2 + k k_h s / J + k/J)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{k/J}{s^2 + \frac{k k_h}{J} s + \frac{k}{J}}$$

Se $k/J = 4$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{4}{s^2 + 4k_h s + 4} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2\zeta\omega_n = 4k_h \\ \zeta = 0.6 \\ \omega_n^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \omega_n = 2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 2 = 4k_h \\ k_h = 0.6 \end{array}$$

B-5-24

$$G_1(s) = \frac{20k}{(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{G_1(s)}{1 + G_1(s)H_1(s)}$$

$$H_1(s) = k_h$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{20k}{(s+2)(s+4)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \{20k k_h / [(s+2)(s+4)]\}}$$

$$G_2(s) = \frac{20k}{20k k_h + (s+2)(s+4)} \Rightarrow G_3(s) = \frac{20k}{s^2 + 5s^2 + (4 + 20k k_h)s}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{G_3(s)}{1+G_3(s)} = \frac{20K}{s^3 + 5s^2 + (4+20Kk_h)s + 20K}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} s^3 & 1 & 4+20Kk_h \\ s^2 & 5 & 20K \\ s^1 & 4+20Kk_h-4K & 0 \\ s^0 & 20K & \end{array}$$

$$4+20Kk_h-4K > 0 \quad 20K > 0$$

$$20Kk_h > 4K-4 \quad K > 0$$

$$5Kk_h > K-1$$

$$L(K) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5K}$$

$$L(s) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25}$$

$$L(K) = 0$$

$$L(s) = \frac{4}{25} = 0,16$$

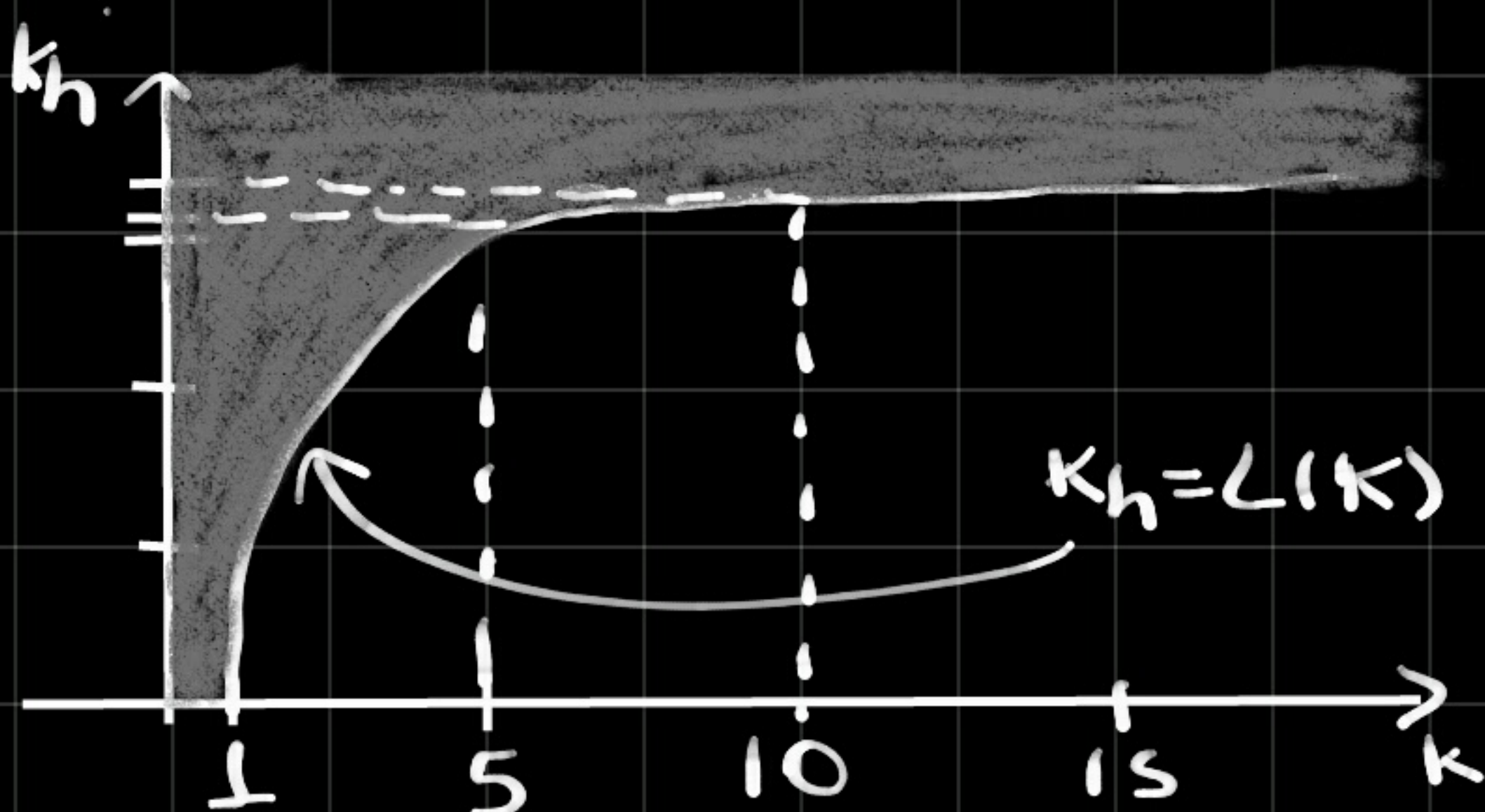
$$\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5K} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{K}{5}$$

$$L(10) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{50} - \frac{3}{50} = 0,18$$

$$K=1$$

$$L(15) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{75} - \frac{14}{75} = 0,186667$$



B-5-25

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ b_3 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & b_2 & \lambda + b_1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + b_1 \lambda^2 + b_2 \lambda + b_3 \lambda + b_1 b_3 =$$

$$= \lambda^3 + b_1 \lambda^2 + (b_2 + b_3) \lambda + b_1 b_3$$

λ^3	1	$b_2 + b_3$
λ^2	b_1	b_3
λ	b_2	0
λ^0	$b_1 b_3$	0