




Sistemas Lineares I - Last Chance



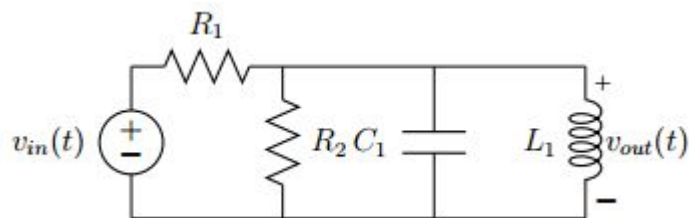
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Agenda

- Analise de Circuitos
- Funções de Transferencia
- Polos e Zeros
- Diagrama de Bode
- Resposta do Sistema
- Serie de Fourier
- Diagrama de Blocos
- Resposta em frequencias variantes

Analise de Circuito



$$\frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{R_1} - \frac{V_{out}}{R_2} - \frac{C \partial V_{out}}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{L} \int V_{out} \partial t = 0$$

Resistor: $v_R(t) = Ri_R(t) \rightarrow V_R(s) = RI_R(s)$

Capacitor: $v_c(t) = \int_0^t i_c(\tau) d\tau \rightarrow V_c(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I_c(s) + \frac{v_c(0)}{s}$

Inductor: $v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} \rightarrow V_L(s) = sLI_L(s) - Li_L(0)$

- Leis de Kirchhoff
- Analise Nodal
- Equações dos componentes
- Transformada de Laplace para os componentes

Funções de Transferencia

$$X(S) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} \right) = Y(S) \left(S^2 C + S \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) + \frac{1}{L} \right)$$

$$H(S) = \frac{Y(S)}{X(S)} = \frac{SR_2L}{S^2(R_1R_2LC) + S(R_1L + R_2L) + R_1R_2}$$

- Linear, Invariante no Tempo e Causal (Definidos pela transformada de Laplace)
- Entrada unica, saida unica
- Razão entre a saida e a entrada

Polos e Zeros

- $R_1 = 10\Omega$;
- $R_2 = 100\Omega$;
- $C = 1F$;
- $L = 1H$;

Apos aplicar os valores comerciais em $H(S)$, temos:

$$H(S) = \frac{100S}{1000S^2 + 110S + 110}$$

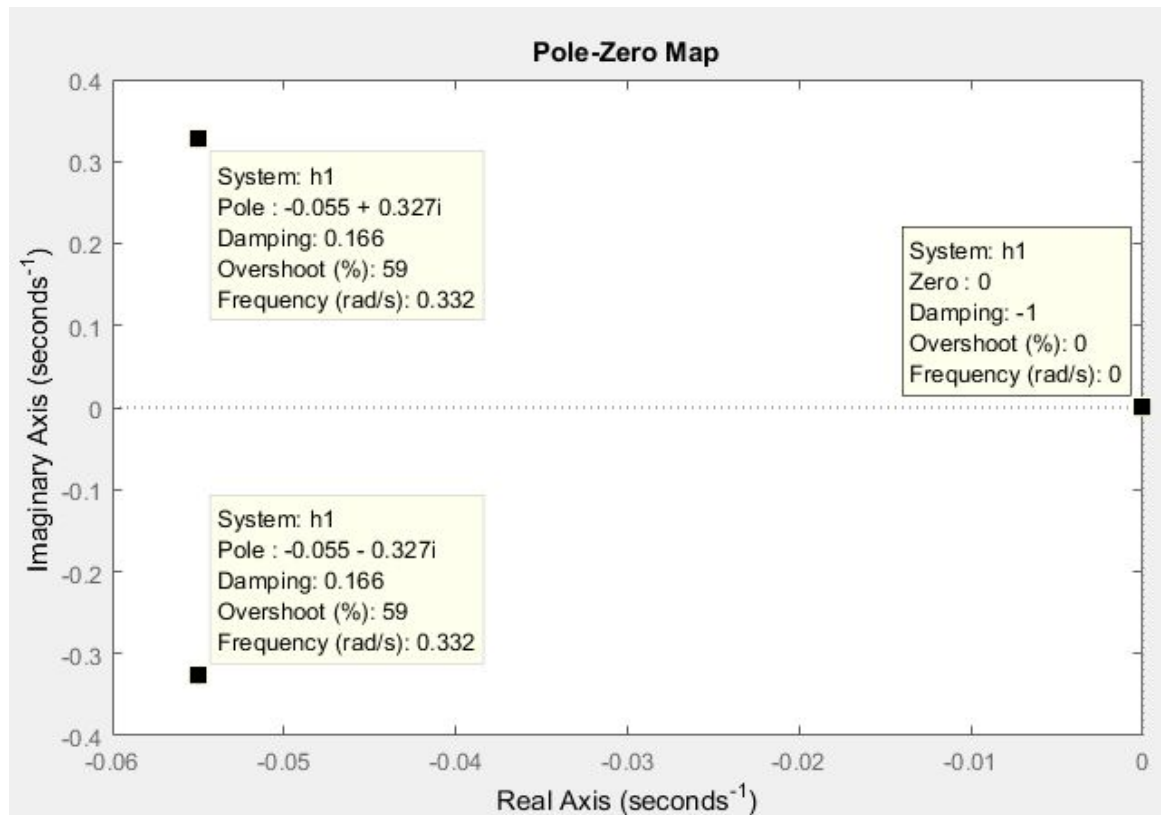
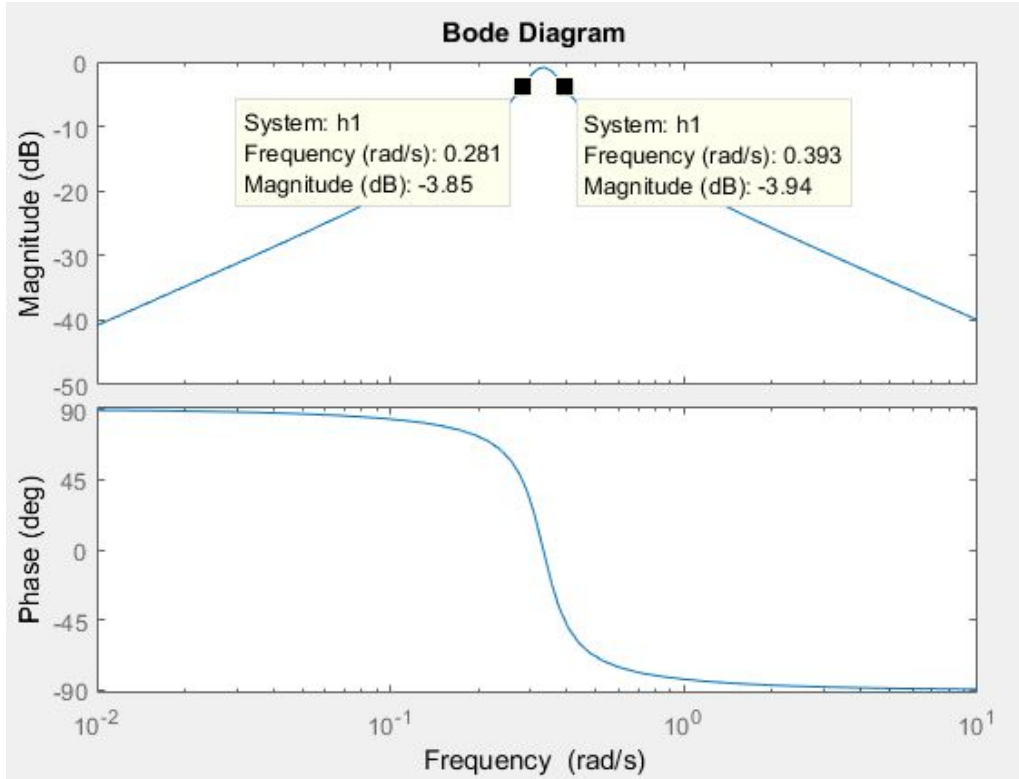




Diagrama de Bode





Resposta a sinais em geral

Exemplo: Encontre a resposta da função de transferência: $H(S) = \frac{S+2}{S^2+5S+4}$
para o sinal $x(t) = 5\cos(2t + 30^\circ)$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{-\omega^2 + 5j\omega + 4}$$

sabemos que:

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}_1)^2 + (\operatorname{Im}_1)^2}}{\sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}_2)^2 + (\operatorname{Im}_2)^2}} \leftrightarrow \angle = \arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}_1}{\operatorname{Re}_1}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}_2}{\operatorname{Re}_2}\right)$$

e que:

$$y(t) = |H(j\omega)| \cos(\omega t + \phi + \angle H(j\omega))$$

logo, substituindo os valores em:

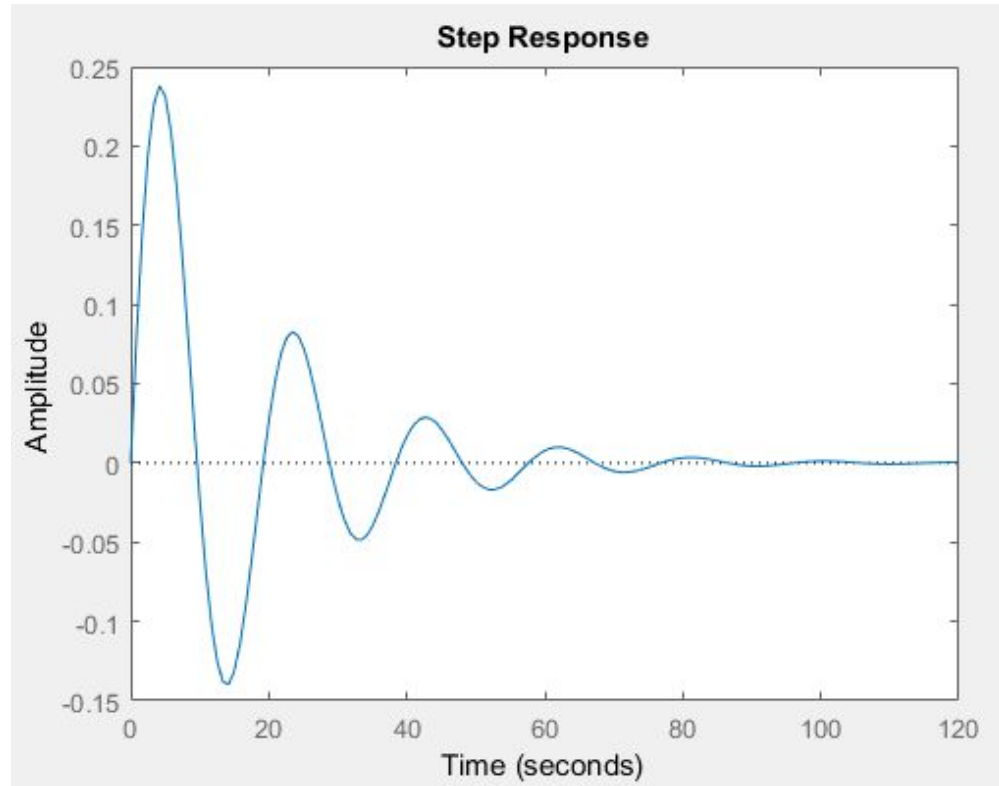
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 4}}{\sqrt{(5j\omega)^2 + (4 - \omega^2)}} \leftrightarrow \angle H(j\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{5\omega}{4 - \omega^2}\right)$$

temos:

$$y(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos(2t - 15^\circ)$$

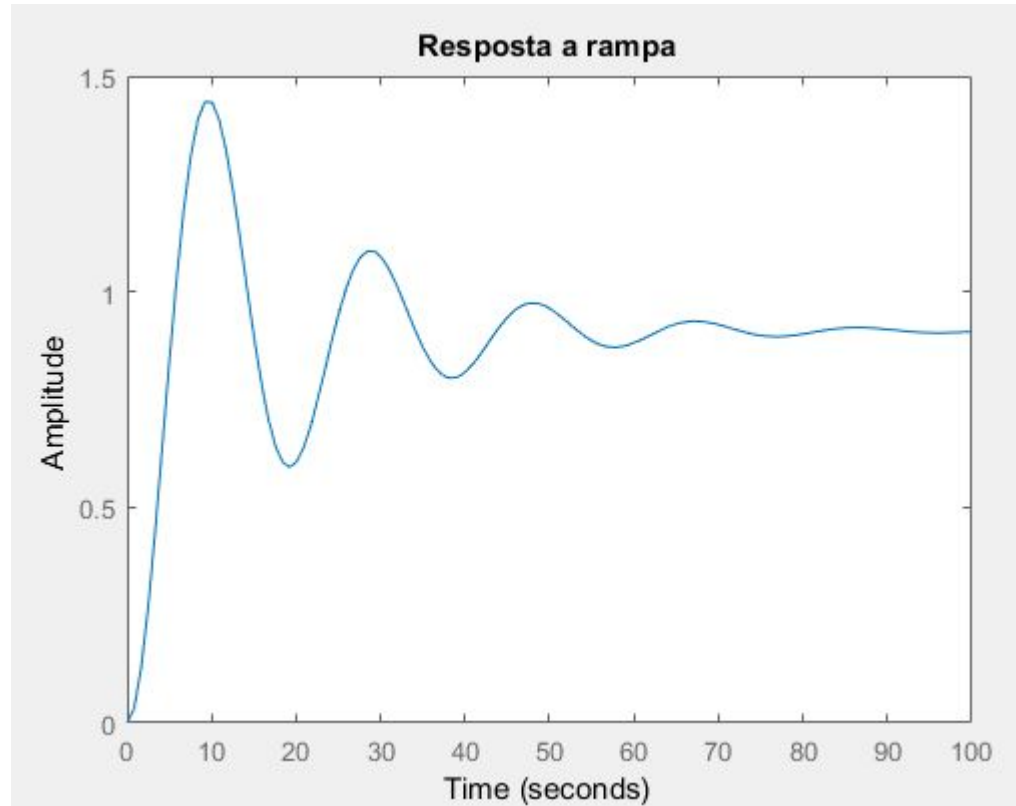


Resposta ao Degrau



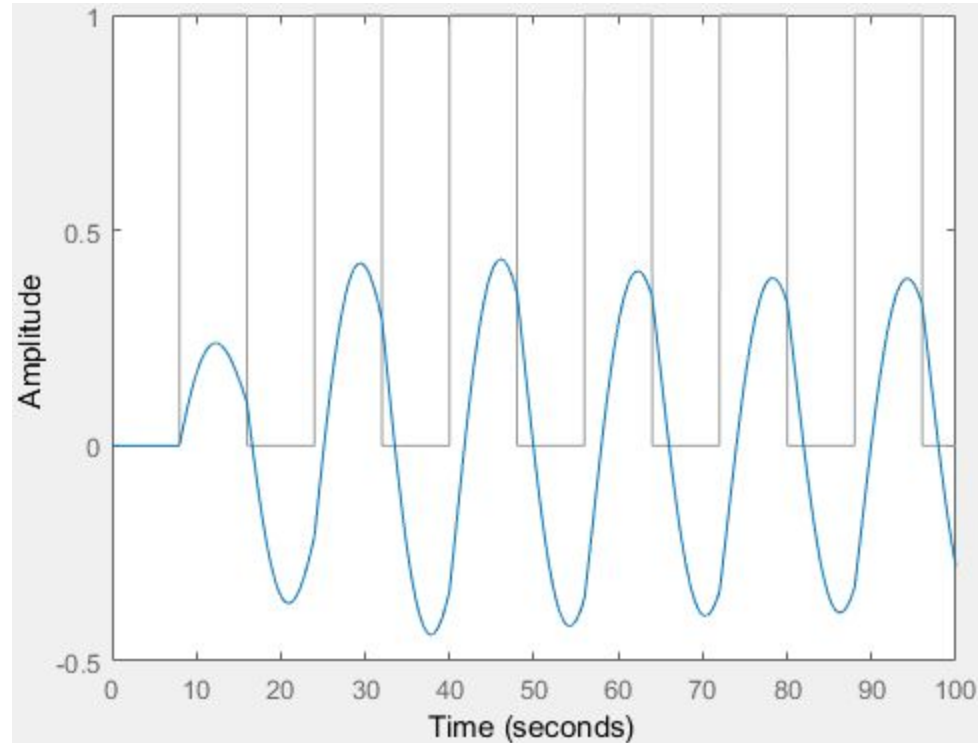


Resposta a Rampa





Resposta a onda quadrada



Serie de fourier

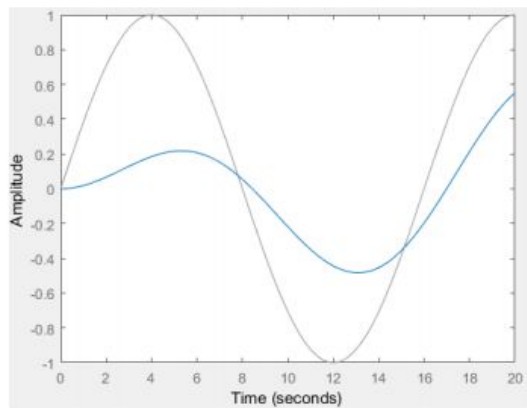


Figura 7: Circuito 1 - Resposta ao primeiro harmônico da série de Fourier de um onda quadrada com $\omega = \frac{1}{8}\pi$

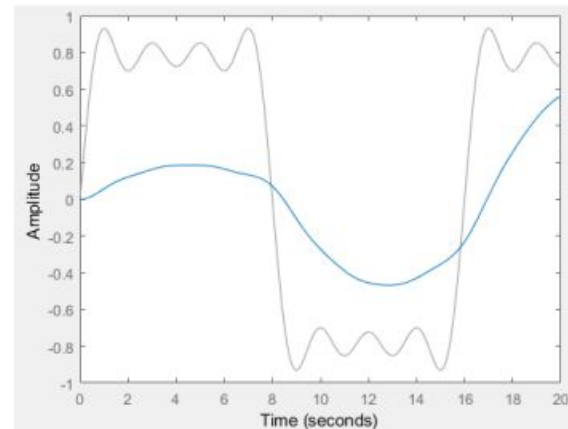
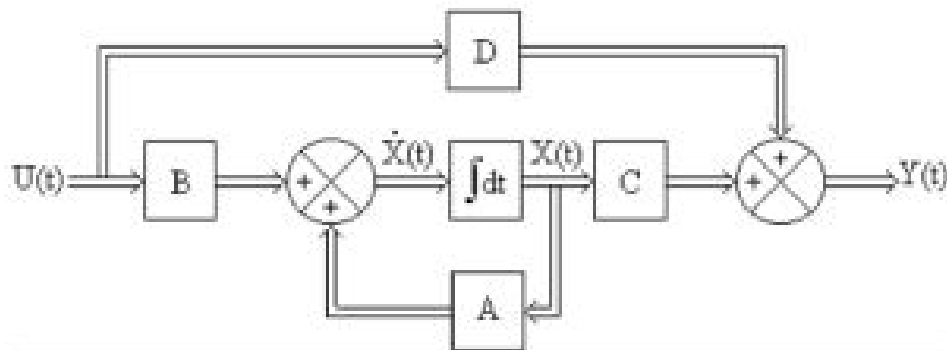


Figura 10: Circuito 1 - Resposta ao sétimo harmônico da série de Fourier de um onda quadrada com $\omega = \frac{1}{8}\pi$



Diagrama de Blocos



- $a = -22$;
- $b = 7$;
- $c = 3$;
- $d = 4$;

• $y(t) = 4u(t) + 3x(t)$ (Item (e) da questão 2);

• $B = 7u(t)$;

• $C = 3x(t)$;

• $D = 4u(t)$;

• $x'(t) = 7u(t) - 22x(t)$ (Item (d) da questão 2);

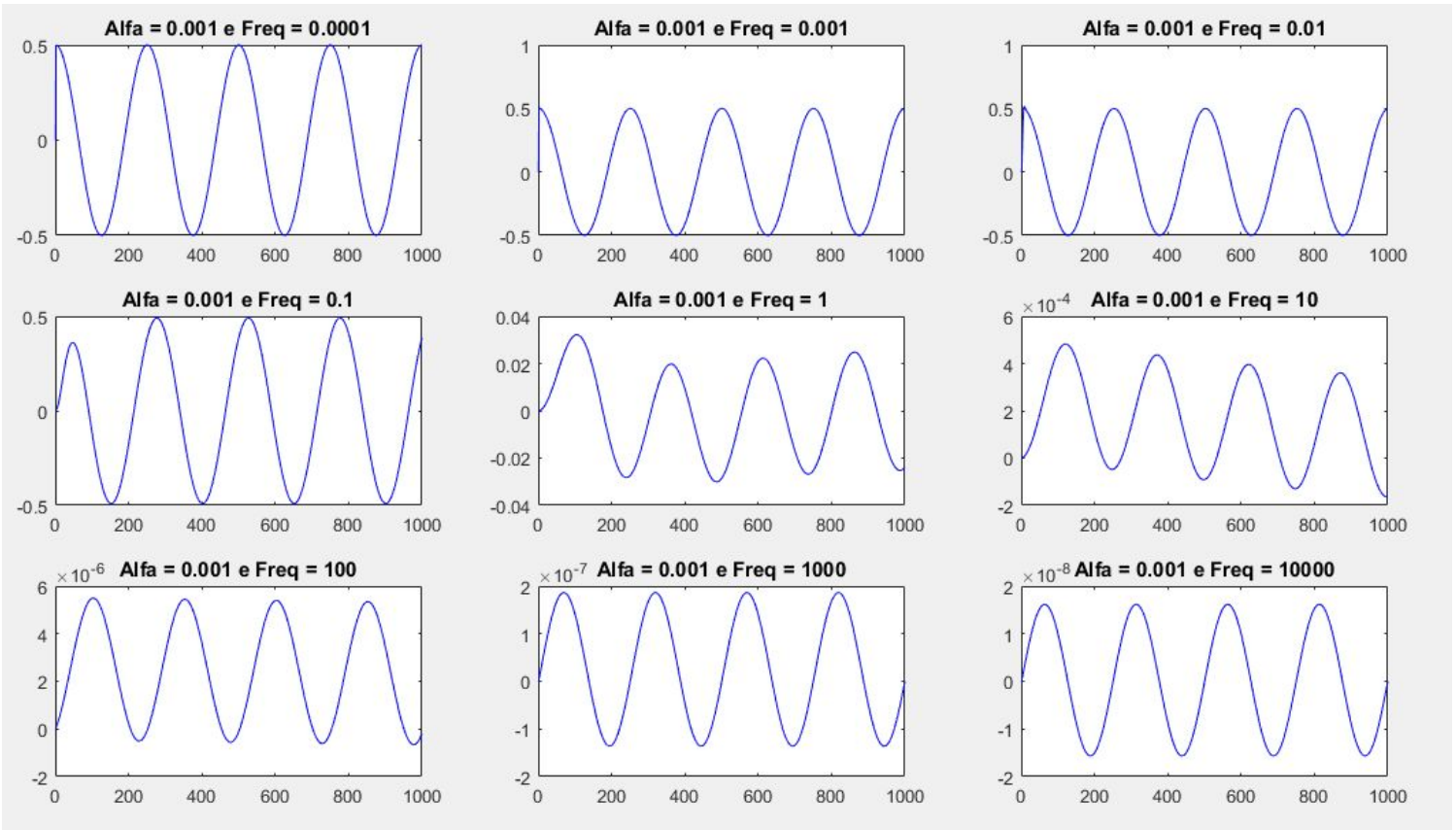
Sabendo que $x(t) = \frac{y(t)-4u(t)}{3}$ e $x' = \frac{y'(t)-4u'(t)}{3}$, obtemos a seguinte E.D.O:

$$\frac{\partial y(t)}{\partial t} + 22y(t) = 4\frac{\partial y(t)}{\partial t} + 109u(t)$$



Resposta em frequencias variantes

$$H(S) = \frac{1 + \alpha S}{S^2 + 2S + 2}$$



$$\frac{1 + \sin x}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cancel{\sin x}}{\cancel{x}} =$$

$$= 1 + \sin x =$$

$$= 7 //$$

Conclusão



Referencias

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buffer_amplifier;
- [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_filter;
- [3] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low-pass_filter;
- [4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Band-pass_filter;
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- [11] A. V. Oppenheim, A. S. Willsky, and S. H. Nawab, Signals and Systems (2Nd Ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1996.

Questions?
