

EGM0004

# Sistemas Não Lineares

**Prof. Josenalde Barbosa de Oliveira – UFRN**

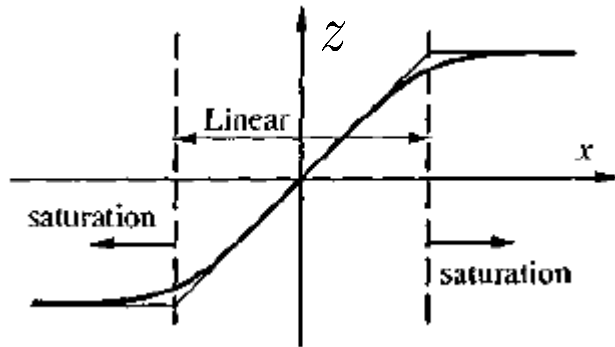


josenalde.oliveira@ufrn.br

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Engenharia Mecatrônica

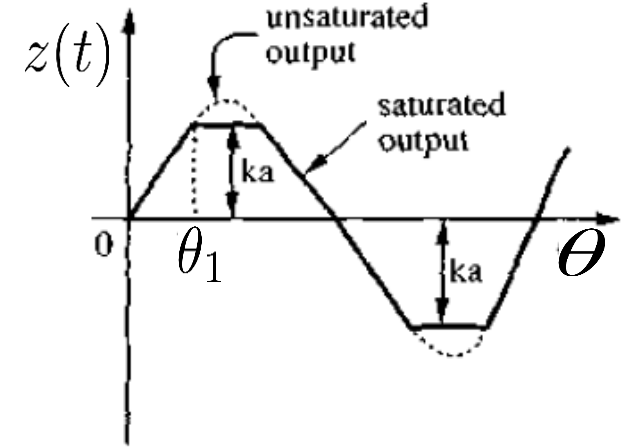
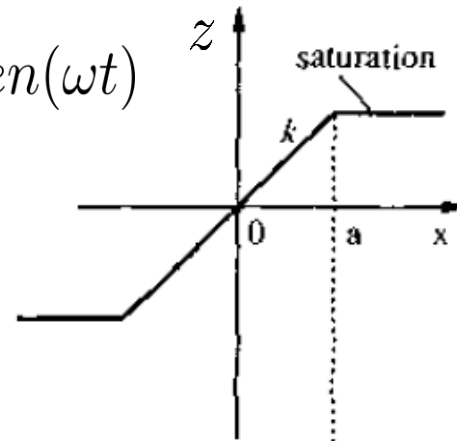
24T12 (60h) (13:00-14:40h) – 22.08.2022 : 21.12.2022

# Exemplo obtenção função descritiva: saturação



$$x(t) = X \sin(\omega t)$$

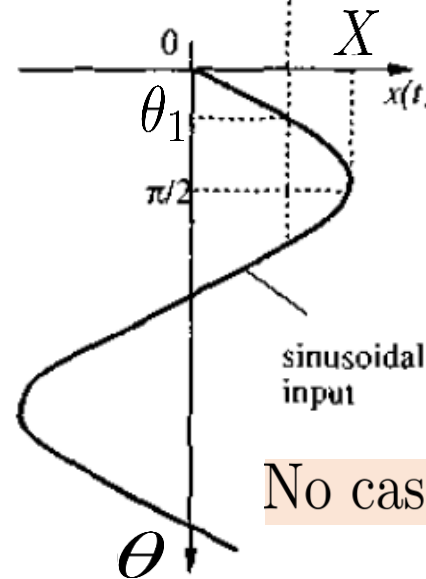
$$\theta = \omega t$$



$$\theta_1 \text{ onde } X \sin \theta_1 = a \implies \theta_1 = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{X} \right)$$

$$N(X) = \frac{b_1 + ja_1}{X}, \text{ mas } z(x) \text{ ímpar, logo}$$

$$N(X) = \frac{b_1}{X}$$

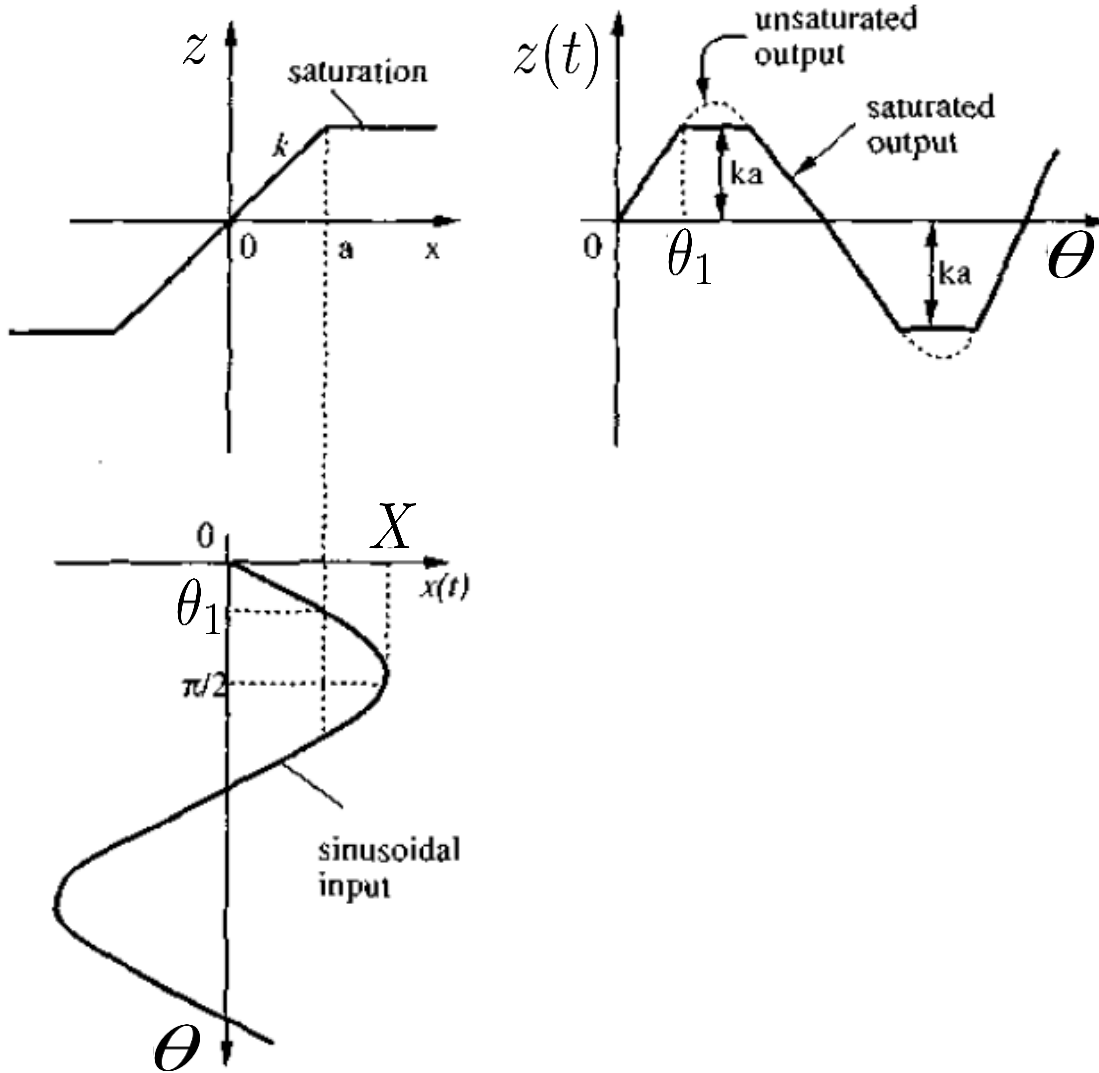


$$0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1, \quad X \leq a, \quad kX \sin \theta$$

$$\theta_1 < \theta < \pi/2, \quad X > a, \quad ka$$

$$\text{No caso } X \leq a, \quad b_1 = kX \implies N(X) = k$$

# Exemplo obtenção função descritiva: saturação



$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} z(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\theta_1} X \sin \theta \sin \theta d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^{\pi/2} a \sin \theta d\theta \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( X \int_0^{\theta_1} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + a [-\cos \theta]_{\theta_1}^{\pi/2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{X}{2} \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\theta_1} + a \cos \theta_1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{X}{2} \left[ \theta_1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta_1 \right]^* + a \cos \theta_1^{**} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Identidades trigonométricas utilizadas

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta = \frac{(1 - \cos 2\theta)}{2}$$

$$*\operatorname{sen}(2\operatorname{sen}^{-1}x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$**\cos(\operatorname{sen}^{-1}x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\theta_1 \text{ onde } X\operatorname{sen}\theta_1 = a \implies \theta_1 = \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{X}\right), \quad x = \frac{a}{X}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{X}{2} \left[ \theta_1 - \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen}2\theta_1 \right]^* + a\cos\theta_1^{**} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{sen}\left(2\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{a}{X}\right) = 2\left(\frac{a}{X}\right)\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{a}{X}\right)^2}$$

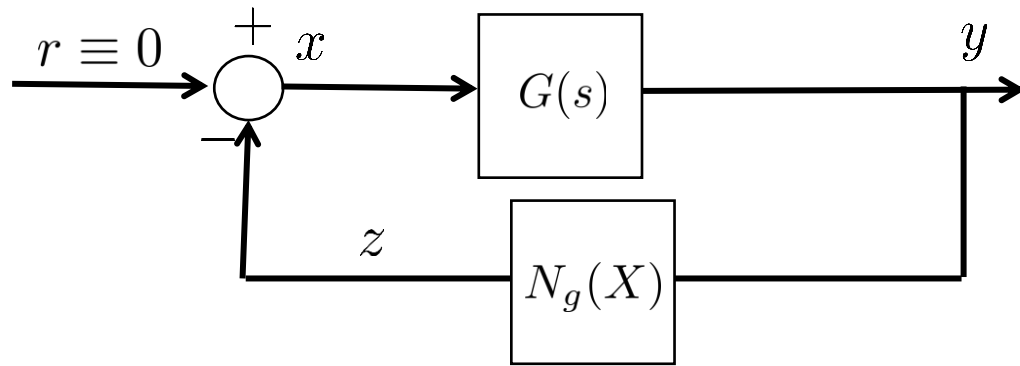
$$a\cos\theta_1 = a\cos\left(\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{X}\right)\right) = a\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{a}{X}\right)^2}$$

# Identidades trigonométricas utilizadas

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{X}{2} \left[ \theta_1 - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2\theta_1 \right]^* + a \cos \theta_1^{**} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{\pi} \left( \frac{X}{2} \left( \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \frac{a}{X} - \frac{a}{X} \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{a}{X} \right)^2} \right) + a \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{a}{X} \right)^2} \right) \\ &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2X}{\pi} \left[ \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{X} \right) + \frac{a}{X} \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{a}{X} \right)^2} \right] \quad N(X) = \frac{b_1}{X} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[ \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \left( \frac{a}{X} \right) + \frac{a}{X} \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{a}{X} \right)^2} \right]$$

# Problemas resolvidos (sala de aula)...

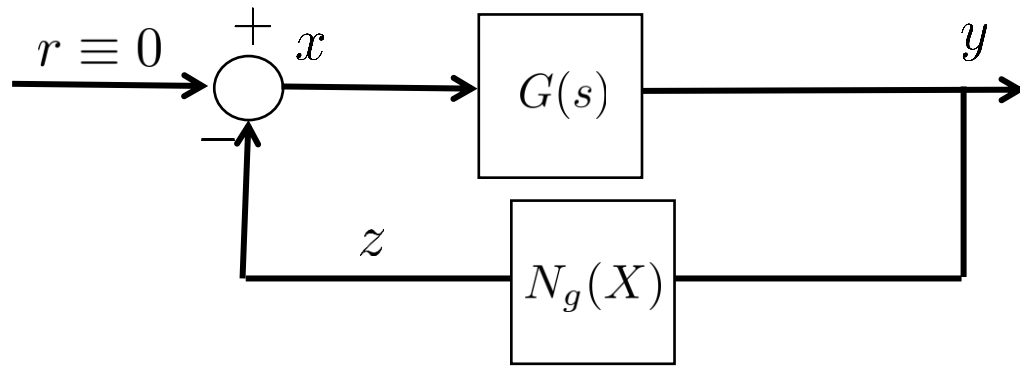


Seja  $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^3}$

Encontrar ciclo(s) limite(s), se houver, classificando-os (estável, instável)

- a) não linearidade relé puro com  $a = M = 1$
- b) não linearidade saturação com  $a = M = k = 1$

# Problemas resolvidos (sala de aula)...



Seja  $G(s) = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{s(1 + 0.5s)}$

Encontrar ciclo(s) limite(s), se houver, classificando-os (estável, instável)  
, e determinando sua amplitude e frequência

a) não linearidade com  $N(X) = \frac{1}{X} \angle 45^\circ$

a) não linearidade com  $N(X) = \frac{1}{X} \angle -45^\circ$