

Taller 2 Control

Integrantes

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1. Formar los grupos de trabajo de laboratorio
2. Comprobar la matriz inversa que se hizo en clase

```
clear
format rat
A = [1 3 5; 2 1 3; 4 3 1]
```

```
A =
      1      3      5
      2      1      3
      4      3      1
```

```
InversaA = inv(A)
```

```
InversaA =
    -1/4      3/8      1/8
     5/16    -19/32     7/32
     1/16     9/32    -5/32
```

3. Identificar polos y ceros de

a.

```
syms s
Gs1 = (10*(s+2))/(s^2*(s+1)*(s+10))
```

```
Gs1 =
      10 s + 20
      -----
      s2 (s + 1) (s + 10)
```

```
Ps1 = [10 20]
```

```
Ps1 =
      10      20
```

```
Qs1 = [1 11 10 0 0]
```

```
Qs1 =
      1      11      10      0      0
```

```
[z1,p1,k1] = tf2zp(Ps1,Qs1)
```

```
z1 =
    -2
p1 =
      0
      0
    -10
     -1
```

$$k1 = 10$$

Con esto tenemos que el polo es -2 y los ceros son 0, -1 y -10

b.

$$Gs2 = (10*s*(s+1))/((s+2)*(s^2+3*s+2))$$

$$Gs2 = \frac{10 s (s + 1)}{(s + 2) (s^2 + 3 s + 2)}$$

$$Ps2 = [10 \ 10 \ 0]$$

$$Ps2 = \begin{matrix} 10 & 10 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$Qs2 = [1 \ 5 \ 8 \ 4]$$

$$Qs2 = \begin{matrix} 1 & 5 & 8 & 4 \end{matrix}$$

$$[z2,p2,k2] = tf2zp(Ps2,Qs2)$$

$$z2 = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$p2 = \begin{matrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$k2 = 10$$

En p2 y z2 se ven los polos y ceros respectivamente

c.

$$Gs3 = (10*(s+2))/(s*(s^6+2*s+2))$$

$$Gs3 = \frac{10 s + 20}{s (s^6 + 2 s + 2)}$$

$$Ps3 = [10 \ 20]$$

$$Ps3 = \begin{matrix} 10 & 20 \end{matrix}$$

$$Qs3 = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 2 \ 2 \ 0]$$

$$Qs3 = \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$[z3,p3,k3] = tf2zp(Ps3,Qs3)$$

$$z3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p3 &= \begin{array}{rcl} & -2 & \\ 0 & + & 0i \\ 1009/942 & + & 44/63i \\ 1009/942 & - & 44/63i \\ -208/1087 & + & 422/359i \\ -208/1087 & - & 422/359i \\ -1544/1755 & + & 338/1137i \\ -1544/1755 & - & 338/1137i \end{array} \\
 k3 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

En p3 y z3 se ven el polo y los ceros respectivamente

```
syms g t U_s;
```

4. Encontrar la transformada de Laplace de las siguientes ecuaciones.

$$eq_a = g = 5t \exp(-5t) U_s$$

$$eq_a = g = 5 U_s t e^{-5t}$$

$$eq_b = g = (t \sin(2t) + \exp(2t)) U_s$$

$$eq_b = g = U_s (e^{2t} + t \sin(2t))$$

$$eq_c = g = 2 \exp(-2t) \sin(2t) U_s$$

$$eq_c = g = 2 U_s \sin(2t) e^{-2t}$$

$$eq_d = g = (\sin(2t) \cos(2t)) U_s$$

$$eq_d = g = U_s \cos(2t) \sin(2t)$$

Solucion

$$lap_a = \text{laplace}(eq_a)$$

$$lap_a =$$

$$\frac{g}{s} = \frac{5 U_s}{(s+5)^2}$$

$$lap_b = \text{laplace}(eq_b)$$

$$lap_b =$$

$$\frac{g}{s} = U_s \left(\frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{4s}{(s^2+4)^2} \right)$$

$$lap_c = \text{laplace}(eq_c)$$

$$lap_c =$$

$$\frac{g}{s} = \frac{4 U_s}{(s+2)^2 + 4}$$

```
lap_d=laplace(eq_d)
```

```
lap_d =
```

$$\frac{g}{s} = \frac{2 U_s}{s^2 + 16}$$

5. Resuelva la ecuacion diferencial

```
syms t s F
eq = s^2*F + 5*s*F + 4*F == 1/(s + 2);
disp(eq)
```

$$F s^2 + 5 F s + 4 F = \frac{1}{s + 2}$$

```
sol = solve(eq, F);
disp(sol)
```

$$\frac{1}{(s + 2) (s^2 + 5 s + 4)}$$

```
f_t = ilaplace(sol, s, t);
disp(f_t)
```

$$\frac{e^{-t}}{3} - \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-4t}}{6}$$

```
syms G S
```

6. Encuentre la Transformada Inversa de Laplace de las siguientes ecuaciones

```
eq_a=G==1/(S*(S+1)*(S+3))
```

```
eq_a =
```

$$G = \frac{1}{S (S + 1) (S + 3)}$$

```
eq_b=G==(10*S*(S+1))/((S+2)*(S^2+3*S+2))
```

```
eq_b =
```

$$G = \frac{10 S (S + 1)}{(S + 2) (S^2 + 3 S + 2)}$$

```
eq_c=G==(10*(S+2))/(S*(S^2+2*S+2))
```

```
eq_c =
```

$$G = \frac{10 S + 20}{S (S^2 + 2 S + 2)}$$

```
eq_f=G==(2*(S^2+S+1))/(S*(S+1.5)*(S^2+5*S+5))
```

eq_f =

$$G = \frac{2s^2 + 2s + 2}{s \left(s + \frac{3}{2}\right) (s^2 + 5s + 5)}$$

Solucion

```
ILap_a=ilaplace(eq_a)
```

ILap_a =

$$G \delta(t) = \frac{e^{-3t}}{6} - \frac{e^{-t}}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

```
ILap_b=ilaplace(eq_b)
```

$$ILap_b = G \delta(t) = 10 e^{-2t} - 20 t e^{-2t}$$

```
ILap_c=ilaplace(eq_c)
```

$$ILap_c = G \delta(t) = 10 - 10 e^{-t} \cos(t)$$

```
ILap_f=ilaplace(eq_f)
```

ILap_f =

$$G \delta(t) = \frac{28 e^{-\frac{3t}{2}}}{3} - \frac{48 e^{-\frac{5t}{2}} \left(\cosh\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} t}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{5} \sinh\left(\frac{\sqrt{5} t}{2}\right)}{3} \right)}{5} + \frac{4}{15}$$

7. Encontrar las matriz inversa

```
A=[2 5,  
    10 -1]  
Inv_A = inv(A)
```

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 10 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inv_A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1/52 & 5/52 \\ 5/26 & -1/26 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
A=[3 0 -1,  
    -2 1 2,  
    0 1 -1]  
Inv_A = inv(A)
```

A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inv_A =

$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$-\frac{1}{7}$
$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$
$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$-\frac{3}{7}$

8. Expresar en conjunto de ecuaciones algebraicas de forma matricial.

C1.

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$3x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = [1, 1, 0]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

C2.

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 1$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = [1, 1, 0]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
export("Taller_2.mlx")
```

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Unable to overwrite existing file. Check write permission or whether the file is open in another application.