

## Lista 6 - CMC-12

$$Q1) C(s) = K \text{ e } G(s) = \frac{5}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4)}$$

$$G_f(s) = \frac{C(s)G(s)}{1 + C(s)G(s)} \Rightarrow G_f(s) = \frac{5K}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+4) + 5K}$$

$$D_{mf}(s) = s^3 + 9s^2 + 26s + (24 + 5K)$$

Routh-Hurwitz:

$$s^3: \quad 1 \quad 26$$

$$s^2: \quad 9 \quad (24+5K)$$

$$s^1: \quad \left(\frac{210-5K}{9}\right)$$

$$s^0: \quad (24+5K)$$

\* Estabilidade:

$$\bullet \frac{210-5K}{9} > 0 \Rightarrow K < 42$$

$$\bullet 24+5K > 0 \Rightarrow K > -\frac{24}{5}$$

$$\underline{\text{Resp.: } -\frac{24}{5} < K < 42}$$

Q2) Efeito da perturbação:

$$V_o(s) = \frac{G(s)D(s)}{1 + C(s)G(s)} \Rightarrow e_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot V_o(s)$$

$$V_o(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{ms+b} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{K_p \cdot s + K_i}{s \cdot (ms+b)}} = \frac{1/m}{s \left( s^2 + \frac{(b+K_p)}{m}s + \frac{K_i}{m} \right)}$$

Dessa forma, temos: -

$$e_{\infty} = -\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot V_D(s) = -\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{m}}{s^2 + \frac{(b+K_p)s}{m} + \frac{K_i}{m}}$$

$$e_{\infty} = -\frac{1}{K_i}$$

Q3)  $\begin{cases} \dot{y} = v \\ m\ddot{e} = f - bv - mg \\ f = K_f \frac{u^2}{(y_{\max} - y)^2} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Fazendo } \begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = \dot{x}_1 = v \end{cases}$

Nova EDO:  $\begin{cases} \dot{x}_2 = \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = \frac{K_f}{m} \frac{u^2}{(y_{\max} - x_1)^2} - \frac{bx_2}{m} - g \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ \frac{K_f u^2}{m} \frac{1}{(y_{\max} - x_1)^2} - \frac{bx_2}{m} - g \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow f_2(x_1, x_2, u)$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} \bigg|_{x_{10}, x_{20}, u_0} \partial x_1 + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \bigg|_{x_{10}, x_{20}, u_0} \partial x_2 + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} \bigg|_{x_{10}, x_{20}, u_0} \partial u$$

$$= -\frac{b}{m} \partial v + \frac{2K_f}{m} \cdot \frac{\frac{mg}{K_f} \cdot (y_{\max} - y_0)}{(y_{\max} - y_0)^2} \partial u + \frac{2K_f}{m} \cdot \frac{\frac{mg}{K_f} (y_{\max} - y_0)^2}{(y_{\max} - y_0)^3} \partial y$$

$$= + 2g \cdot \frac{\partial y}{(y_{\max} - y_0)} - \frac{b}{m} \partial v + 2 \sqrt{\frac{K_f g}{m}} \frac{\partial u}{(y_{\max} - y_0)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \partial y \\ \partial v \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{2g}{(y_{\max} - y_0)} & -\frac{b}{m} \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} \partial y \\ \partial v \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 \sqrt{\frac{K_f \cdot g}{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{(y_0 - y_p)} \end{bmatrix}}_B \partial u$$

$$Q4) G_f(s) = \frac{1}{(s+10)(s+20)(s^2+2s+4)}$$

Pólos:  $P_1 = -10$  ,  $P_2 = -20$

$$P_3 = -2 + 2i\sqrt{3} \text{ , } P_4 = -2 - 2i\sqrt{3}$$

Como  $P_3$  e  $P_4$  satisfazem a relação  $\alpha \geq 5\xi\omega_n$

$$G_f(s) \approx \frac{1}{200} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+2s+4} \Rightarrow \omega_n^2 = 4 \rightarrow \omega_n = 2$$

$$2\xi\omega_n = 2 \rightarrow \xi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet e_{\infty} = 1 - G_f(0) = 1 - \frac{1}{800} = \frac{799}{800}$$

$$\bullet t_r \Big|_{10\%}^{90\%} \approx \frac{2,16\xi + 0,60}{\omega_n} = 0,84$$

$$\bullet t_s \Big|_{2\%} \approx \frac{3,9}{\xi\omega_n} = 3,9$$

Q5) Requisitos:  $t_r|_0^{100\%} = 10s$  e  $M_p = 0,046$

$$\Rightarrow M_p = 0,046 = \exp\left(\frac{-\pi \varepsilon}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}\right)$$

$$-3,079 = \frac{-\pi \varepsilon}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} \rightarrow 0,96 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 = 0,962 - 0,962 \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow \varepsilon^2 = 0,49 \rightarrow \underline{\varepsilon = 0,7}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_r|_0^{100\%} = \frac{\pi - \arccos(\varepsilon)}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}} \rightarrow \underline{\omega_n = 0,329 \text{ rad/s}}$$

Do circuito:  $\dot{Q} + \frac{Q}{RC} = \frac{V}{R}$

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{R}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Como pré-filtro, temos:} \end{array} \right.$$

$$G_f(s) = \frac{K_i \cdot K}{s^2 + (K_p \cdot K + a)s + K_i \cdot K} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K = \frac{1}{R} \\ a = \frac{1}{RC} \end{array} \right.$$

Logo,  $\frac{K_i}{R} = \omega_n^2$  e  $\frac{K_p}{R} + \frac{1}{RC} = 2\varepsilon \omega_n$

$$\underline{K_i = 1082,4}$$

$$\underline{K_p = -995,394}$$