Soluciones 200 recuperatorio 521/522.

1) Determinar estabilided por Nyquist:  $G(s)H(s)=0.12 \frac{s+2}{s^2-1}$ 

And lis da BF:  $\lim_{s\to 0} o_{12} \frac{s+2}{s^{2}-1} = o_{12} \frac{2}{(-1)} = -0.4+j0.$ 

And lis da AF:  $\lim_{S\to\infty} O_{12} \frac{S+2}{S^{2}-1} = \lim_{S\to\infty} O_{12} \frac{1}{S} = \lim_{S\to\infty} O_{12} \frac{1}{S}$ 

con s=jw  $\lim_{w\to\infty} 0,2\frac{1}{jw} \to -j0$ .

Cruce de ejes: G(jw) H(jw) = 0,2 2+jw no es necesario racionalizar.

Parta raal Re[Gyw)Hyw)] = 0,2  $\frac{2}{-w^2-1}$ . No hay valor finite daw qua anula la parta Re.

Parte imaginaria jIn[G(jw)Hyw)] = 92 jw2n que anula la parta jIm.

Para valores positivos da W tento la ponte real como la imaginaria da G'jw) Hjw) son negativa, es dacir existe en el tarcar cuadrante:

O:

N = 2 - P = 0

24-11-15.

Z= N+P=0+1=1.

INESTABLE.

polo LA parta Ro [+].

(2) Compensar por evence da fava pora 
$$K_P = -2$$
 y

 $M\phi = 50^\circ$ . Se propone como compensador en adelanto:

 $G_C(s) = K_P \frac{S+\frac{1}{T}}{S+\frac{1}{T}}$  con  $X \le 1$ .

$$G_{C}(s) = \alpha k_{p} \frac{T_{s+1}}{\alpha T_{s+1}} = k_{q} \frac{T_{s+1}}{\alpha T_{s+1}} con k_{q} \alpha k_{p}$$

Veamos la condición de régimen:

$$K_{p} = \lim_{s \to 0} o_{12} \frac{s+2}{s^{2}-1} K \frac{T_{s}+1}{\sqrt{T_{s}+1}} = o_{12} \frac{2}{(-1)} K = -2.$$

$$K = \frac{\binom{1}{-2}(-1)}{\binom{1}{2} \cdot \binom{2}{2}} = \boxed{5 - K}$$

$$G_{1}(s) = K \cdot 0.2 \frac{s+2}{s^{2}-1} = 5 \cdot 0.2 \frac{s+2}{s^{2}-1} = \frac{s+2}{s^{2}-1} = \frac{G_{1}(s)}{s^{2}-1}$$

$$G_1(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s-1)(s+1)} = \frac{2(0,5s+1)}{(-1)(-s+1)(s+1)}$$
 (formate Bode).

$$G_1Gw) = \frac{2}{(-1)} \frac{(1+j95w)}{(1-jw)(1+jw)}$$

$$|G_{N}(j\omega)| = \frac{2\sqrt{1+0.25\omega^{2}}}{1\sqrt{1+\omega^{2}}\sqrt{1+\omega^{2}}} = \frac{2}{1}\frac{\sqrt{1+0.25\omega^{2}}}{(1+\omega^{2})}$$

$$|G_1(yw)|_{dB} = 6_{102} + 10 \log(1+0_{125}w^2) - 20 \log(1+w^2)$$

Son 
$$\phi_{\text{max}} = \frac{1-x}{1+x} = 5en 20° = 0,34$$
.

$$1-\alpha = 0.34 + 0.34 \times 0.66 = 1.34 \propto (\alpha = 0.49)$$

La genericia del polo y cero del compensador es:

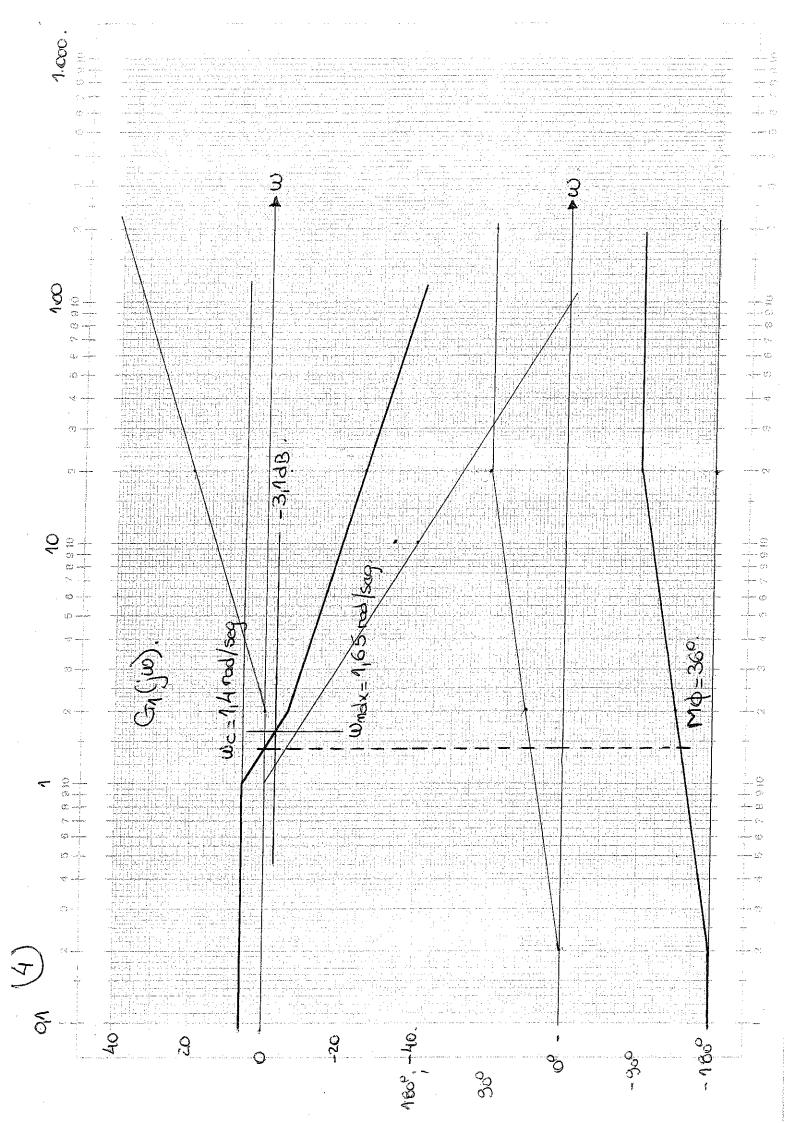
$$\left|\sqrt{\frac{1}{\alpha}}\right|_{dB} = 20 \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = 3.1 dB.$$

Veamos en el gráfico de Gals) la ficia. a la cual la estenuación es -3,1dB. Esta ficia según gráfico es what = 1,65

$$W_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}.T} = 1,65 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{sig}} : \frac{1}{T} = 1,65.\sqrt{0,49} = 1,16.$$

$$\frac{1}{xT} = \frac{1.16}{0.49} = 2.37. \quad K_{c} = \frac{K}{x} = \frac{5}{0.49} = 10.2.$$

$$G_{c}(s) = 10,2 \frac{5+1,16}{5+2,37}$$



(3) Compensor para Kp=-20 y T= 2,5 sep 1.

Vermos el LR del sistema, G(s) H(s) =  $0.2 \text{ K} \frac{\text{S+Z}}{\text{S}^2-1}$ 

El sistema es factoroado:

El L.R. Sobre el eje real:

Las asintotas son:

$$P-2=2-1=1$$
.  $K=0$ .  
 $P_0=\frac{180^{\circ}}{P-2}(2K+1)=\frac{180^{\circ}}{2-1}(2.0+1)=180^{\circ}=40$ 

$$\nabla_{C} = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}[p] - 2 \operatorname{Ro}[z]}{P - z} = \frac{N - N - (-z)}{2 - 1} = \left[ \frac{2 - \sqrt{c}}{2} \right]$$

Ponto de bifurcación:

$$0.2K - \frac{S+2}{S^2-1} + 1 = 0$$

$$K = -5 \frac{s^2-1}{5+2} : \frac{3K}{3S} = -5 \frac{2s(5+2)-(s^2-1)}{(5+2)^2}$$

$$\frac{3K_{-}-5}{3S} = \frac{25^{2}+45-5^{2}+1}{(5+2)^{2}} = -5 = \frac{5^{2}+45+1}{(5+2)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{3K}{3S} = 5 \frac{S^2 + 4s + 1}{(5+2)^2} = 0$$
,  $S^2 + 4s + 1 = 0$ .  $S_1 = -0, 27 = pb_1$ .  $S_2 = -3, 73 = pb_2$ .

$$0/2 \times (5+2) + 5^2 - 1 = 0$$
,  $0/2 \times 5 + 0/4 \times + 5^2 - 1 = 0$ .  
 $5^2 + 0/2 \times 5 + (0/4 \times -1) = 0$ .

S 0,2K

$$\nabla = 2.5 \text{ so}^{-1}.$$

$$pd = -2.5 \pm j1.66.$$

$$pb_{12} = -0.27.$$

$$pb_{13} = -0.27.$$

$$pb_{14} = -0.27.$$

$$pb_{15} = -0.27.$$

Condición de diseño T= 2,5 sog1.

$$K = 5 \frac{|5+1||5-1|}{|5+2|} = 5 \cdot \frac{224 \cdot 387}{173} = 25 = K$$

G(s) H(s) = 0/2 K 
$$\frac{s+2}{(s-1)(s+1)} = 5 \frac{s+2}{5^2-1}$$

$$K_{p=1} = Lim G(S)H(S) = Lim 5 = 5.2 = -10.$$
 $S \to 0$   $S \to 0$   $S^{2} = 1$   $(-1)$ 

So pida 
$$Kp=-20$$
 por la tento hay que compensar.  
en atraso:  $Kp=-10$   $\frac{3c}{Pc}=-20$   $\frac{3c}{Pc}=2$ 

$$0,25 \ \angle z_c \ \angle 1,25$$
.  $e | egimos \ 2c = 0,4$ 

$$Pc = \frac{0,4}{2} = 0,2 = Pc$$

$$G_{c}(s) = 25 \frac{5+0.4}{5+0.2}$$