D. Gravidade a uma altura H

~ Densidade a uma altura H

$$p = P_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{A_0}{T_0} (H - H_0) \right]^{-\left(1 + \frac{q_0}{A_0 R}\right)} = 0.4663 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

« Da equação da sustentação

~ Da equaçõe C\_=C\_(x)=CLx-x

~ Da polar de arrasto

~ Da eq de arrasto

~ Da eq de momento

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathring{q} \\ \dot{\tilde{\alpha}} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} q \\ \tilde{\tilde{\alpha}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \left( m_q + \frac{L_{\alpha}}{V_e} + \frac{q}{V_e E'} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2w_o}{}$$

iii) Timos 2 i um fator que multiplica todos os comprimentos

~ Wo i dividido por Tr - diminui com o aumentio de 2

~ Ti multiplicado por 12 ~ aumento com o aumento de 2

~ & e' multiplicado por √2 , aumenta com o aumento de 2

 $\sim$  Se  $\xi > 1$   $\sim$   $\sim$  rais reais  $\sim$   $z_1 \neq z_2$ 

mor mais orchatorie + s.f. s + (est)

vo se &= 1 - 0 s; sa (reais)

mor mão oxidationio + n.f. 2 + {e^net} tenat

- Se & <1 + 12 e' complexes

(Veryado)

mor oxilatorio amortecido - s.f.s. (e cos bt, e at sun bt)

$$\begin{bmatrix} q(t) \\ \bar{z}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_q \\ A_{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \text{ sem} \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \\ B_{\alpha} \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) + \left( B_q \right) \cos \left( W_0 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) +$$

~ Sundo W= W, VI-G2 frequência ameritecida

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{w} = \frac{2\pi}{w_0 \sqrt{1-\xi_0}}$$
 periodo

2

a usando es dades

~ Tumos

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7293 & -8.8558 \\ 1 & -0.9955 \end{bmatrix}$$

~ Gond iniciais

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & \\ \bar{\alpha} & \\ \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} 9 & \\ \bar{\alpha} & \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

~ lege:

Jugo 
$$q(t) = e^{-0.8629t}$$
  $\left(-2.3782 \text{ aun } 2.3736t\right)$   
 $\chi(t) = e^{-0.8629t}$   $\left(0.07990 \text{ aun } 2.9736t + cos } 2.9736t\right)$ 

(5) i) Mirage III

we Entrada degrau 
$$\overline{\delta}_{\rho}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \overline{e}^{zt_0} \right]$$

re eq. de movemento de certo período

 $\sim$  Usando a transformada de laplace para  $\bar{z}(0)$  0 q(0)=0

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} L(\dot{a}) = L(q) - \left( \frac{L_{\alpha}}{V_{e}} + \frac{q}{V_{e}E'} \right) L(\bar{a}) - \frac{L_{s}}{V_{e}} L(\bar{\delta}_{p}) \right]$$

$$q(n) + \left(\left(\frac{L_{\infty} + \frac{q}{V_{c}}}{V_{c}}\right) + n = -\frac{L_{s}}{V_{c}} \overline{\delta}_{\rho}(n)$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2$$

$$\bar{\alpha}(n) = G_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\delta}_{\rho}(n)$$

~ Jemos que:

no Dunaa ferma

$$\overline{a}(n) = \gamma(n) + \beta(n) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{4n+R}{(n-p)^2+q^2} (1-e^{-n})$$

~ ande

re Usando Fração parciais:

$$\frac{\int \frac{dn+R}{(p-p)^2+q^2} = \frac{A}{n^2} + \frac{C_n+D}{(p-p)^2+q^2}}{(p-p)^2+q^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ -2pA+D=0 \end{cases} \qquad A=\frac{R}{p^2+q^2} = C$$

$$A(p^2+q^2) = R \qquad D=0+\alpha pA$$

~ "intais:

$$\vec{x}_{R} = \frac{A}{n} - \frac{Ae^{-n}}{n} + \frac{C_{n} + D}{(n-p)^{2} + q^{2}} - \frac{C_{n} + D}{(n-p)^{2} + q^{2}} e^{-n}$$

dego:  

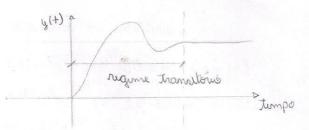
$$\alpha(t) = A - A U(1) (t-1) + e^{pt} \left( \frac{p.C+D}{q} \text{ aun } q.t + C \cos q.t \right)$$
  
 $-e^{p(t-1)} \left( \frac{p.C+D}{q} . \text{ aun } (t-1) + C \cos q(t-1) \right)$   
 $q(t) = A' - A' u(t) (t-1) + e^{pt} \left( \frac{p.C+D'}{q} \text{ aun } q.t + C' \cos qt \right)$ 

$$-e^{p(t-1)} \left( p \cdot c' + p' san q(t-1) + c' cos q(t-1) \right)$$

$$-4 + P(\pm -\frac{1}{2}) \left(\frac{Pc + D}{Q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + cos q \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2Av \left(\pm -1\right) + 2Bu \left(\pm -1\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2Av \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2Bu \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}\right) + 2e^{P(\pm -1)} \cdot \left(\frac{Pc + D}{q} \operatorname{sen} \left(\pm -\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2e^{$$

- I i) Representa a velocidade de eficiência aerodinâmica
- ii) No segundo regime lomo o avião está no segundo regime, a mandra que permite o avião subir, compreende um acréscimo da velocidade além da velocidade além da velocidade de equilibrio. Assim, o piloto deve comandar uma diminuição do ângulo de ataque. O segundo regime se situa ma faisa de velocidades baisas.
- suja exigido ao piloto apenas a manutenção do avião em equilibrio, porém se é exigido do piloto não somente a manutenção do avião horizontalmente, mas igualmente a fexação do vião horizontal numa altitude determinada, se a altitude for alta o piloto diminui o ânque de ataque.
- in) Se a altitude for maior que a relocidade de equilibrie o piloto dere aumentar o ânqueo de ataque.
- (i) Isse quer dizer que ele mais fiscou um valor bastante grande de ângulo de ataque, entais ele deve pussar o manche para trás.
  - ii) Els deve emparar o manche, porque o ânquelo de ataque fixado por els é muito grande.
- (i) I pilete deve recuar um pouco a manete

  ii) A relocidade mão se alterará, Dominuir o ânque de ataque



$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V} \\ A \hat{H} \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_{V} & U_{H} & U_{\delta} \\ 0 & 0 & V_{e} \\ y_{V} & y_{H} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V} \\ \Delta H \\ Y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_{\infty} & V_{F} \\ 0 & 0 \\ y_{\infty} & y_{F} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_{\delta} \\ \Delta f \end{bmatrix}$$

Nesperta a uma pertubação externa Ax = AF = 0X = Ax

no Eq. caracter.

nendo

$$A_1 = -(n_V - 2) \frac{q}{V_e E_e}$$
;  $A_3 = \frac{q^2}{V_e E_e} p_H (n_V - 2n_P)$ 

$$A_{2} = 9 \left[ \left( \frac{2q}{v_{e}^{2}} - P_{H} \right) \left( 1 - tq \left( \alpha_{e} - \alpha_{F} \right) \right) + tq \left( \frac{\alpha_{e} + \alpha_{F}}{E_{e}^{1}} \left( \frac{\gamma_{e} \cdot q}{v_{e}} - m_{F} p_{H} \right) \right] \right]$$

- s Edução: uma raiz rual a um par complexo

~ Relação:

$$k \operatorname{sen} \psi = B \rightarrow \psi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{B}{C}, \quad k^2 = B^2 + C^2 \quad (IV)$$

Kun y= c

~ Determinar as constantes:

$$x(t) = Ae^{x_1t} + e^{xt}$$
 (Box bt + Coun bt)

Nas quais:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ \dot{x}_0 \\ \dot{x}_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ x_1 & a & b \\ x_2 & a^2 - b^2 & 2ab \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{bmatrix}$$
 (VII)

$$A = \chi_0 \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2}{d} \right) - \dot{\chi}_0 \frac{\lambda a}{d} + \dot{\chi}_0 \frac{\lambda}{d}$$

$$C = x_0 R_1 (a^2 - b^2 - R_1 a) + x_0 (R_1^2 + b^2 - a^2) + x_0 (a - R_1)$$

~ Conhecendo-se Av., AHo e AX. = No, temos:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix} = \bar{A} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{X}_{o} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{X}_{o} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix}$$
(VIII)

$$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -5,887 \cdot 10^{-3} & 0 & -9,903 \cdot 10^{-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 200 \\ 9,766 \cdot 10^{-2} -5,190 \cdot 10^{-6} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

29. canact.

$$n^{3} + 0.58 \cdot 10^{-2} n^{2} + 0.596 \cdot 10^{-2} n + 0.695 \cdot 10^{-6} 0$$

~ Na solução:

$$\Delta \hat{V} = A_v e^{A_z t} + e^{at} (B_v coabt + C_v nembt)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix} = \bar{A} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}, \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix} = \bar{A} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \hat{V}_{o} \\ \Delta \hat{H}_{o} \\ \hat{Y}_{o} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta \hat{V}_{0} = 0.01$$
 $\Delta \hat{V}_{0} = -5.88 \cdot 10^{-5}$ 
 $\Delta \hat{V}_{0} = -4.74 \cdot 10^{-5}$ 
 $\Delta \hat{H}_{0} = 0$ 
 $\Delta \hat{H}_{0} = 0$ 
 $\Delta \hat{H}_{0} = 0$ 
 $\Delta \hat{H}_{0} = 1.94 \cdot 10^{-1}$ 
 $\Delta \hat{V}_{0} = -5.73 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 

a solução no formolo IX

$$A_{v} = 1.98.10^{-3}$$

$$C_{v} = -4.8.10^{-4}$$

$$B_{H} = -3.2.10^{-1}$$

$$C_{H} = -3.06.10^{-1}$$

$$B_{g} = 1.9.10^{-4}$$

$$C_{h} = -3.1.10^{-1}$$

6

\$ - Os coeficientes A, Az e Az são:

A1= -(mv-2) gee!

A2=9(( 29 -p, ) (1-E' to (xe+&F))+ L' to (de+xf) (my 3 - 3 - mppy)

A3: Q2 E'e PH (MV-2mp)

- la suis diferentes numeradous são os sequintes:

P/Gva: No = Uz; Nz = Uz Pa ; Nz = Ve [UHPa - VaPn]

GHà: No:0, N: Vera; N2: Ve[[Vua-ra V]]

GVF: No: UF , NI: U8 FF ; N2: VE [UH FF - UFFH]

GHF: No= 0; NI= Veff; N2= Ve [ TV UF - F UV]

Gya: No = Px ; Nx = Pv Vx - Px Vv ; N2 = D

Gye: No. Pe; Mi Trup - Peur; Na=0