# Exercício 6

Name: Radrigo Noves Rios

Matricula: 16/01441094

$$A[K] = \begin{bmatrix} -0 & 1 \\ -0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times [K] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} m[K]$$

$$A[K] = \begin{bmatrix} -0 & 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times [K]$$

1. Salemes que a realimentação de estados  $\overline{F}$  ma  $\overline{F}$ .  $\overline{C}$ .  $\overline{C}$  dada,  $\overline{P}$   $\overline{P}$   $\overline{F}$   $\overline{F$ 

$$\triangle + (3) = (3 - \lambda_1)(3 - \lambda_2) = 3^2 - 3 + 0,5 = 3^2 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$
  
 $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1$   $\alpha_2 = 0,5$ 

Em malha aboda:

$$\Delta(3) = det(3I-G) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 9,16 & 3+1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + 0,16 = \frac{2}{3} + d_1 + d_2$$

Assim: F = [22-02 21-01] = [0,34 -2]

A realmentação pode então ser calculada: F = FP' = [0,34 -2]

2. Simulação.

3. Primeiro devenos voirion se (c,G) é distribuel  $0 = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ cG \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (c,G)$  é distribuel

Pora que o sistema tenha polos em 
$$3.12 = 0.5 \pm 0.5$$
 j decemos ten  $4(3) = (3-31)(3-32) = 3^2-3+0.5$  (I)

$$4(3) = det(3I-G+LC) = det(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2/16 & 3+1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}) = det(\begin{bmatrix} 3+L_1 & -1 \\ 9/16+L_2 & 3+1 \end{bmatrix})$$

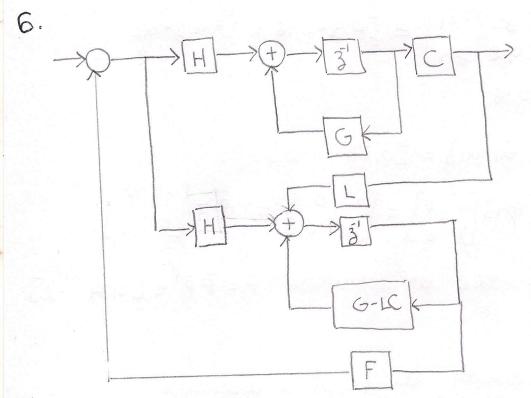
$$= 3 + (L_1+1)3 + L_1+L_2 + 0,16 (II)$$

Comportando ou expressões (I) e (I)

4. Simulaçõe.

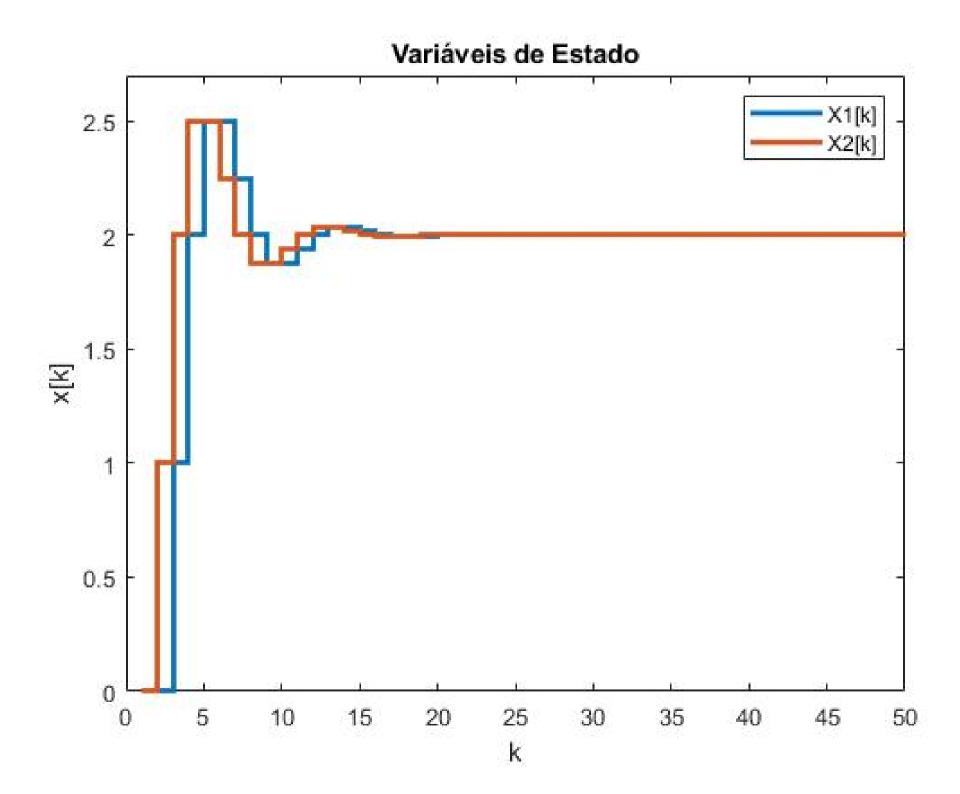
=> 
$$L_1 = -1$$
  
 $L_2 = 9,84$   
...  $L = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0,84 \end{bmatrix}$ 

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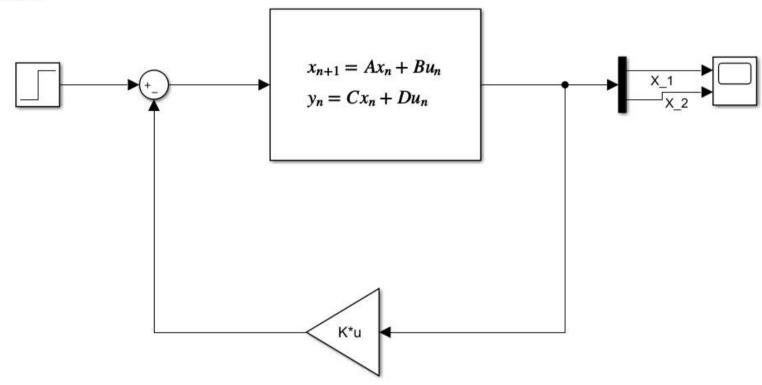


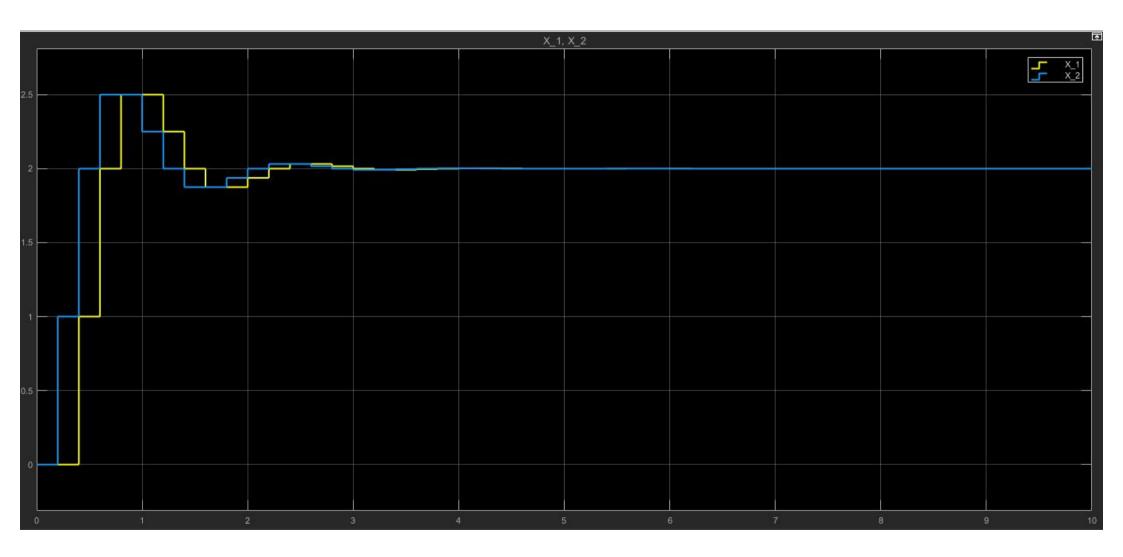
Foram fectos innulações pelos dou métodos para discusador do item  $3\left(L=\begin{bmatrix} -2\\2,34 \end{bmatrix}\right)$  e tombém p/o discusador do item  $5\left(L=\begin{bmatrix} -1\\2,84 \end{bmatrix}\right)$ 

```
5 -
      G = [0 1; -.16 -11;
 6 -
      H = [0; 1];
 7 -
       C = [1 \ 0];
 8
                                                   % Matriz realimentação na FCC
 9 -
      F cc = [.34 - 2];
10 -
      P = [H G*H]*[1 1;1 0];
                                                   % P = C cal*T
                                                   % F = F cc*P^-1
11 - F = F cc/P;
12 -
      x = zeros(2,51);
13 -
     - for k = 1:50
14 -
             x(:,k+1) = (G-H*F)*x(:,k)+H;
                                                 % Calcula x[k+1]
15 -
         end
16
17 -
      k = linspace(1, 51, 51);
18 -
       figure
19 -
       mostra(k,x(1,k),'k','x[k]','r',0,2.7);
                                                                  %mostra x1
20 -
       mostra(k,x(2,k),'k','x[k]','Variáveis de Estado',0,2.7); %mostra x2 no
21 -
                                                                  %mesmo grafico
       legend('X1[k]','X2[k]');
22
23
      function mostra(k,x,xl,yl,Title,a,b)
24 -
          stairs(k,x,'LineWidth',2);
25 -
          hold on
26 -
          title(Title);
27 -
          xlabel(xl)
28 -
          ylabel(yl)
29 -
          vlim([a b])
30 -
          xlim([0 50])
31 -
        end
```

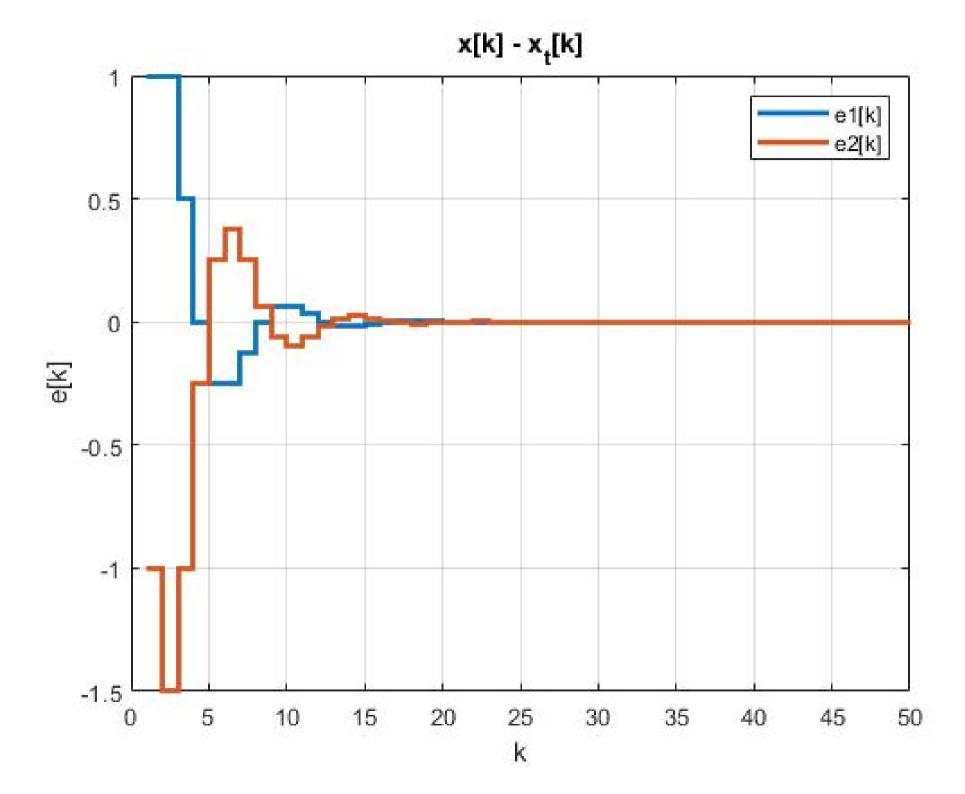


#### Método 2

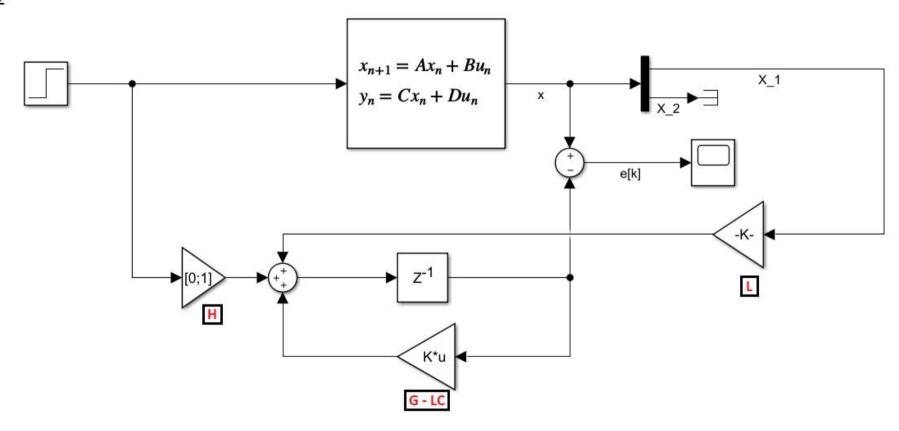


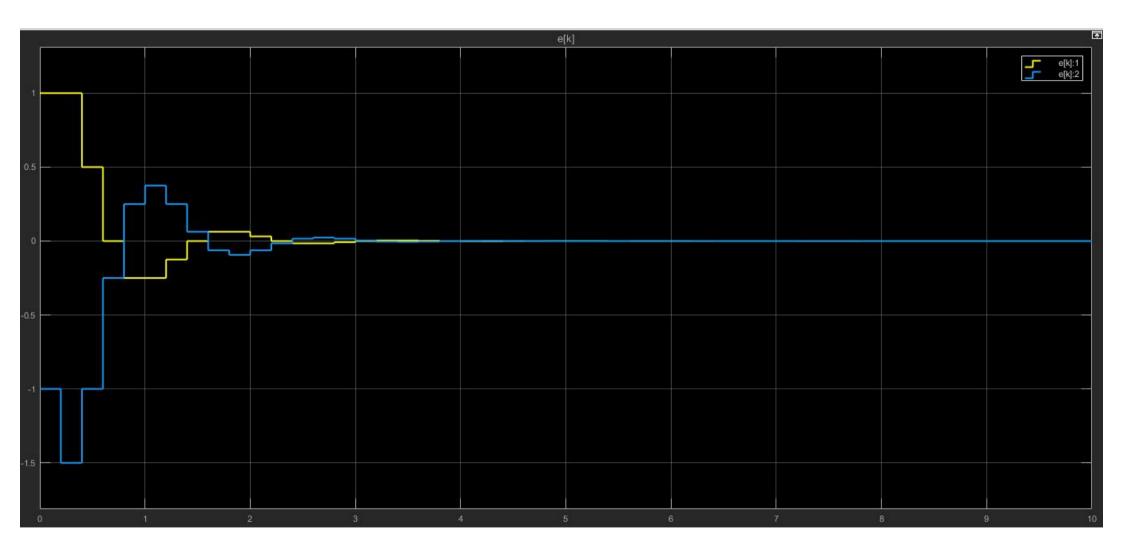


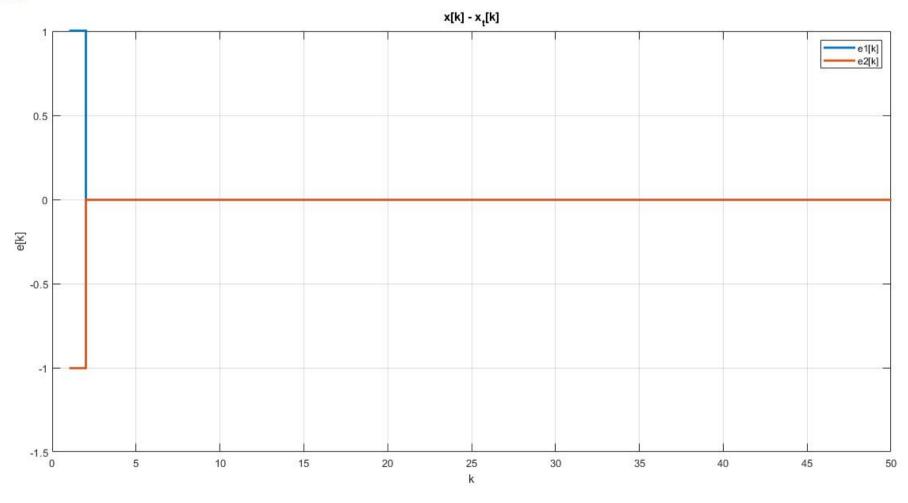
```
1 -
      clear
     close all
 3 -
     clc
4
     %Dados
     G = [0 1; -.16 -11;
6 -
     H = [0; 1];
7 -
      C = [1 \ 0];
9 -
     L = [-2; 2.34];
10
     %Estados
     x = zeros(2,51);
11 -
12 -
     x(1,1) = 1; % x1[0] = 1
13 -
     x(2,1) = -1; % x2[0] = -1
14 -
      x t = zeros(2,51); % Observador
15
16 -
     - for k = 1:50
17 -
           x(:,k+1) = G*x(:,k)+H;
                                                      %x[k+1]
           x t(:,k+1) = (G-L*C)*x t(:,k)+H+L*C*x(:,k); %x t[k+1]
18 -
19 -
      end
20
21 -
      k = linspace(1, 31, 31);
22 -
      e = x - x t;
                        %erro
23 -
     figure
24 -
     mostra(k,e(l,k),'k','e[k]','r',-l,l); %mostra xl
25 -
     mostra(k,e(2,k),'k','e[k]','Erro',-1.5,1); %mostra x2 no mesmo grafico
26 -
      legend('e1[k]','e2[k]');
     function mostra(k,x,xl,yl,Title,a,b)...
27
```

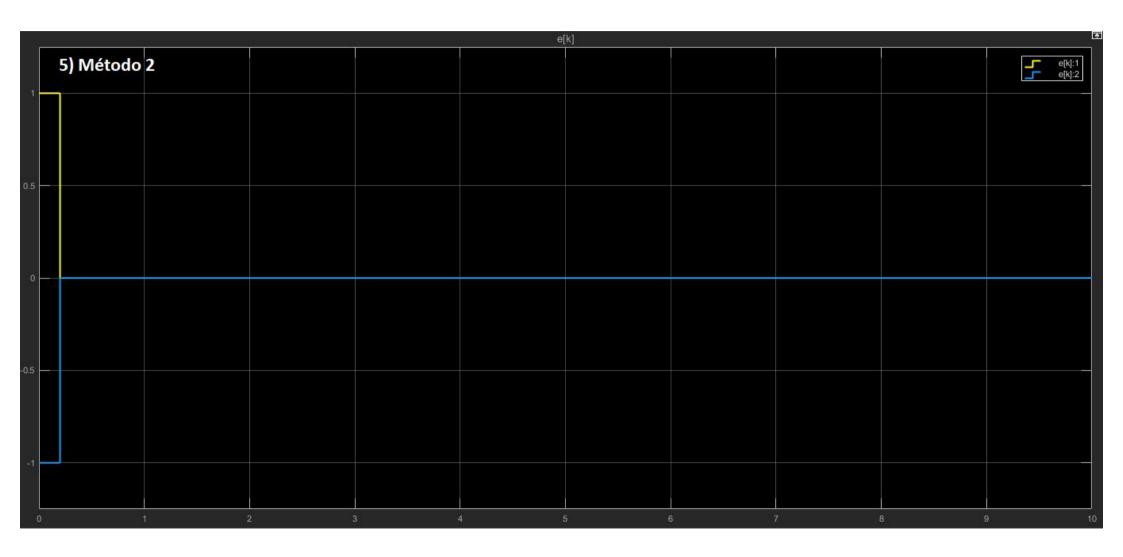


#### Método 2



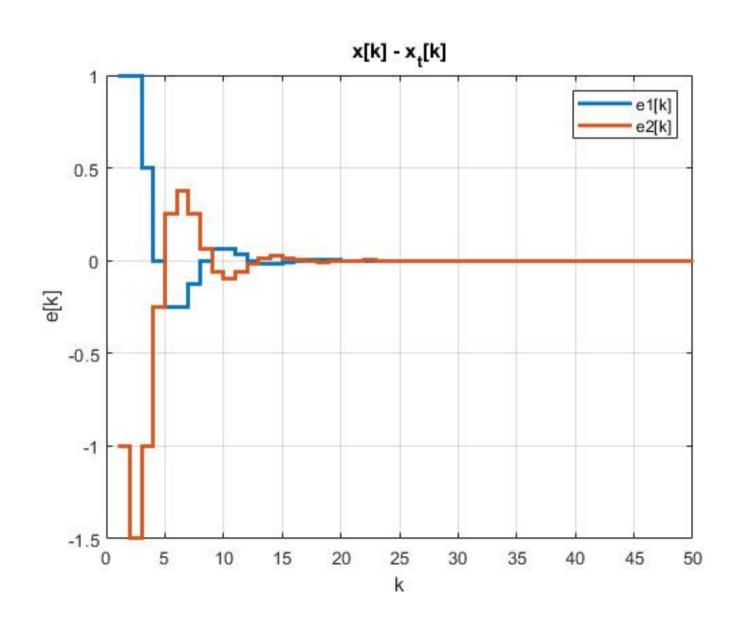




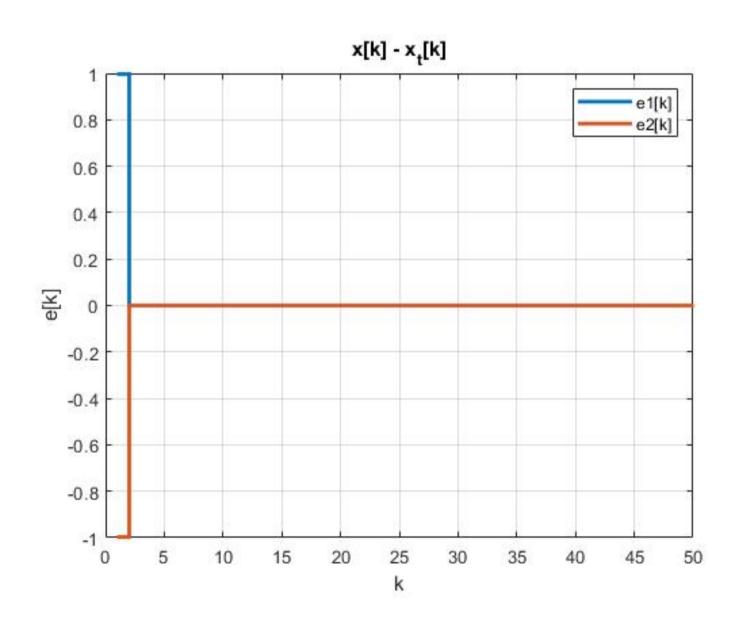


```
%Dados
      G = [0 \ 1; -.16 \ -1];
      H = [0; 1];
7 -
      C = [1 \ 0];
 8
      %Matrizes
9 -
                                 %Realimentação
     F = [.34 - 2];
10 -
      L = [-2; 2.341;
                                  %Ganho Observador
      %Estados
11
12 -
     x = zeros(2,51);
13 -
      x(1,1) = 1;
                                  % x1[0] = 1
14 -
      x(2,1) = -1;
                                   x2[0] = -1 
15 -
     x t = zeros(2,51);
                                 % Observador
     u = zeros(1,51);
16 -
17 -
      u(1,1) = 1 - F*x t(:,1); % u[0]
18 -
     - for k = 1:50
19 -
         x(:,k+1) = G*x(:,k)+H*u(1,k);
                                                                %x[k+1]
20 -
           x t(:,k+1) = (G-L*C)*x t(:,k)+H*u(1,k)+L*C*x(:,k); %x t[k+1]
           u(1,k+1) = 1 - F*x t(:,k+1);
21 -
22 -
       end
23
24 -
      k = linspace(1,51,51);
25 -
      e = x - x t;
                          %erro
26 -
      figure
27 -
       mostra(k,x(1,k),'k','e[k]','r',-1,1); %mostra xl
      mostra(k,x(2,k),'k','e[k]','x[k] - x t[k]',-1.5,10); %mostra x2 no mesmo grafico
28 -
29 -
       legend('el[k]','e2[k]');
30
     function mostra(k,x,xl,yl,Title,a,b)...
```

## L = [-2; 2.34] (Observador item 3)



## L = [-1; 0.84] (Observador item 5)



# Método 2

