## Exorcias de Simulação 2

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$$G(s) = 1$$
 $(s+2)(s+3)$ 

a) Dequiador de ordem zero em série

$$GhoG(3) = (1-3') \neq \{1, 1\} = (1-3') \neq \{A + B + C\}$$
  
 $\{S (S+2)(S+3)\}$ 

$$A = SG(S) = 1$$

$$S = 0$$

$$S = 0$$

$$B = (5+2)G(5), = -1$$

$$C = (S+3)(5(5)) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6ho 6(3) = 1 (1-3') \cdot (1 - 3 + 2)$$

$$= 1(1+2e^{37}-3e^{27})\frac{1}{3} + (e^{57}-3e^{-37}+2e^{27})\frac{1}{3}$$

$$= (1-3'e^{27})(1-3'e^{27})$$

$$= 1 \left( 1 + 2e^{37} - 3e^{27} \right) \frac{1}{3^{2}} + \left( e^{57} - 3e^{37} + 2e^{27} \right) \frac{1}{3^{2}}$$

$$= 1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{27} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} e^{27} \right)$$

b) Regra retornquar para frente

$$G(z) = T^2$$
 (z-1+31)

$$(3/3) = \frac{1}{(3-1+2)(3-1+3)} = \frac{1}{(3-1+2)(3-1+3)}$$

$$= (3-1+2)(3-1+3)$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{(3)}{(1+21)(1+31)} = \frac{3^{2}}{(3-\frac{1}{1+21})(3-\frac{1}{1+31})}$$

$$(3) = \frac{1}{(3+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(3+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(3+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(2(3-1)+2)(3+1)(2(3-1)+3)(3+1)}$$

$$=) G(3) = \frac{T^2}{(2T+2)(3T+2)} \cdot (3+1)^2$$

$$=(2T+2)(3T+2) \cdot (3+\frac{2T-2}{2T+2})(3+\frac{3T-2}{3T+2})$$

polos: 
$$5 = -2 = 5 = -3$$
. Entrée:  $3 = e^{2t} = 3 = e^{3t}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(3+1)^{2}}{(3-\tilde{e}^{27})(3-\tilde{e}^{37})} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = (1 - \bar{e}^{2T})(1 - \bar{e}^{3T})$$

Assim 
$$(3/2) = K \cdot (3+1)^2 \cdot \text{com } K \cdot \text{dodd solima}$$
  
 $(3-e^{3})(3-e^{3})$ 

Agora colcularimos a salução para cada coso, ambidirados u(t) = 0 = 0, 0 = 0, 0 = 0 discretizaçãos. Alám disso, consideramos as cordiçãos iniciais y(o) = 00 e 0 = 00 0 = 0

No sistema a tempo continuo: 
$$\frac{y_{(5)}}{(5+2)(5+3)}$$

Isso mos dá a equação diperencial y (t) + 5 y (t) + 6 y (t) = 0 (t). Aplicando e considerando as condições unicas

$$Y(S) = 100 \cdot S+5 = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{5+2} - \frac{2}{5+3}\right)$$

dogo 
$$y(t) = 100 (3e^{2t} - 2e^{3t})$$

coñaciteración abar araq (V) y remeralistas arage

$$G(3) = 1$$
 . 0,02543 + 0,02154  
6 32-1,55953+0,6065

(Whiteso o+ (141) + 0,000 p(K+1) + 0,000 p(K+1) p 3000,00+ (141) p 3000,00

$$2.0099 \quad \text{$/(3) = } \underline{1003^2 - 58,4944}$$

$$3^2 - 1,55953 + 0,6065$$

$$(5(3) = T^2 \Rightarrow (5(3) = 0.01)$$
  
 $(3-1-2T)(3-1+3T) \Rightarrow 3^2-1.53+0.56$ 

Assum 
$$\frac{3}{3}$$
  $\frac{3}{3}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{3}{6}$   $\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{3}{9}$   $\frac{3}{9}$ 

$$= \frac{1003^{2} - 52,54443}{3^{2} - 1,53 + 0,56}$$
Applicando  $= \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $= \frac{1}{2}$ 

Applicamore 
$$\vec{z}$$
,  $\vec{z}$ ,

$$(5(3) = 0,0064 \cdot 3^{2} - 1,60253 + 0,6410$$

$$=>$$
  $(3)$   $(3^2-1,60253+0,6410)-3^2y(0)-3y(0,1)+1,6025y(0)=0$ 

$$y(K) = 323,81.(0,83)^{K} - 223,81(0,77)^{K}$$

$$(3/3) = 0,001976. (3+1)^2$$

Assim

dego: 
$$Y(z)(z^2-1.5572z+0.6047)-z^2y(0)-z^2y(0,1)+1,5572zy(0)=0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z) = 100z^2-58,2644z$$

$$z^2-1.5572+0.6047$$
Apricando  $Z^1$ :
$$y(K) = 301,48\cdot(0,82)^{K}-20148\cdot(0,74)^{K}$$
e) Mapriminto exato
$$(3) = 9.0016 (34)^2$$

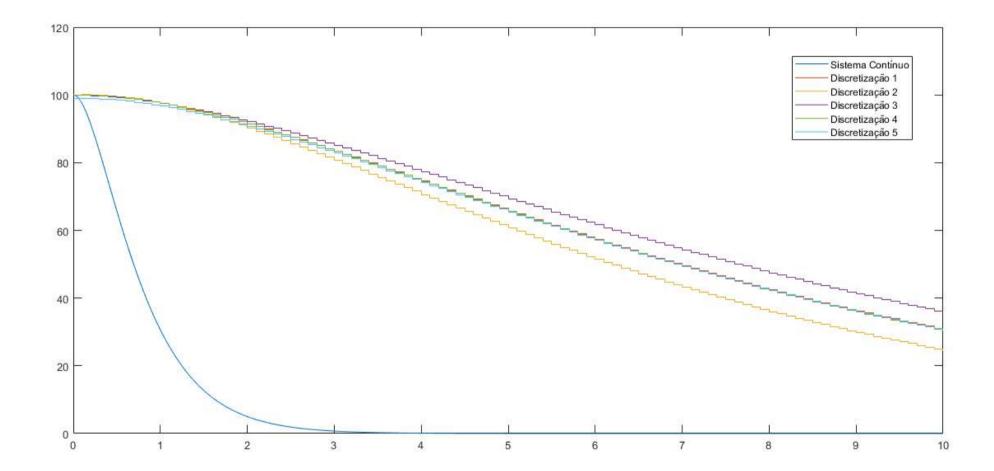
$$z^2-1.5575z+9665$$

$$y(K+2)-1.5575z+0.6065y(K)=0.0016(1.1162)+2.01(41)+0.001)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(z)(z^2-1.5575z+0.6065)-z^2y(0)-zy(0,1)+1.5575zy(0)=0$$

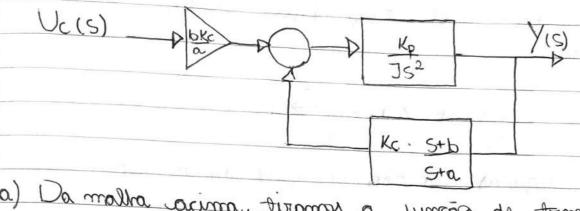
Loop: Y(3) = 10032-58,49443  $3^{2}-1,55953+0,6065$ Aplicando  $2^{2}: y(x)=299,67\cdot(0,82)^{2}-200,65(0,74)^{2}$ 

Com respecto às discretizações, discresa-se que os some star et (x) y et cabardez como são - rue as a comos missos, cale cabas. comixenos structuos tema continuo, portem de y(0)=100. Entratanto, as long relar o rejondo sora moi moromoto esos estarillo



```
fx >>
  x = 0:0.01:10
  y = 100*(3*exp(-2*x)-2*exp(-3*x))
  k = linspace(0, 0.1, 101)
  y1 = 300.656*(0.8186).^k-200.656*(0.7409).^k
  y2 = 274.556*(0.8).^k-174.556*(0.7).^k
  y3 = 323.808*(0.8329).^k-223.808*(0.7696).^k
  y4 = 301.478*(0.8176).^k-201.4769*(0.7396).^k
  y5 = 299.674*(0.8186).^k-200.654*(0.7409).^k
  plot(x,y)
  hold
  stairs(k,yl)
  stairs(k, y2)
  stairs(k, y3)
  stairs(k,y4)
  stairs(k,y5)
```

Command Window



a) Da molha acima, tirames a junção de transferância:

Agora utilizanos as relações abaixo para acrever Y/V em termes de us

a=200, b=00/2, KpKc=2000

Assim:

$$Y(5) = 1$$
 27 $ub^2$  .  $5+2ub$  =  $ub^2$  .  $5+2ub$  Uc(5) 4  $Js^2+Js^2aub+2Jub^2s+Jub^2$  2  $s^2+2ub^2s+ub^2s+ub^2s$ 

6) wc = 1,08 rad/s

c) 
$$V(s) = b \ \text{Kc} \ V(s) - \text{Kc} \ \frac{s+b}{y(s)} = b \ \text{Kc} \ V(s) - \text{Kc} \ \frac{s+a-a+b}{y(s)}$$

a  $s+a$ 

$$= \ \text{Kc} \left( b \ V_{c}(s) - y(s) + x(s) \right) \quad \text{com} \quad x(s) = a-b \ y(s)$$
 $s+a$ 

No dominio do tempo: x(t) + ax(t) = (a-b) y(t)

Msomdo 
$$dx(t) \approx x(t+T) - x(t)$$
 e  $t = RT$ 

```
\times [K+1] - \times [K] = (a-b) y [K] - a \times [K]
  => X [K4] = XEK] + T ((a-b) yEK]- a x [K])
 Alem disso
  U(s) = Kc (b Uas) - Y(s) + X(s) + Kc (b UcEK3 - yEK3 + XEK3)
 d) As figures constant or moternes corrupil cA (b
 T=92/wo: Ws/wc = 29,089
  T=0,5/wo: Ws/wc= 11,636
 T = 1,08/\omega = 5,387
4) O tempo de assentamentos aumentas à medida
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