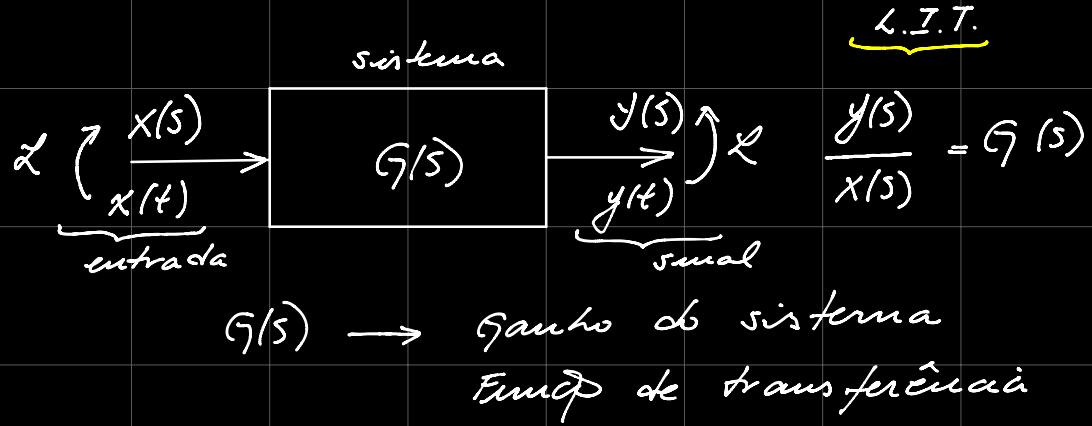


SISTEMAS DE CONTROLE



Exemplo:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{FÍSICO ou} \\ \text{"REAL"} \end{array}$$

SISTEMA \longrightarrow POLOS // ZEROS

$$N(s) = 1 \quad D(s) = s-1 = 0$$



$$\underbrace{P_1 = +1}_{\text{INSTAVEL}}$$

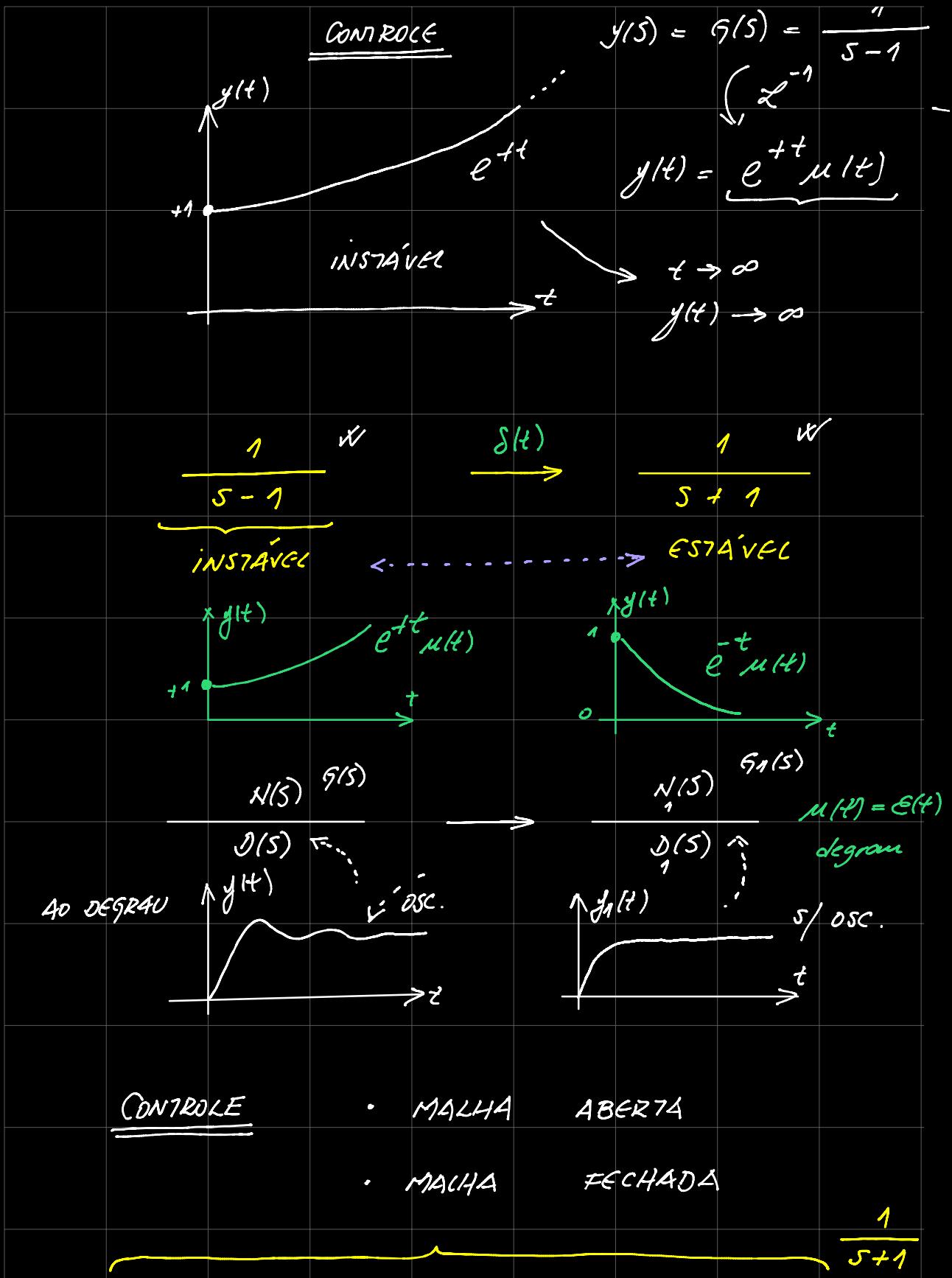
$$x(t) = \delta(t) \longrightarrow y(t) = ?$$

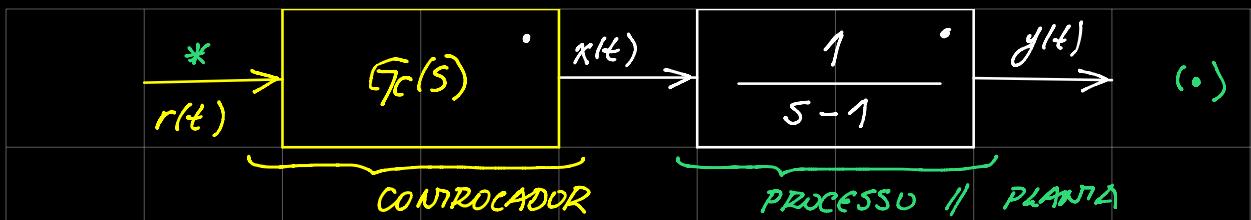
$\downarrow \mathcal{L}$

$$X(s) = 1$$

$$\longrightarrow Y(s) = G(s) \cdot X(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) \cdot 1$$





$$\frac{y(s)}{x(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \xrightarrow{x(t)} \boxed{\frac{1}{s-1}} \quad \xrightarrow{y(t)}$$

$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \dots \dots \quad G_C(s) = \underline{\quad}$$

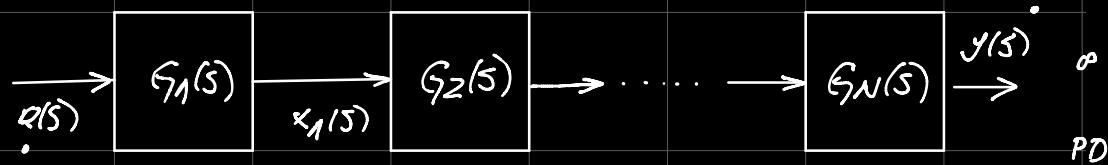
(\cdot) CASCADA ... SÉRIE

$$\frac{y(s)}{x(s)} = \frac{1}{s-1}, \quad \frac{x(s)}{R(s)} = G_C(s) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} =$$

$$x(s) = G_C(s) \cdot R(s) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{y(s)}{x(s)} = \frac{y(s)}{G_C(s) \cdot R(s)}$$

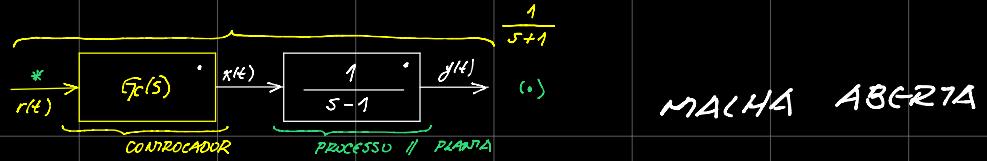
$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = G_C(s) \cdot \underline{\frac{1}{s-1}}$$



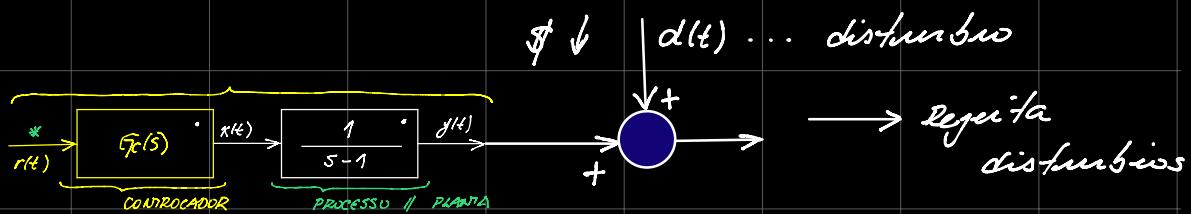
$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = \underbrace{G_1(s) \cdot G_2(s) \dots G_N(s)}_{!}$$

$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = G_c(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

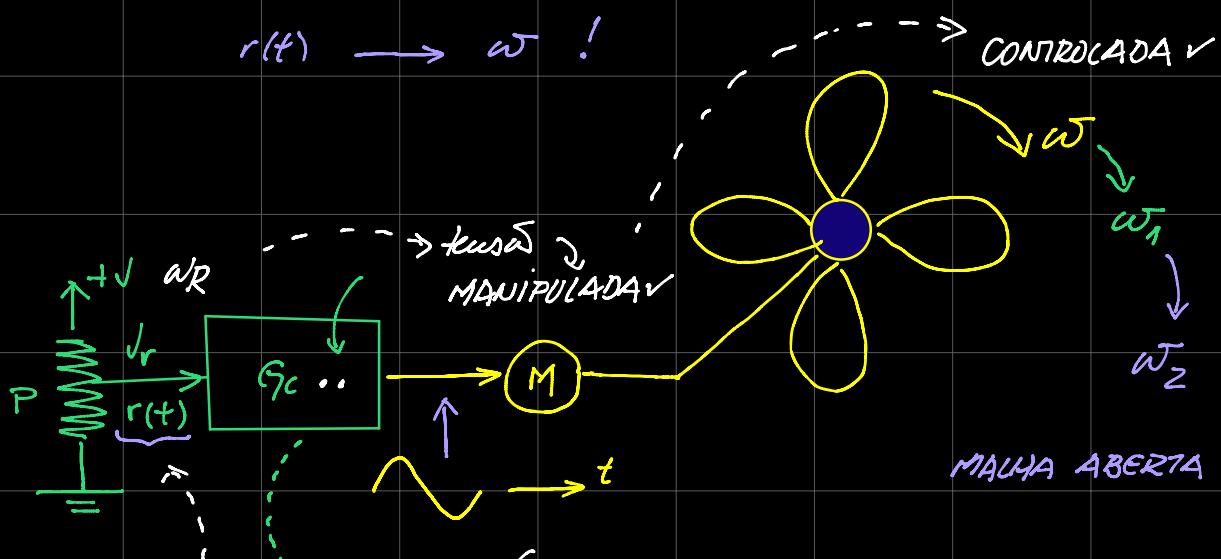
- VIÁVEL
 - RECOMENDAVEL
 $\therefore G_c(s) = \frac{s-1}{s+1}$ VIÁVEL
CONTROCADOR ENS?
INCONV.?

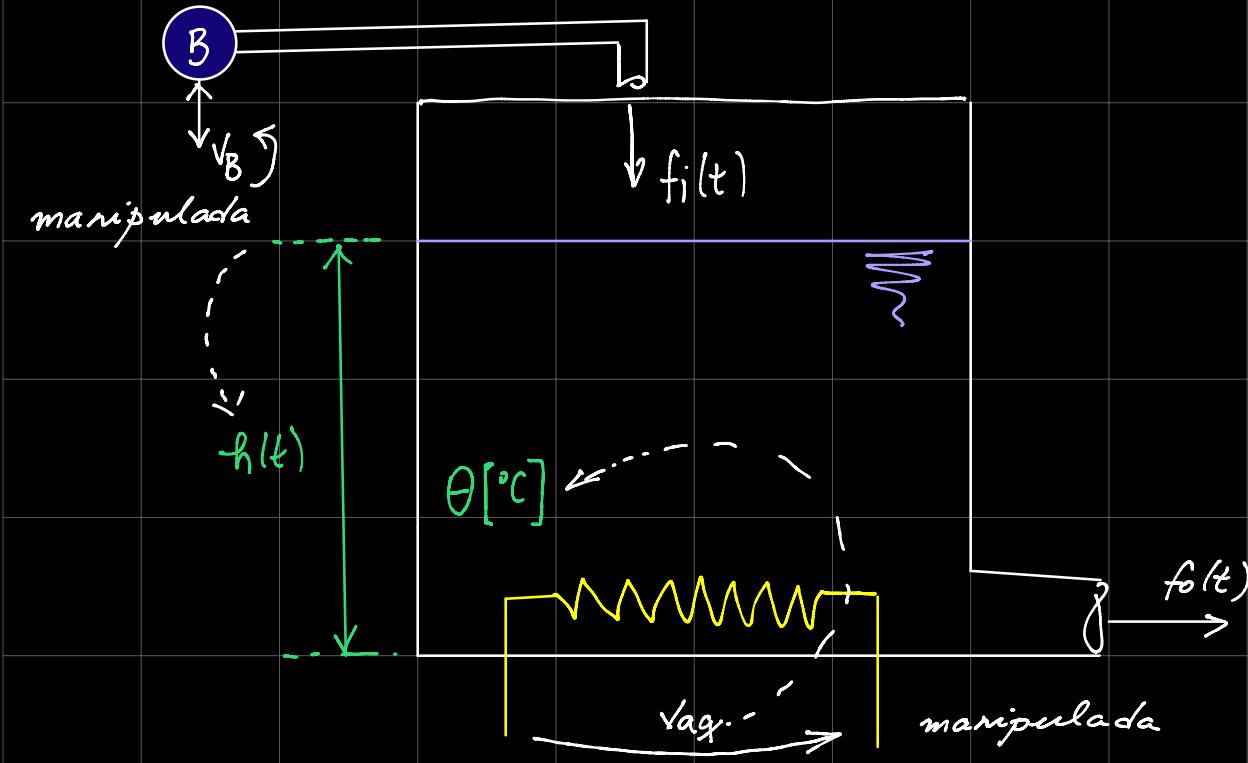
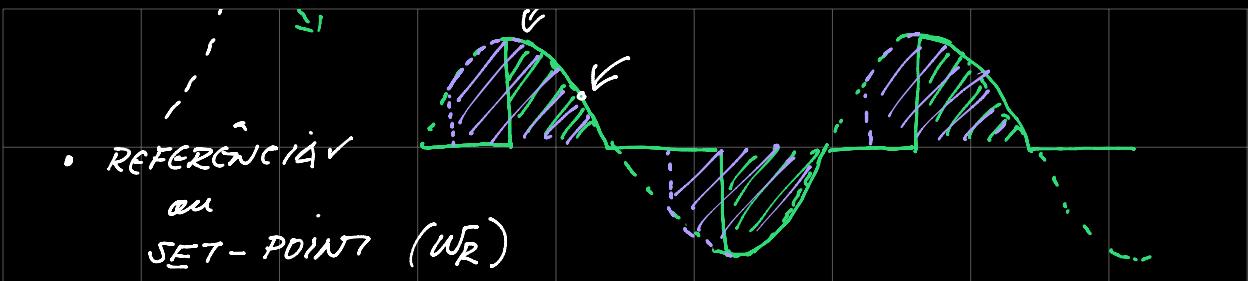


$$G_{ma}(s) = G_c(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s-1}$$

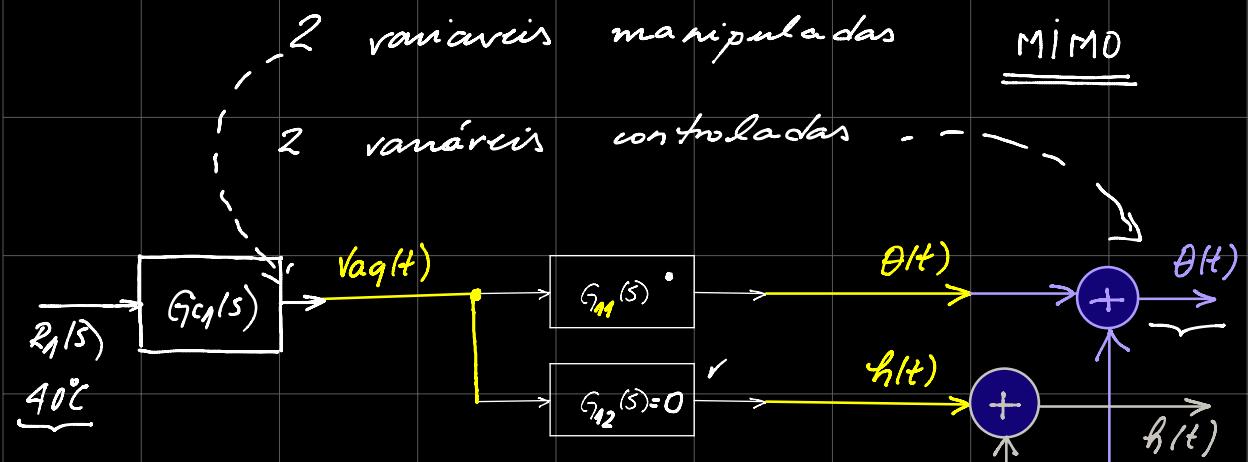


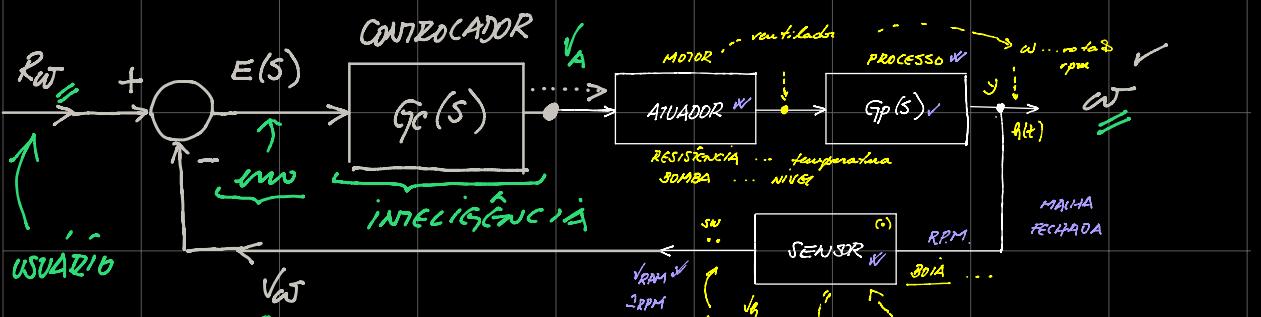
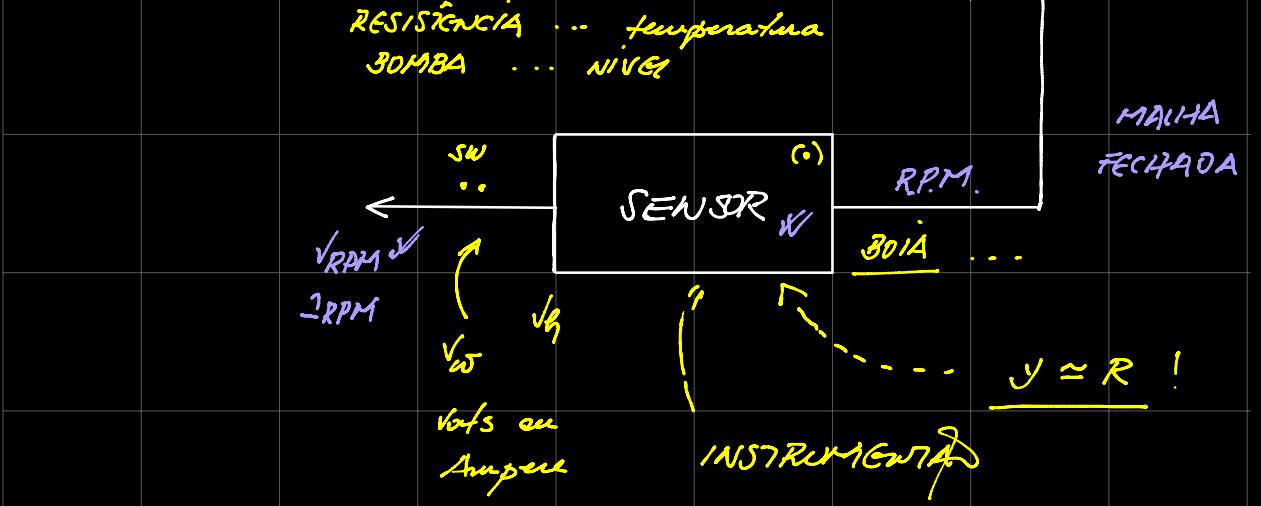
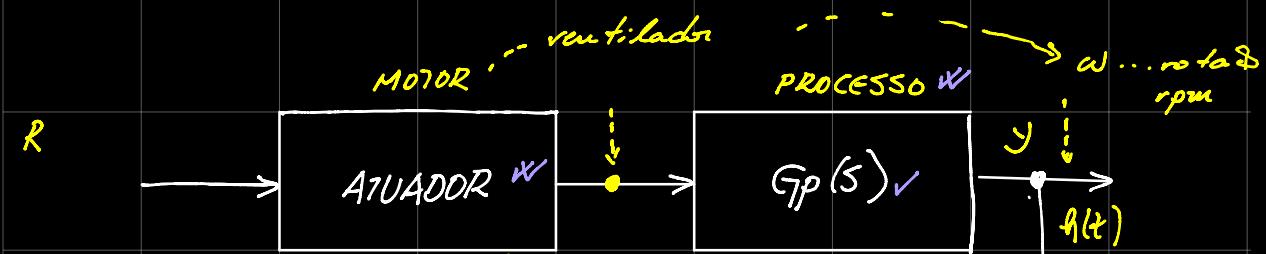
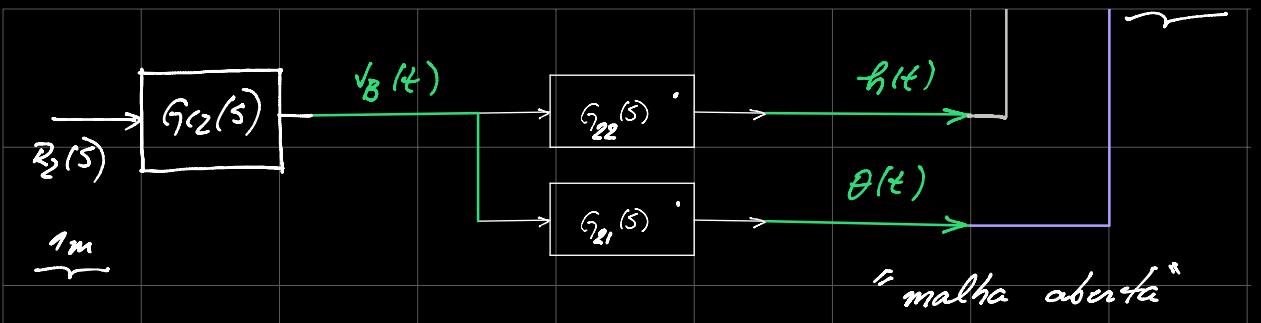
$r(t) \rightarrow \omega !$





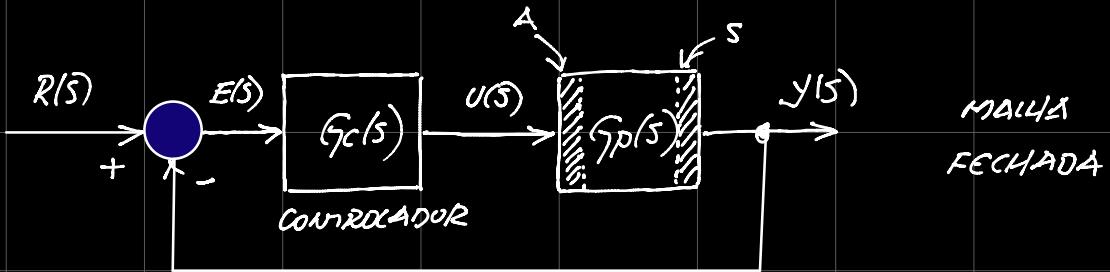
(*) CONTROADA : temperatura + nível



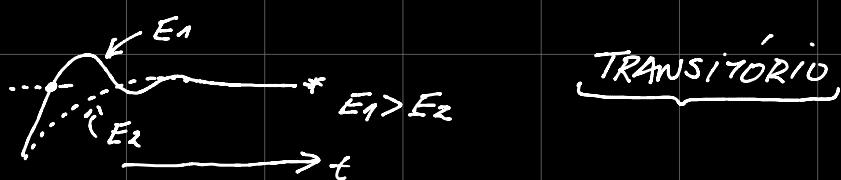


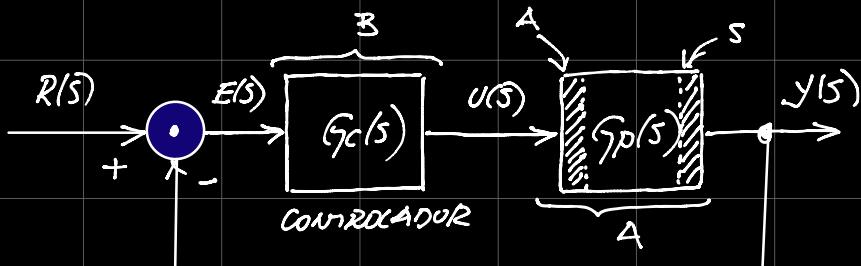
	T_{medida}	$\frac{V_0}{Ampere}$ is an Amper	$y \approx R$	
	$E(s)$... small ...	ERRO ATUANTE	
	$R_w(s)$... small ...	REFERÊNCIA ajustada pelo usuário	
Objetivos	\rightarrow erro $\rightarrow 0$... $y(t) \rightarrow R(t) \leftarrow$ OU $G_c(s)$ que garante?			

Existem mais de um $G_c(s)$?
Se existirem, como escolher $G_c(s)$?



	$R(s)$	REFERÊNCIA (USUÁRIO)
	$E(s)$	ERRO ATUANTE
	$U(s)$	ESFORÇO DE CONTROLE (MANIPULADA)
	$y(s)$	VARIÁVEL CONTROLADA - SAÍDA





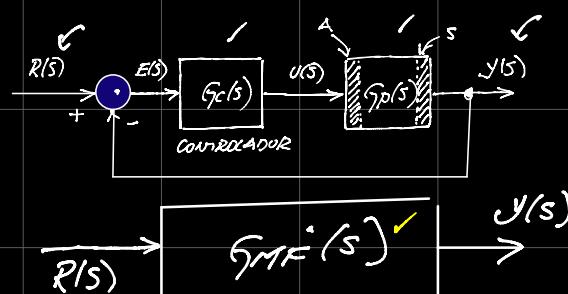
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = ? \\ \frac{E(s)}{R(s)} = ? \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} y(s) &= G_p(s) \cdot U(s) & (A) \\ U(s) &= G_c(s) \cdot E(s) & (B) \\ E(s) &= R(s) - y(s) \\ y(s) &= G_p(s) \cdot (R(s) - y(s)) \end{aligned}$$

$$y(s) = G_p(s) \cdot G_c(s) \cdot [R(s) - y(s)]$$

$$y(s) = G_p(s) \cdot G_c(s) \cdot R(s) - G_p(s) G_c(s) \cdot y(s)$$

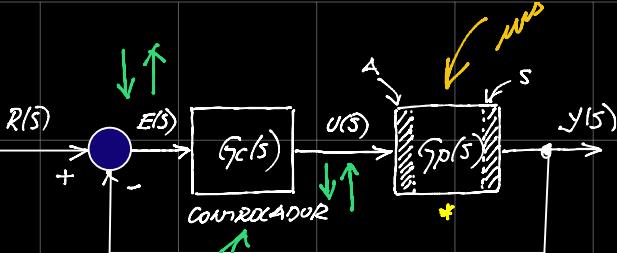
$$y(s) [1 + G_c(s) G_p(s)] = G_c(s) G_p(s) \cdot R(s)$$

$$\frac{y(s) \text{ saída}}{R(s) \text{ entrada}} = \frac{G_c(s) \cdot G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s) \cdot G_p(s)} \dots G_{MF}(s) !$$



$K > 1$ (estável) !!!

\downarrow tanho



$$G_p(s) = \frac{1}{s - 1}$$

POLO : +1

INSTAVEL *

$G_c(s) = K \dots$ ganho proporcional

$$U(s) = K \cdot E(s)$$

$$G_{MF}(s) = \frac{K \cdot \frac{1}{s-1}}{1 + K \cdot \frac{1}{s-1}} =$$

$$\frac{y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{G_c(s) \cdot G_p(s)}{1 + G_c(s) \cdot G_p(s)} = \frac{K}{s - 1 + K}$$

saída
Entrada

$$G_{MF}(s) = \frac{K}{s - \underbrace{1 + K}_{> 0}} = \frac{y(s)}{R(s)}$$

$$G_{MA}(s) = \frac{K}{s - 1} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{POLO} \\ +1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{POLO : } s - 1 + K = 0 \dots p = 1 - K \quad \underbrace{(p < 0)}_{K > 1} \quad \text{estável}$$



