

# Modelo de carro y péndulo invertido

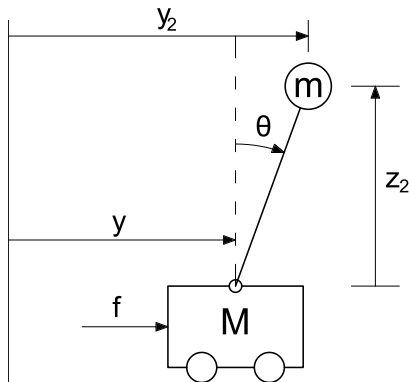
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## Derivación del modelo



$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{y}_2^2 + \dot{z}_2^2) \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_2 &= y + l \sin \theta & \dot{y}_2 &= \dot{y} + l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta \\ z_2 &= l \cos \theta & \dot{z}_2 &= -l \dot{\theta} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Recuerda: } \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m [(\dot{y} + l \dot{\theta} \cos \theta)^2 + l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 \sin^2 \theta] \quad (3)$$

## Derivación del modelo

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{1}{2}M\dot{y}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m[\dot{y}^2 + 2\dot{y}\dot{\theta}l\cos\theta + l^2\dot{\theta}^2] \quad (4)$$

$$V = mgz_2 = mgl\cos\theta \quad (5)$$

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}(M + m)\dot{y}^2 + m\dot{y}\dot{\theta}l\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mgl\cos\theta \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = f \qquad \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad (7)$$

## Derivación del modelo

$$L = T - V = \frac{1}{2}(M + m)\dot{y}^2 + m\dot{y}\dot{\theta}l \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}ml^2\dot{\theta}^2 - mgl \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} = (M + m)\dot{y} + \dot{\theta}ml \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = ml \cos \theta \dot{y} + ml^2 \dot{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = mgl \sin \theta - ml\dot{y}\dot{\theta} \sin \theta$$

## Derivación del modelo

$$(M + m)\ddot{y} + \ddot{\theta}ml \cos \theta - ml\dot{\theta}^2 \sin \theta = f \quad (8)$$

$$ml \cos \theta \ddot{y} + ml^2\ddot{\theta} - mgl \sin \theta = 0 \quad (9)$$

for small enough values of  $\theta$

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta \qquad \cos \theta \approx 1 \quad (10)$$

the system simplifies to

$$(M + m)\ddot{y} + ml\ddot{\theta} = f \quad (11)$$

$$m\ddot{y} + ml\ddot{\theta} - mg\theta = 0 \quad (12)$$

# Representación en espacio de estados

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ \theta \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{y} \qquad \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{y}) = \ddot{y} = \frac{f}{M} - \frac{mg}{M}\theta \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{\theta}) = \ddot{\theta} = -\frac{f}{Ml} + \frac{M+m}{Ml}\theta \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (17)$$

# Representación en espacio de estados

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -mg/M & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (M+m)g/Ml & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/M \\ -1/Ml \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$u = f = \text{fuerza externa} \quad (19)$$