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$$\textcircled{1.1} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -100 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} U$$

Aplicando a transformada:

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \cdot X(N) - x(0) \\ N \cdot Y(N) - y(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -100 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(N) \\ Y(N) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} U$$

com  $X(0) = Y(0) = 0$ , tem-se o sistema

$$N \cdot X(N) = Y(N) \quad \textcircled{I}$$

$$N \cdot Y(N) = -100X(N) + 10U \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$\Rightarrow$  tem-se:

$$X(N) = 10 \cdot \frac{U(N)}{N^2 + 100}$$

$$\textcircled{1.2} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} U$$

Achando os autovalores

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -1-\lambda & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{aligned} &+ (1+\lambda)(2-\lambda)(3+\lambda) + 20(3+\lambda) = 0 \\ &(3+\lambda)[(1+\lambda)(2-\lambda) + 20] = 0 \\ &\lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{89}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Por transformada de Laplace:

Wolfram...

$$N \cdot X(N) = -X(N) + 4Y(N) \quad \textcircled{I} \quad X(N) = \frac{4U}{N^2 - N - 22}$$

$$N \cdot Y(N) = 5X(N) + 2Y(N) + U \quad \textcircled{II}$$

$$N \cdot Z(N) = -X(N) - 3Z(N) \quad \textcircled{III} \quad Y(N) = \frac{(1+N)U}{N^2 - N - 22}$$

$$Z(N) = \frac{-4U}{(N+3)(N^2 - N - 22)}$$

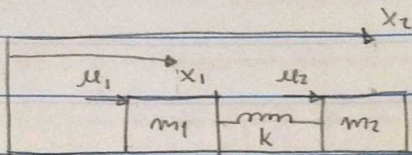




$$\text{pólos} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_1 = 3 \\ N_{2,3} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{89}}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

obs: os polos não coincidem por autovalores

2.1



$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 = u_1 - k(x_1 - x_2) \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 = u_2 - k(x_2 - x_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -k/m_1 & 0 & k/m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ k/m_2 & 0 & -k/m_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1/m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Achando os autovalores:

$$-\lambda^4 - (k/m_1 + k/m_2)\lambda^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lambda^2 \cdot [\lambda^2 + (k/m_1 + k/m_2)] = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{3,4} = \pm i \sqrt{k/m_1 + k/m_2}$$

Escolendo a transformada de Laplace:

Com

$$N \cdot X_1(N) = \dot{X}_1(N)$$

$$N \cdot \dot{X}_1(N) = -k/m_1 \cdot X_1(N) + k/m_1 \cdot X_2(N) + u_1/m_1$$

$$N \cdot X_2(N) = \dot{X}_2(N)$$

$$N \cdot \dot{X}_2(N) = k/m_2 \cdot X_1(N) - k/m_2 \cdot X_2(N) + u_2/m_2$$

Wolfram ...

$$\begin{cases} X_1(N) = \frac{-k/m_2 \cdot u_1/m_1 - N^2 \cdot u_1/m_1 - k/m_1 \cdot u_2/m_2}{N^2 \cdot (k/m_1 + k/m_2 + N^2)} \\ X_2(N) = \frac{-k/m_2 \cdot u_1/m_1 - N^2 \cdot u_2/m_2 - k_1/m_1 \cdot u_2/m_2}{N^2 \cdot (k/m_1 + k/m_2 + N^2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}_1(N) = X_1(N) \cdot N \\ \dot{X}_2(N) = X_2(N) \cdot N \end{cases}$$





2.2

O resultado será igual, haja vista que  $i$  somente  
uma mudança de variável.