

Lista F

PME3380 – MODELAGEM DE SISTEMAS
DINÂMICOS

Paulo Mateus Corrêa Vianna

10772741



Escola Politécnica

Universidade de São Paulo

São Paulo

2020

Nome: Paulo Mateus Correia Vianna Nesp: 10772741

Exercício 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u \quad \text{e} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

Escolhem-se: $\begin{cases} z_1 = 2x_1 + x_2 \\ z_2 = x_1 + x_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{T^{-1}} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_T \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(z) = (T^{-1}) \cdot (x) \rightarrow (x) = (T) \cdot (z)$$

a) Determinação do sistema convertido:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}; B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + D \end{cases} & \begin{cases} z = \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \\ C &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Portanto, temos que $A_T = T^{-1}AT$; que leva a:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= Ax + Bu & B_T &= T^{-1}B & A_T &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ T\dot{z} &= ATz + Bue & C_T &= CT & B_T &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \dot{z} &= T^{-1}ATz + T^{-1}Bue & D_T &= D & C_T &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ y &= Cx + D & & & D_T &= 0 \\ y &= CTz + D & & & & \end{aligned}$$

Por fim, chega-se a: $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u$ e $y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$

ⓑ Determinação dos autovalores e autovetores:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 - \lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow -\lambda(-3 - \lambda) + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ e } \lambda_2 = -2$$

Substituindo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow u = [1, -1]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow v = [-2, 1]$$

CS Digitalizado com CamScanner

Ⓒ Determinação do sistema convertido e função de transferência:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{2 + 3s + s^2} \text{ e } G_T(s) = \frac{1}{2 + 3s + s^2} \text{ (Funções idênticas como esperado)}$$

Ⓓ Determinação dos autovalores e autovetores de A:

$$\det(A_T - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow (-1 - \lambda)(-2 - \lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_{T1} = -1 \\ \lambda_{T2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{T1} \\ u_{T2} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{u_T = [0, 1]} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{T1} \\ v_{T2} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{v_T = [1, 0]}$$

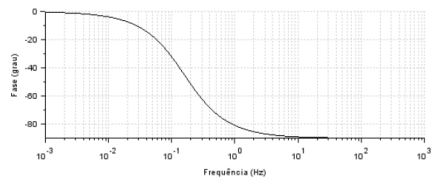
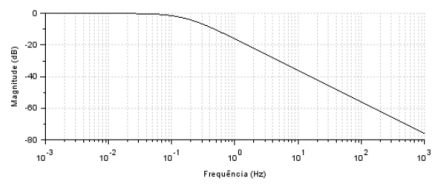
CS Digitalizado com CamScanner

Código utilizado no scilab do exercício 1:

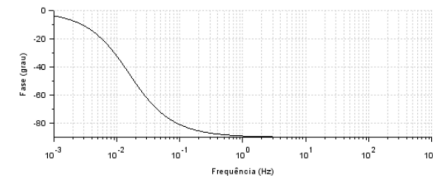
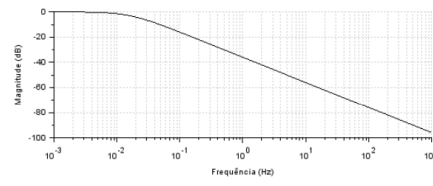
```
A = [0 1; -2 -3];
B = [0; 1];
C = [1 0];
D = 0;
Ti = [2 1; 1 1];
T = inv(Ti);
AT = Ti*A*T;
BT = Ti*B;
CT = C*T;
DT = D;
```

```
disp(AT);
autovalores_A = spec(A);
autovalores_AT = spec(AT);
disp(autovalores_A);
disp(autovalores_AT);
sistema = syslin('c', A, B, C, D);
sistemaT = syslin('c', AT, BT, CT, DT);
G = ss2tf(sistema);
GT = ss2tf(sistemaT);
disp(G);
disp(GT);
```

Exercício 2:



Rc=1



Rc=10

Código utilizado no scilab do exercício 2:

```
clc()
clear()
n=1;
d=poly([1 1000], 's', 'coeff');
G=syslin(1cl, n/d);
bode(G)
```

Exercício 3:

Exercício 3:

Consideraram-se 3 casos para 3 valores distintos da frequência natural e diferentes valores do coeficiente de amortecimento:

a) $\xi < 1$

$m = 1 \text{ kg}$

$b = 10 \text{ N s/m}$

$k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$

$\omega_n = 31,6 \text{ rad/s}$

b) $\xi = 1$

$m = 10 \text{ kg}$

$b = 200 \text{ N s/m}$

$k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$

$\omega_n = 10 \text{ rad/s}$

c) $\xi > 1$

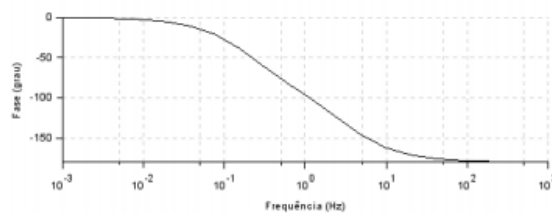
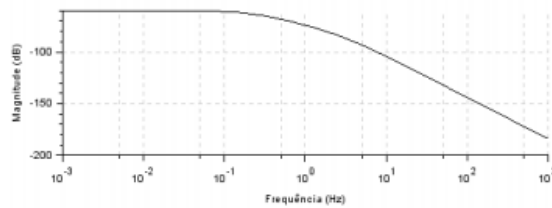
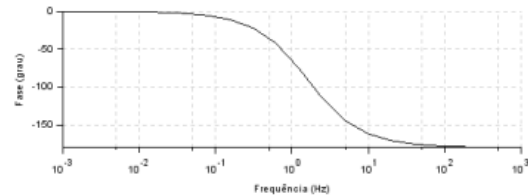
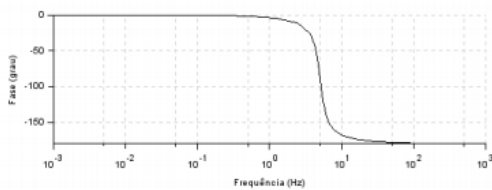
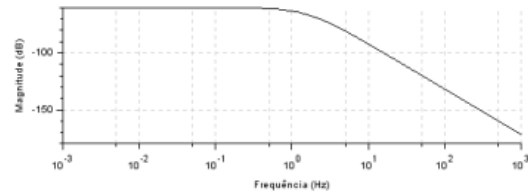
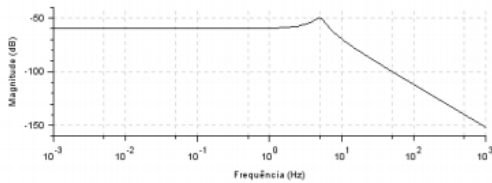
$m = 40 \text{ kg}$

$b = 800 \text{ N s/m}$

$k = 1000 \text{ N/m}$

$\omega_n = 5 \text{ rad/s}$

CS Digitalizado com CamScanner



Código utilizado no scilab do exercício 3:

```
function [x]=integrador3(A, B, C, D, u, t, x0)
dt=t (2)- t (1)
x=zeros(length( x0 ) , length ( t ) ) ;
x (: ,1 )= x0 ;
phi=zeros ( size(A) ) ;
for k=0:3
soma=A^k*dt^k/ factorial ( k ) ;
phi=phi+soma ;
end
phi
T=zeros ( size ( A ) ) ;
f o r k=0:3
soma=A^k*dt^k/factorial( k+1);
T=T+soma ;
end
T=T*dt
for i =2: length ( t )
x ( : , i )= phi *x ( : , i -1)+T*B*u ;
end
endfunction
```