

Ex 1) $(I + GH)^{-1} G = G(I + L)^{-1}$

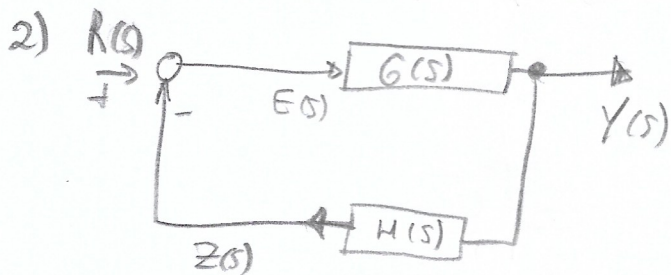
assumindo que a hipótese é verdadeira:

$$\cancel{(I + GH)} \cancel{(I + GH)^{-1}} G = \cancel{(I + GH)} G \cancel{(I + L)^{-1}}$$

$$G(I + L) = \cancel{(I + GH)} G \cancel{(I + L)^{-1}} \cancel{(I + L)}$$

$\cancel{I} + GL = \cancel{I} + (GH)G$, como $GH = L = HG$

$GL = G(HG) = GL \checkmark$



$$Z(s) = H(s) Y(s)$$

$$Y(s) = G(s) E(s)$$

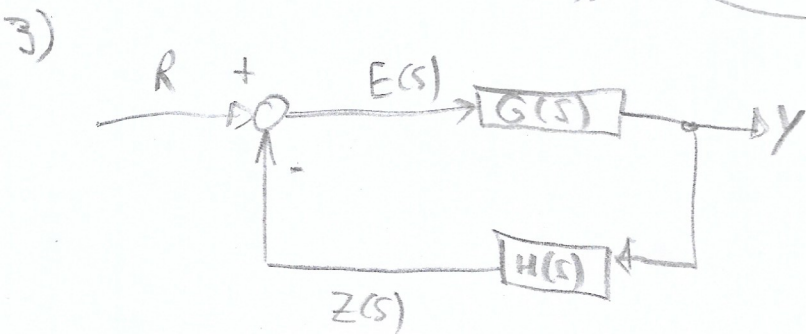
$$E(s) = R(s) - Z(s)$$

$Z = HG(R - Z) \rightarrow Z = HGR - HGZ \rightarrow (HG + I)Z = HGR$

$\left\{ \frac{Z}{R} = \frac{HG}{HG + I} = \frac{L}{I + L} \right.$

$ZR^{-1} = (HG + I)^{-1} (HG)$

$(HG + I)Z = HGR$



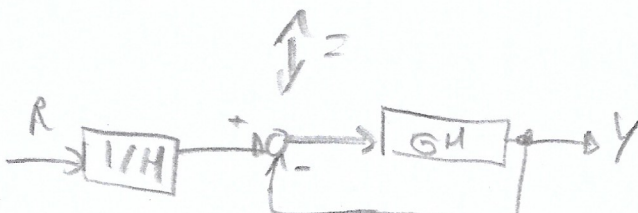
$$Z(s) = H(s) Y$$

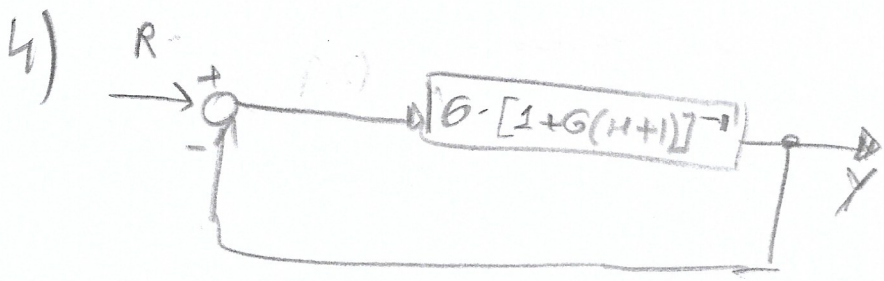
$$E(s) = R - Z(s) = R - H(s) Y$$

$$Y = G(s) E(s) = G(s) (R - H(s) Y)$$

$Y(I - GH(s)) = G(s) R$

$Y = GR(I - GH)^{-1}$



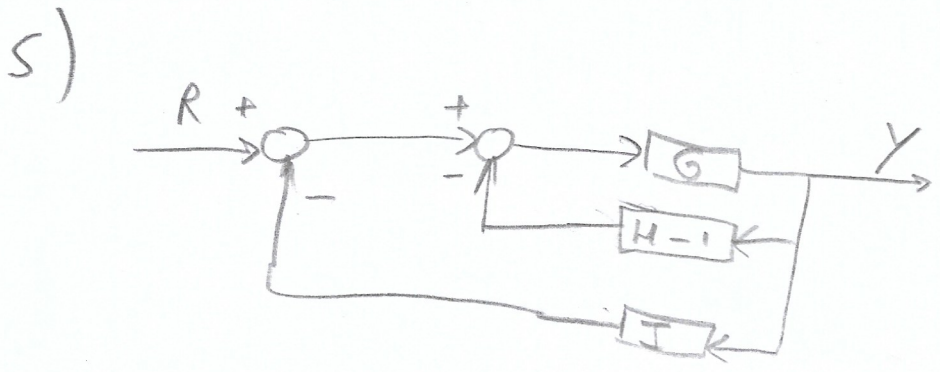


$$Y = (R - Y) G [1 + G(H+I)]^{-1}$$

$$Y \left(\frac{R}{Y} - 1 \right) = \frac{1 + G(H+I)}{G} + 1$$

$$Y = \frac{GR}{1 + GH}$$

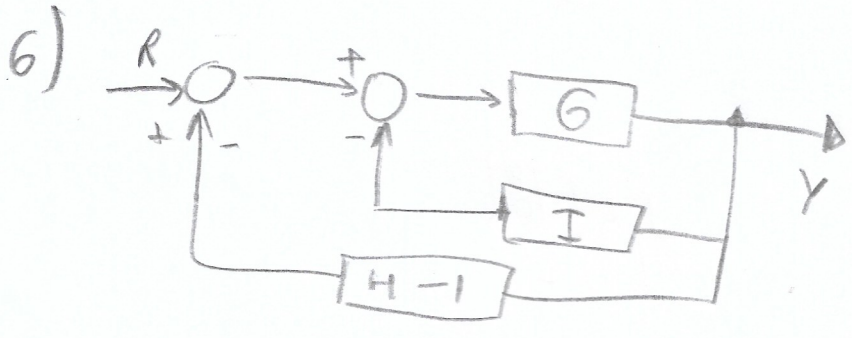
$$R/Y = \frac{1 + GH + G + G}{G}$$



$$Y = (R - Y(H-I)) G$$

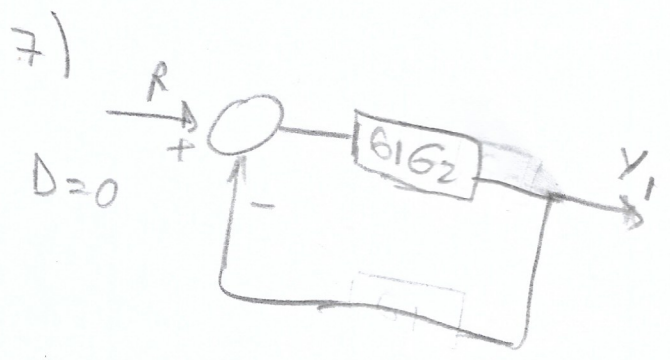
$$Y + YHG = RG$$

$$Y = \frac{RG}{1 + HG}$$



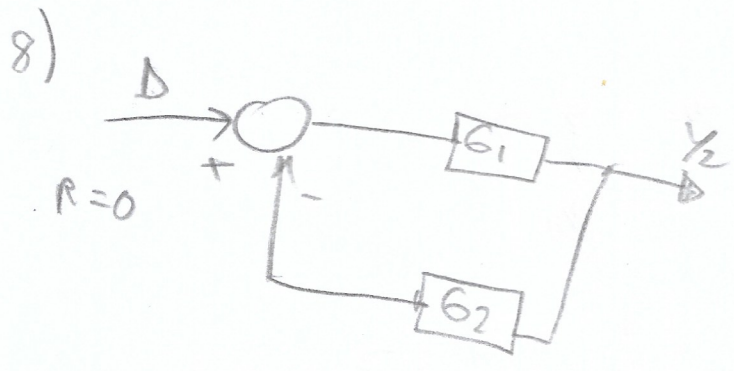
$$Y = (R - Y(H - I + I)) G$$

$$Y = \frac{RG}{1 + HG}$$



$$Y_1 = (R - Y_1) G_1 G_2$$

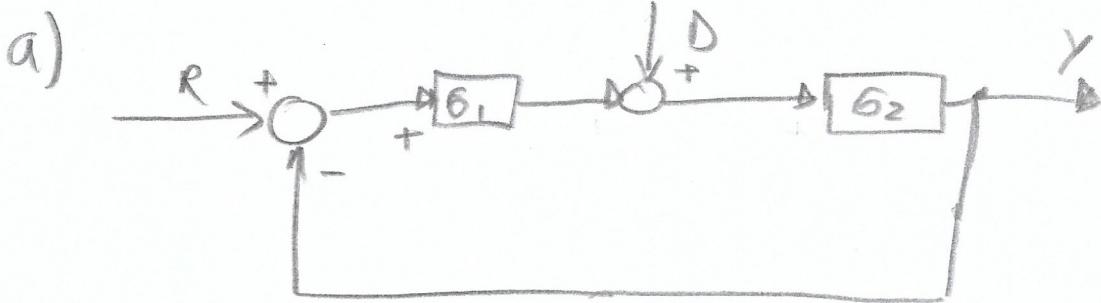
$$Y_1 = \frac{R G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2}$$



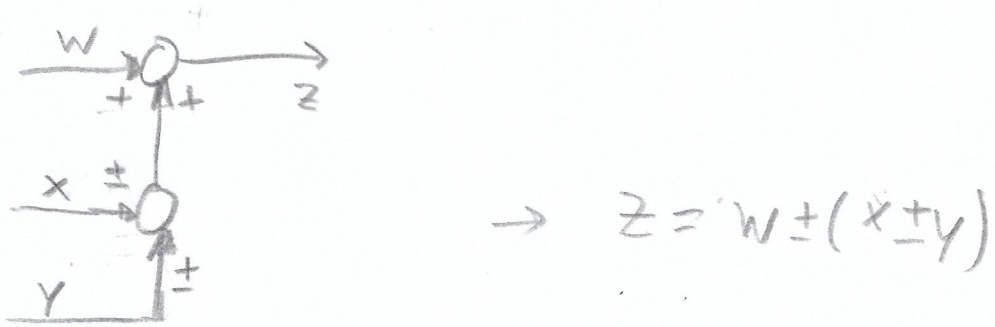
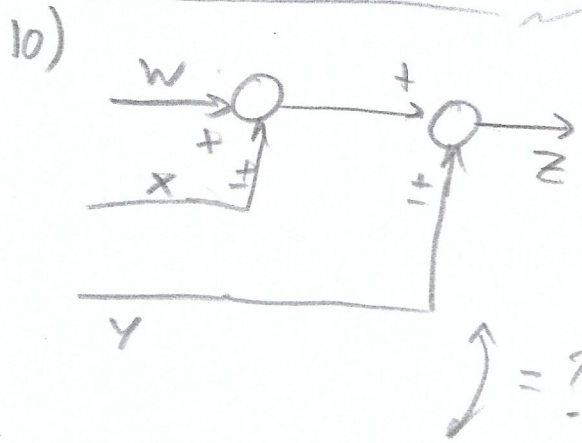
$$Y_2 = [D - Y_2(G_1)] G_2$$

$$Y_2(1 + G_1 G_2) = D G_2$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{D G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2}$$



$$Y_1 + Y_2 = \frac{R G_1 G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2} + \frac{D G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2} = \frac{(R G_1 + D) G_2}{1 + G_1 G_2} = Y$$



batam!

