

Gabriel Barbosa Paganini - 10772539 - Modelagem 12/11

$$\textcircled{1} G(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 25}{s(s^3 + 7,4s^2 + 76s + 320)} \rightarrow G(w_j) = \frac{25 \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{w}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{w_j}{5j} \right]}{320 \left(\frac{w_j}{5j} + 1\right) \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{w}{8}\right)^2 + 0,15w_j\right)}$$

$$\therefore K_B = \frac{25}{320} = \frac{5}{64}$$

$$20 \log(K_B) = -22,14 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{Fase } 0^\circ$$

• Para $\omega_m = 0,5 \text{ rad/s} \rightarrow$ dupla de zeros complexos conjugados

• Picos: $\omega_{n2} = \omega_m \sqrt{1 - 2\zeta^2} = 3,5 \text{ rad/s}$

$$M_{n2} = 1 / (2\zeta \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}) = 1,15 \rightarrow (M_n)_{dB} = 1,22 \text{ dB}$$

• Para $\omega \gg \omega_{n2}$, aumento de 40 dB/década

• Integros $1/2$: decaimento de 20 dB/década

• Poles em $-s$: decaimento de 20 dB/década

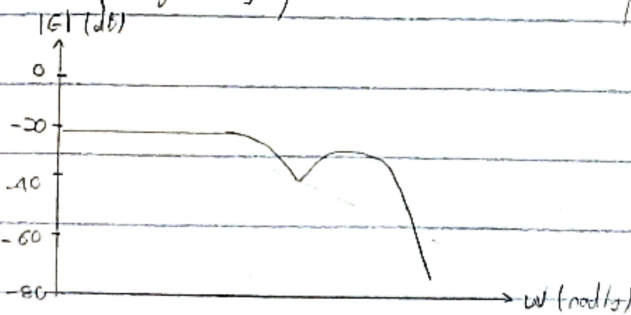
• Poles complexos conjugados: $\omega_m = 8 \text{ rad/s}$; $\zeta = 0,15$;

$$\omega_n = \omega_m \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 7,91 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$(M)_{dB} = 20 \log \left(\frac{1}{2\zeta \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} \right) = 10,56 \text{ dB}$$

$\hookrightarrow \omega \gg \omega_n$, decaimento de 40 dB/década

• Gráfico de ganho



• Diagrama de fase

