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$$G(z) = \frac{z^2 + 5z + 25}{2(z^3 + 74z^2 + 76z + 320)} \Rightarrow G(j\omega) = \frac{25 \left(1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{\omega}{5}j\right)}{2 \cdot 5 \left(\frac{\omega}{5} + 1\right) 64 \cdot \left(\frac{\omega}{5}\right)^2}$$

- Par de 0's complexos conjugados  $\omega_n = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ ,
- Pico em  $\omega_{\pi 2} = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2} = 2,5 \text{ rad/s}$   $\zeta = \frac{\omega_n}{10} = 0,5$
- Pico de  $M_{\pi 2} = 2 \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 1,25 \text{ dB} = 1,25 \text{ dB}$
- $P/\omega \gg \omega_n$ : aumento de 40 dB  $P/\omega$  decida:  $-180^\circ$  no fase

• Como integrador  $\frac{1}{s}$ :  $\downarrow 20 \text{ dB / década}$  e início da fase em  $-90^\circ$

• Polo real em  $-5$

• Par complexos e conjugados

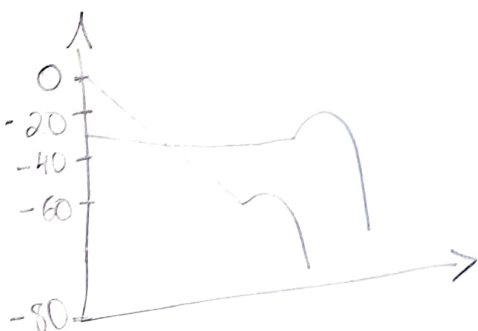
$$\omega_{n_1} = 1 \text{ rad/s}, \zeta = 0,15; \omega_{\pi 1} = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2} = 7,8 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$M_{\pi 1} \text{ dB} = 20 \log(2 \xi \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}) = 19,33 \text{ dB}$$

-  $P/\omega \gg \omega_{\pi 1} \Rightarrow \downarrow 40 \text{ dB / década}$

- Diminuição de  $-180^\circ$
- Diagrama de Bode

Diagrama de fase



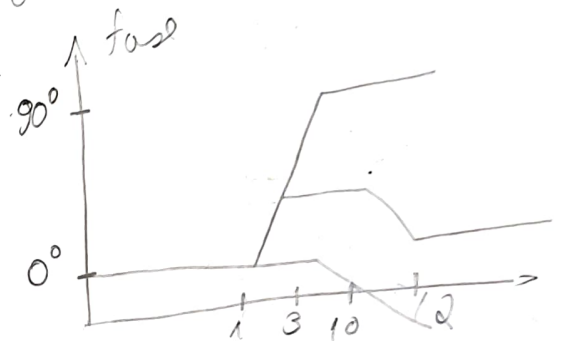
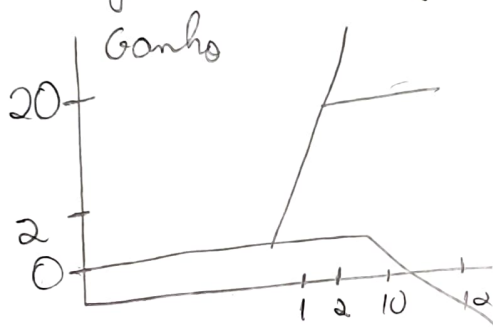
$$2) G_2(s) = G \cdot \frac{(s+2)}{s+12} \Rightarrow G_2(j\omega) = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{2}j + 1\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{12}j + 1\right)}$$

- zero em  $\omega_z = 2 \text{ rad/s}$  aumento de fase  $+90^\circ$

$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$   $\uparrow$  20 dB / década

- Polo em  $\omega_p = 12 \text{ rad/s}$   $\downarrow -90^\circ$  após  $12 \text{ rad/s}$  e decaimento de 20 dB / década

- Diagrama de ganho e fase



$$5) 1\rho = 2 \frac{-\sum \pi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = 62\%$$

$$\lim_{D \rightarrow \infty} F(D) = \frac{25}{320} = 0,078$$