

## Lista #2

$$\textcircled{1} \quad G(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s+2} + \frac{B}{s+3} = \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{-1}{s+3}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \quad B = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$

~~$$\textcircled{2} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = C_1 \quad J = 0$$~~

$$F - GU = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [u_1 \ u_2] = \begin{bmatrix} -2-2u_1 & -2u_2 \\ u_1 & -3+u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|sI - F + GU| = \begin{vmatrix} s+2+2u_1 & 2u_2 \\ -u_1 & s+3-u_2 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + (2u_1 - u_2 + s)s + s - 2u_2 + su_1 - 2u_1u_2 + 2u_1u_2$$

$$\alpha(s) = (s+10+10j)(s+10-10j) = s^2 + 20s + 200$$

COMPARANDO OS COEFICIENTES:

$$\begin{aligned} 2u_1 - u_2 &= 15 \quad \rightarrow (x-2) \\ 6u_1 - 2u_2 &= 194 \quad \leftarrow \\ 2u_1 &= 164 \quad \rightarrow \quad u_1 = 82 \\ u_2 &= 149 \end{aligned}$$

$$K = [82 \ 149]$$

OBS.: VERIFICAÇÃO:

$$K = \text{acker}([C-2 \ 0; 0 \ -3], [2; -1], [-10-10j; -10+10j])$$

~~$$\textcircled{2} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = C_1 \quad J = 0$$~~

$$F - GU = \begin{bmatrix} -5-u_1 & -6-u_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|sI - F + GU| = \begin{vmatrix} s+u_1+5 & u_2+6 \\ -1 & s \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + (u_1+5)s + u_2+6$$

$$\alpha(s) = s^2 + 20s + 200$$

COMPARANDO OS COEFICIENTES:  $u_1 = 15 \quad u_2 = 194 \quad K = [15 \ 194]$

EN MODO FEMTOO:  $x' = (F - GU)x \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x' = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -200 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x \\ y = Hx \end{cases}$

$$y(s) = H(sI - F + GU)^{-1} \times 10 = C_1 \quad 40 \begin{bmatrix} s+20 & 200 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = C_1 \quad 40 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} s & -200 \\ +1 & s+20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{s^2 + 20s + 200}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2 + 20s + 200} = \frac{A}{s+10+10j} + \frac{A^*}{s+10-10j}$$

$$A = \frac{s+4}{s+10-10j} \Big|_{s=-10-10j} = \frac{-6-10j}{-20j} = \frac{10-6j}{20} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3j}{10}$$

$$y(t) = \underbrace{\left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3j}{10} \right) e^{(-10-10j)t} + \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3j}{10} \right) e^{(-10+10j)t} \right] u(t)}$$

$$e^{10t} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3j}{10} \right) (\cos(10t) - j \sin(10t))$$

$$e^{10t} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos(10t) - \frac{3}{10} \sin(10t) \right) + j \dots$$

$$y(t) = e^{-10t} \left( \cos(10t) - \frac{3}{5} \sin(10t) \right) u(t)$$

VERIFICAÇÃO NO MATLAB:  $syms s; s = ss([C-20 \ -200; 1 \ 0; 0 \ 0; C_1 \ 40, 0]);$

$a = 0; b = s; pts = 10000; stp = (b-a)/pts; t = a:stp:(b-stp);$

$u = ones(1, size(t));$

$lsim(sys, u, t, C_1, 40);$

$hold on;$

$plot(t, exp(-10t).*(\cos(10t) - 0.6 \sin(10t)), 'r-');$

A PARTE IMAGINÁRIA DA SOMA NÃO É NECESSÁRIA, PORQUE  ~~$y = z + z^*$~~ ; ENTÃO,  $y = 2Re(z)$ .

3) ~~—~~ UNA OPÇÃO SERIA USAR A FORMA CONVENCIONAL. PARA TORNAR A SOLUÇÃO MAIS GÊNERICO, VAMOS USAR ALGUMAS OUTRAS OPÇÕES QUE NÃO A FCO. POR EXEMPLO, VAMOS OBTER UMA REPRESENTAÇÃO

Lista #2 (Continuação):

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MATRICIAL A PARTIR DO FCM, USANDO  $T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . ( $T^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ )

ENTÃO, A FORMA MATRICIAL ESCOLHIDA FICA:  $F = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(T^{-1})} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}}_{(G_{cm})} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(T)} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$G = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(T^{-1})} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(G_{cm})} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; H = \underbrace{C_1}_{(H_{cm})} \underbrace{C_2}_{(T)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \cancel{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} u \\ y = C_1 z \end{array} \right.$$

RESPOSTA À ENTRADA  $e^{ut}$  COM C.I.  $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ :

$$Y(s) = (H(sI - F)^{-1} G + \mathcal{Z}) U(s) + H(sI - F)^{-1} x(0)$$

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{C_1}_{\frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}} \underbrace{z \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ 0 & s+3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1}}_{\frac{s+3}{s+1}} + \underbrace{C_1}_{\frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}} \underbrace{z \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & -1 \\ 0 & s+3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\frac{2s+5}{s+3}}$$

OBS.: ESTA PARTE DA RESPOSTA DEPENDE DAES REPRESEN  
TAÇÕES MATRICIAIS ESCOLHIDAS POR OSSOS PESSOO.

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{C_1}_{\frac{(s+3)(s+1)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}} \underbrace{z \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} + \underbrace{C_1}_{\frac{(s+3)(s+1)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}} \underbrace{z \begin{bmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+2)(s+3)}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} + \frac{3s+8}{(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{3s^2 + 12s + 12}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{s+3}$$

$$(3s+8)(s+1) = 3s^2 + 11s + 8$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}; B = 0; C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{3}{2}(e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t) \rightarrow \text{DEPENDE DAES FORMAS MATRICIAIS ESCOLHIDAS, POR CAUSA DA } x(0) \neq 0.$$

VERIFICANDO NO MATLAB:  $sys = ss(C_1, z, \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{O}_1, 0)$ ;

$a = 0; b = s; pts = 10000; stp = (b-a)/pts; t = a:stp:b-stp$ ;

— USE  $u = \exp(-t)$ ,  $u = \exp(-t)$ ;

$lsim(sys, u, t, \mathcal{O}_1)$ ;

hold on;

plot(t, (exp(-t) + exp(-3t)) \* 1.5, 'r-');

④ c) PARA O SISTEMA #1:  $C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{40} & -\frac{1}{40} \\ \frac{39}{40} & -\frac{195}{40} \end{bmatrix}; C^{-1} = \frac{-40}{156} \begin{bmatrix} -195 & 1 \\ -39 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \alpha_C(s) = (s+4)(s+5) = s^2 + 9s + 20$

$$\alpha_C(F) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -s \end{bmatrix}^2 + 9 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -s \end{bmatrix} + 20 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \alpha_C(F) = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{FÓRMULA DE OCERONIANO: } u = C_0 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -195 & 1 \\ -39 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{O}_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{O}_2} \cdot \frac{(-40)}{156} = C_1 z \quad \cancel{0}$$

PARA O SISTEMA #2:  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & 3/4 \end{bmatrix}; C^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \alpha_C(F) = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$u = C_0 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{O}_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{O}_2} = C_1 z \quad \cancel{0}$$

b)  $G_1(s) = C_1 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} s+5 & 0 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+1)(s+5)} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1/40 \\ 39/40 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+1)(s+5)} = \frac{s+1.1}{(s+1)(s+5)}$

OBS.: O SISTEMA 1 É MENOS CONTROLLÁVEL. NOTE QUE O GANHO É MAIOR, PARA COLLOCAR OS PÓLOS NOS MESMOS POSIÇÕES QUE O SISTEMA 2. NOTE TAMBÉM O PRESENÇA DO ZERO EM  $s = -1.1$  (PRÓXIMO AO PÓLO EM  $s = -1$ ).

$$G_2(s) = C_1 \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} s+5 & 0 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+1)(s+5)} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1/4 \\ -1/4 \end{bmatrix}}_{(s+1)(s+5)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+5)}$$

OBS.2:  $\det C_1 = -0.0975$ ;  $\det C_2 = 0.25$