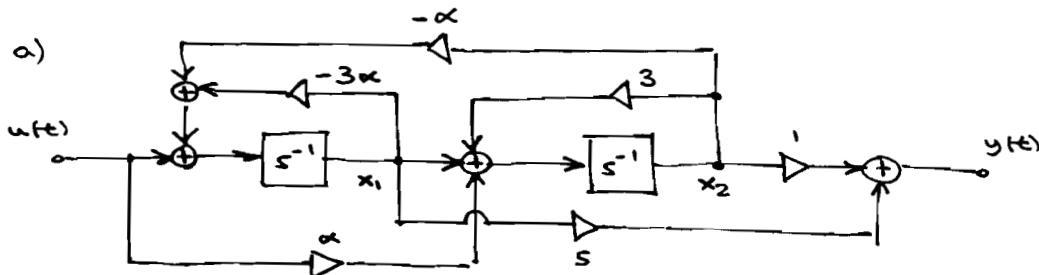


QUESTÃO 1:



b) $\det C = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\alpha^2 - 3\alpha \\ \alpha & 1 + 3\alpha \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 1 = (\alpha + 1)^3 = 0$

SISTEMA NÃO CONTROLÁVEL $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = -1$.

c) $\det O = \begin{vmatrix} s & 1 \\ 1 - 15\alpha & 3 - 5\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 15 - 25\alpha + 15\alpha - 1 = 14 - 10\alpha = 0$

SISTEMA NÃO OBSERVÁVEL $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 1.4$

d) $s \in \alpha = 1, F = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\left| sI - F \right| = \begin{vmatrix} s+3 & 1 \\ -1 & s-3 \end{vmatrix} = s^2 - 9 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow s^2 = 8 \Rightarrow s = \pm 2\sqrt{2}.$$

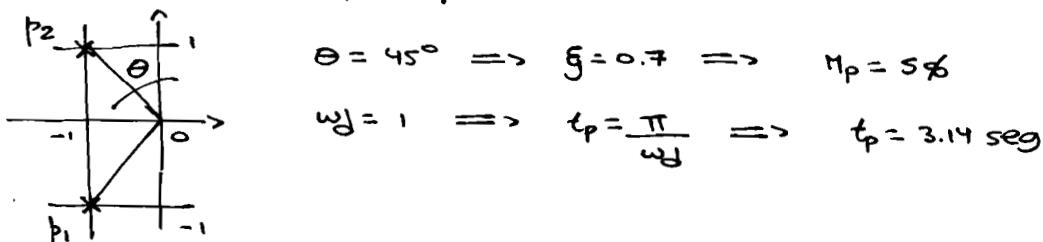
O PÓLO EN $s = 2\sqrt{2}$ TORNA O SISTEMA INSTÓVEL.

QUESTÃO 2:

a) PÓLOS DOMINANTES: $s^2 + 2s + 2 = 0$

$$s = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = -1 \pm j$$

$$p_1 = -1 - j \quad e \quad p_2 = -1 + j$$

NOTE QUE $\sigma_{p_3} = 10 \Rightarrow \sigma_{p_3} > 4\sigma_{p_1}$ E QUE $\sigma_{ZERO} = 20 \Rightarrow \sigma_{ZERO} > 4\sigma_{p_1}$ ENTÃO, O PÓLO EN $p_3 = -10$ E O ZEROS EN $\tau = -20$ PODEM SER DESPREZADOS NO CÁLCULO DE M_p E t_p .

b) PARA REDUZIR t_p À METADE (E TAMBÉM $t_r \in t_s$), MANTENDO M_p CONSTANTE, DEVEMOS DUPLICAR σ E ω_j . ENTÃO: $\sigma = 2$ E $\omega_j = 2$.

$$(s+2+2j)(s+2-2j) = s^2 + 4s + 8$$

$$\alpha(s) = (s+10)(s^2 + 4s + 8) = s^3 + 14s^2 + 48s + 80$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$

$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3$

CONTINUACÃO DA QUESTÃO 2 :

NO FCC, O VETO PODE SER obtido DIRETAMENTE, POR INSPEÇÃO:

$$k_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_1 = 2 ; \quad k_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_2 = 26 ; \quad k_3 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_3 = 60$$

ENTD₂, K = [2 26 80].

QUESTÃO 3:

$$a) F - Gk = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -k_1 & -k_2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} s+u_1 & u_2 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix} = s^2 + u_1 s + u_2 = \underbrace{(s+2+2j)(s+2-2j)}_{\alpha_C(s)} = s^2 + 4s + 8 ; \quad u_1 = 4 \quad u_2 = 8$$

ENTDOD: $k = [4 \ 8]$

$$b) z = p_x$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} ; \quad T = P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = HT = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{ou})$$

$$G_2 = \tilde{\tau}^{-1} G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \implies G_a = 0 \quad G_b = 1$$

$$F_2 = T^{-1}FT = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|sI - f_{bb} + Lf_{ab}| = \underbrace{s+10}_{\alpha_0(s)}$$

$$S + L = 10 \implies L = 10$$

$$c) F_r = f_{bb}^o - \nu F_{ab} - (G_b - \nu G_a) K_b = -10 - 4 = -14$$

$$\text{OBS.: } u = -k\hat{x} = -kT^2 = -[4 \ 8] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \hat{x} = -[8 \ 4] \hat{x}$$

$$G_r = f_r L + f_s \overset{\circ}{\alpha} - L f_s \overset{\circ}{\alpha} - (G_b - L G_a) u_a = -148$$

$$H_r = -K_b = -4$$

$$J_r = -k_a - k_b L = -8 - 40 = -48$$

$$\begin{cases} x'_c = -14x_c - 148y \\ u = -4x_c - 48y \end{cases} \quad \leftarrow \text{EQUAÇÕES DE ESTADO DO COMPENSADOR}$$

$$d) D(1s) = \frac{-4}{s+14} \cdot (-148) + (-48) = \frac{592 - 48s - 672}{s+14} = \frac{-48s - 80}{s+14} = \frac{-16(3s+5)}{s+14}$$

CONTINUACAO DO QUESTAO 3:

$$e) G(s) = C_0 \cdot \text{det} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ -1 & s \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = C_0 \cdot \text{det} \begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ 1 & s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = C_1 \cdot s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$f) H(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 - D(s)C(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{s^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{16(3s+5)}{s+14}}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s+14}{s^3 + 14s^2 + 48s + 80}$$

$$\frac{s^3 + 14s^2 + 48s + 80}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 8s} \quad | \frac{s^2 + 4s + 8}{s+10}$$

$$10s^2 + 40s + 80$$

$$\frac{10s^2 + 40s + 80}{0}$$

$s = -10$: Pólo de $D(s)$.

$$\text{ENTAO: } H(s) = \frac{s+14}{(s^2 + 4s + 8)(s + 10)}$$

$\alpha_c(s) \cap \alpha_e(s)$

$\alpha_c(s) \in \alpha_e(s)$ ESTAO DE ACORDO COM OS ITENS (a) E (b).

$\gamma(s)$ ESTA DE ACORDO COM O ITEM (d).

$$g) \text{ CONHO DC: } \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} H(s) = \frac{14}{80} = \frac{7}{40}.$$

QUESTAO 4:

$$a) \text{ PONTO: } x' = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}x + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}u \quad (\text{OBS.: } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$y = C_1 \cdot 0 \cdot x$$

(É O SISTEMA $G(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)}$, REPRESENTADO NA FCO).

$$b) \begin{bmatrix} x'_i \\ x' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boxed{1 \ 0} \\ 0 & \boxed{-3 \ 1} \\ 0 & \boxed{-2 \ 0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} u - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} w$$

$$u = -[2 \ 0 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} [2 \ 0 \ 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{ENTAO: } \begin{bmatrix} x'_i \\ x' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \\ -6 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ x \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} r + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} w$$

$$y = C_0 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ x \end{bmatrix}$$

CONTINUACAO DA QUESTAO 4:

c) FUNCAO DE TRANSFERENCIA DE R PARA Y:

$$-[0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ \boxed{2} & s+3 & \boxed{0} \\ 6 & 2 & \boxed{s+3} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{+ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 6 & s+3 \end{vmatrix}}{s(s+3)(s+3) + 2s + 6}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{2(s+3)}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

d) FUNCAO DE TRANSFERENCIA DE W PARA Y:

$$+ [0 \ 1 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & s+3 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & \boxed{s+3} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{+ \begin{vmatrix} s & 0 \\ 6 & s+3 \end{vmatrix}}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$\frac{Y(s)}{W(s)} = \frac{s(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

e) $R(s) = \frac{1}{s}$; $W(s) = 0$; $Y(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2}$

$$A = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad B = \frac{2}{(-1) \times 1} = -2 \quad C = \frac{2}{(-2) \times (-1)} = 1$$

$$\text{ENTAO: } y(t) = (1 - 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t}) u(t)$$

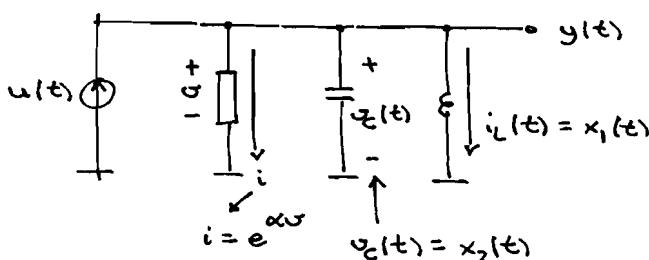
f) $W(s) = \frac{1}{s}$; $R(s) = 0$; $Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2}$

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

$$\text{ENTAO: } y(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) u(t)$$

QUESTAO 5:

a)



KVL: A TENSAO SOBRE O CAPACITOR

É IGUAL À TENSÃO SOBRE O
INDUTOR $\rightarrow Lx'_1 = x_2$.

KCL: A CORRENTE SOBRE O CAPACITOR
É IGUAL À DO FONTE $u(t)$, MENOS
AS CORRENTEIS DO DISPOSITIVO
NÃO-LINEAR E DO INDUTOR.

$$\hookrightarrow Cx'_2 = u - x_1 - e^{\alpha x_2}.$$

b) EQUILIBRIO:

$$Lx'_1 = x_2 = 0 \rightarrow x_{20} = 0 \text{ V.}$$

$$Cx'_2 = -x_1 - e^{\alpha x_2} + u = 0 \rightarrow -x_{10} - e^{\alpha x_{20}} + 3 = 0 \rightarrow x_{10} = 2A.$$

$$\text{ENTAO, } u_0 = 3A \rightarrow (x_{10}, x_{20}) = (2A, 0V).$$

c) LINEARIZACAO: $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} = \frac{1}{L} \quad (f_1(x_1, x_2, u) = \frac{x_2}{L})$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} = -\frac{\alpha}{C} e^{-\alpha x_2} = -\frac{\alpha}{C} \quad (f_2(x_1, x_2, u) = -x_1 - e^{\alpha x_2} + u).$$

CONTINUACAO DA QUESTAO 5:

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial u} = 0 \quad , \quad \text{ENTAO} \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} , \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{L} \\ -\frac{1}{C} & -\frac{\alpha}{C} \end{bmatrix} , \quad H = [0 \ 1].$$
$$\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{C}$$

d) $|sI - F| = \begin{vmatrix} s & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{C} & s + \frac{\alpha}{C} \end{vmatrix} = s^2 + \frac{\alpha}{C}s + \frac{1}{LC} = s^2 + 2s + 1 = 0$

\uparrow
 $\alpha = 2V$
 $L = 1H$
 $C = 1F$

PÓLO DUPLO
EM $s = -1$.
(SISTEMA
ESTÓVEL).