

Cognoms

Nom

Assignatura

DNI

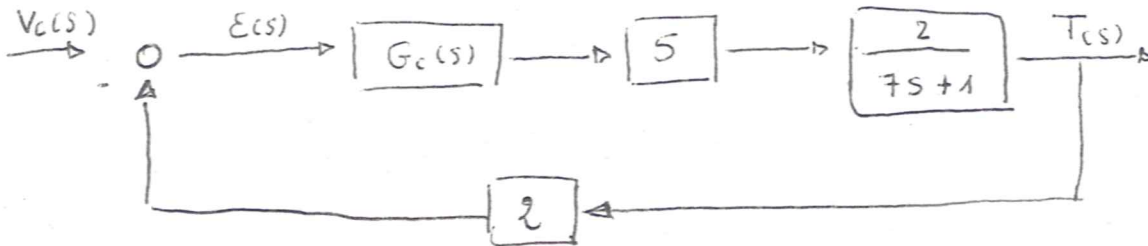
Curs

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PROBLEMA 1

a)



$$\frac{T(s)}{V_c(s)} = \frac{\frac{10}{7s+1} \cdot G_c(s)}{1 + \frac{20}{7s+1} \cdot G_c(s)} = \frac{10 \cdot G_c(s)}{7s+1 + 20 \cdot G_c(s)}$$

(1)

b) Per dissenyar controlador necessitem el denominador de la funció de transferència

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{20}{7s+1} \cdot \left(K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 1 + \frac{20K_p}{7s+1} + \frac{20K_i}{s(7s+1)} = \frac{s(7s+1) + 20K_p s + 20K_i}{s(7s+1)} = 0$$

$$7s^2 + s + 20K_p s + 20K_i \rightarrow 7s^2 + s(1 + 20K_p) + 20K_i$$

volem pols a -1 i -12

$$\rightarrow (s+1)(s+12) = s^2 + 12s + s + 12 = s^2 + 13s + 12$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 13 &= 1 + 20K_p \\ 12 &= 20K_i \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} K_p &= 0,6 \\ K_i &= 0,6 \end{aligned}$$

El controlador $G_c(s)$ serà $G_c(s) = 0,6 + \frac{0,6}{s}$

c) Analitzem estabilitat per Routh

Al ser de segon grau \rightarrow eq segon grau

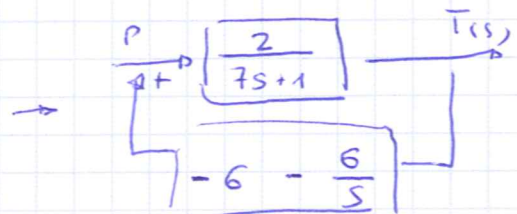
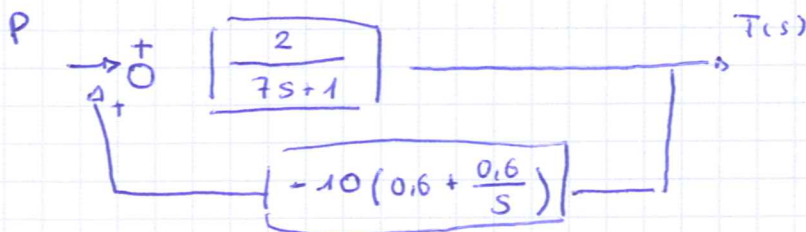
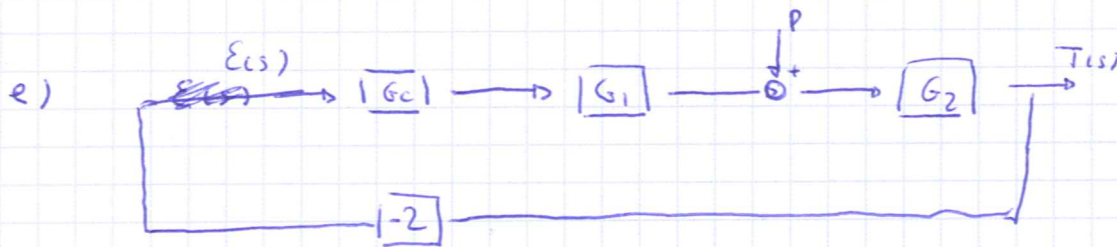
$$W = \frac{GH}{1+GH} \quad \gamma = 0$$

$$7s^2 + s(1 + 20 \cdot 0,6) + 20 \cdot 0,6 = 7s^2 + s + 12s + 12 = 7s^2 + 13s + 12$$

$$s = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{13^2 - 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 12}}{14} = \frac{-13 \pm 12,9i}{14} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow -0,92 + 0,92i \\ \searrow -0,92 - 0,92i \end{matrix}$$

El sistema tindria oscil·lacions ja que té pels imaginaris conjugats.

estable?



$$\frac{\frac{2}{7s+1}}{1 - \left(-6 - \frac{6}{s}\right)\left(\frac{2}{7s+1}\right)} = \frac{\frac{2}{7s+1}}{1 - \left(\frac{-12}{7s+1} - \frac{12}{(7s+1)s}\right)}$$

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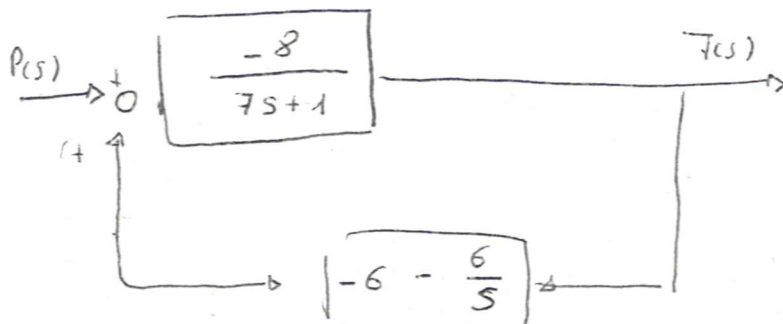
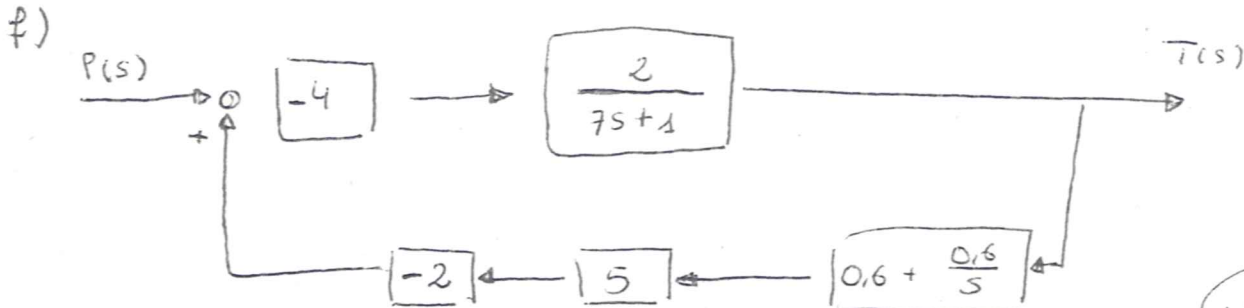
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$$\frac{T(s)}{P(s)} = \frac{-8}{7s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(-\frac{6s-6}{s}\right) \left(\frac{-8}{7s+1}\right)}$$

$$-6 - \frac{6}{s} = \frac{-6s-6}{s}$$

l. TIR ?
p. 1

(Routh)

9) Estabilitat : $1 - \left(-\frac{6s-6}{s}\right) \left(\frac{-8}{7s+1}\right) = 0$

operant $\Rightarrow s^2 - 6,7145s - 6,85 = 0$

$$s = \frac{6,71 \pm \sqrt{6,71^2 + 4 \cdot 6,85}}{2} = \frac{6,71 \pm 8,51}{2} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 7,61 \\ -0,9 \end{matrix}$$

serà inestable ja que té un pol positiu

PROBLEMA 2

a) $G_p(s)H(s) = \frac{5(s+20)}{(s^2+s+4)} = 1 \cdot \frac{5(\frac{s}{20} + 1)}{20(s^2+s+4)}$

element segon ordre $\rightarrow s^2+s+4$; $\omega_n = \sqrt{4} = 2$

element primer ordre $\rightarrow \frac{s}{20} + 1 \rightarrow \omega_0 = 20$

guany $= \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

	0	2	20	-1
$\frac{s}{20} + 1$	0	0	1	1
$s^2 + s + 4$	0	-2	-2	1
TOTAL	0	-2	-1	1

resonancia?

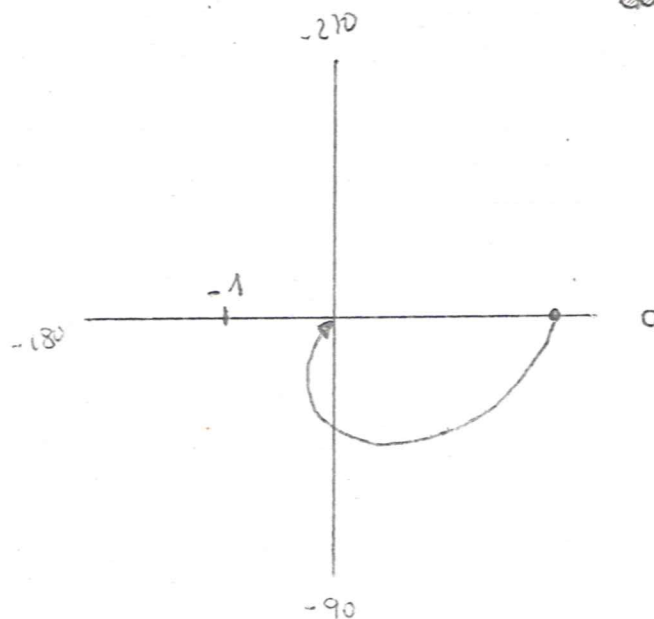
$2\omega_n \zeta = 1$

$4\zeta = 1 \rightarrow \zeta = \frac{1}{4} = 0,25$

Si, ja que $0,25 < 0,7$

~~$\omega_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} = 2 \sqrt{1-0,25^2} = 1,97$~~

b)



$\left. \begin{matrix} P=0 \\ N=0 \end{matrix} \right\} P+N=0=2$

Sistema estable.

c) Margen de fase

$$\frac{0,25 \left(\frac{s}{20} + 1 \right)}{s^2 + s + 4}$$

$$|G_p(s)H(s)| = 1 \rightarrow \omega_0$$

$$1 = \frac{0,25 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{20^2} + 1}}{\sqrt{\omega^2 + 4^2 + (\omega^2)^2}}$$

$$\omega_0 = 10,85 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\phi = \angle G_p(s)H(s) \Big|_{\omega=10,85} = -146,07^\circ = \phi \left[\frac{s}{20} + 1 \right] - \phi [s^2 + s + 4]$$

$$\text{Margen de fase } \gamma = \phi_0 + 180 = -146,07 + 180 = 33,92^\circ$$

d) $\phi_{CM} = 50 - 180 + 146,07 + 10 = 26,07^\circ$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sin \phi_{CM}}{1 - \sin \phi_{CM}} = \frac{1,4394}{0,5605} = 2,568$$

$$|K_C \cdot G_H \cdot (j\omega_m)|^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{0,25 \left(\frac{s}{20} + 1 \right)}{s^2 + s + 4} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2,568}$$

$$\omega_m \rightarrow 14,13 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\omega_m}{\sqrt{\alpha}} = \frac{14,13}{\sqrt{2,568}} = 8,81$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_m \cdot \sqrt{\alpha} = 14,13 \cdot \sqrt{2,568} = 22,64$$

el compensador sería $G_C(s) = \frac{\frac{s}{8,81} + 1}{\frac{s}{22,64} + 1}$

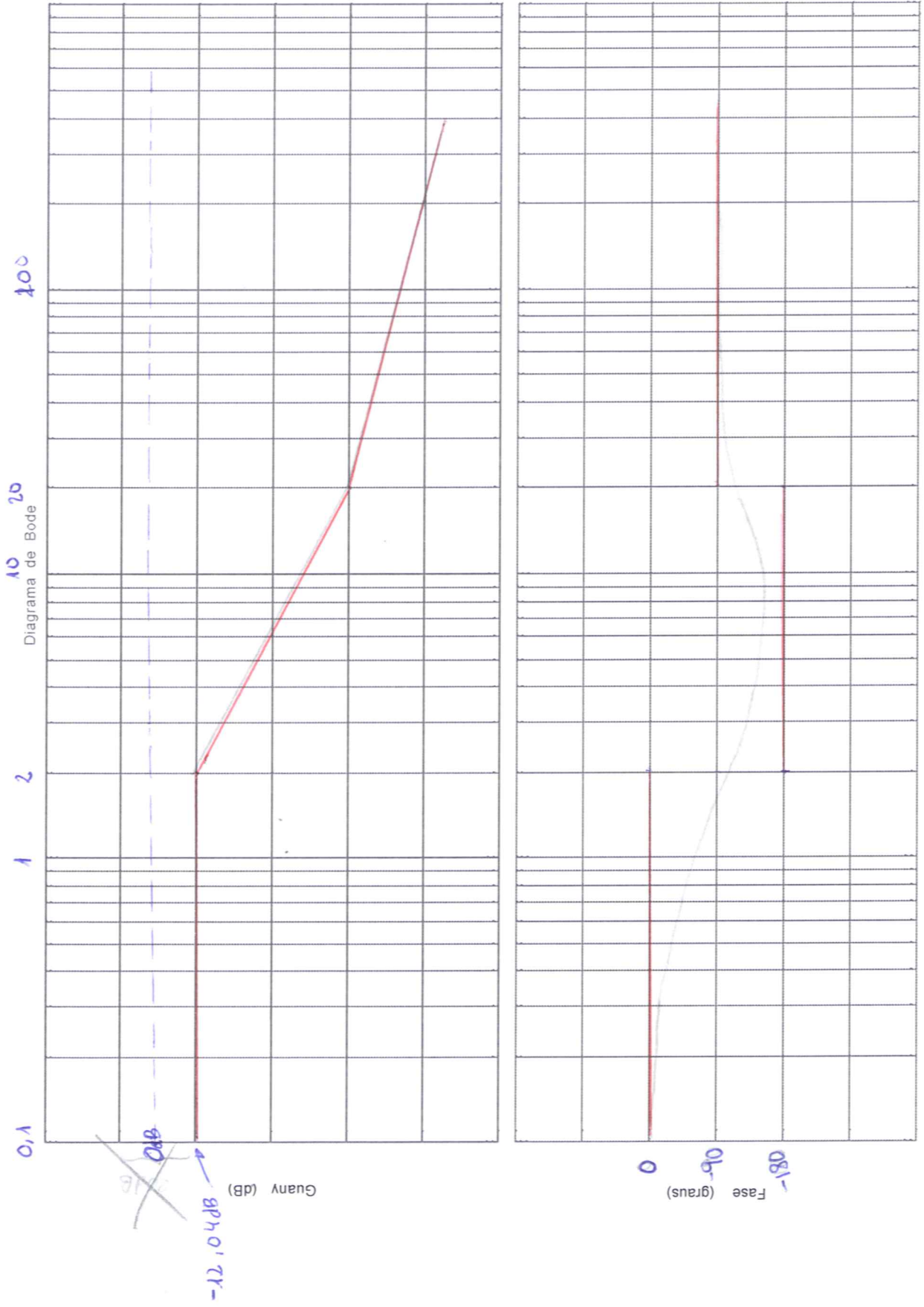
e) $\frac{s(s+20)}{s^2 + s + 4} \cdot \frac{\frac{s}{8,81} + 1}{s/22,64 + 1}$

~~Marcar si la nueva transmisión~~

~~pasa por el punto de diseño~~

$$\angle G(s)H(s) = -180^\circ \rightarrow \omega_{+180} =$$

Pulsació (rad/s)



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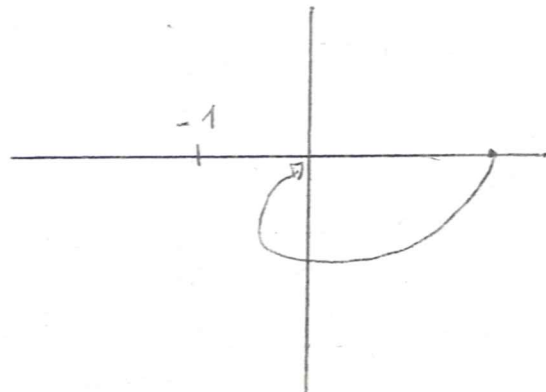
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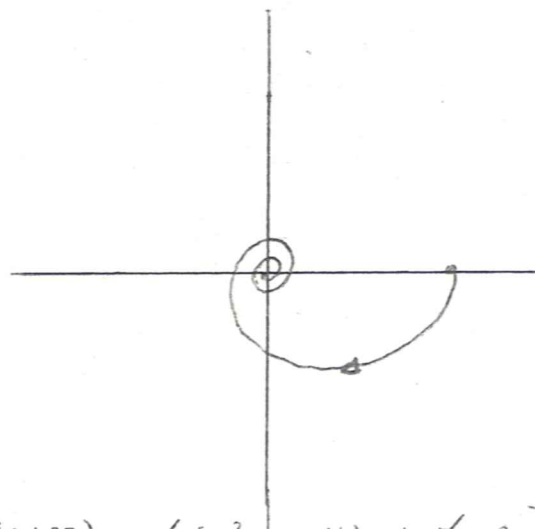
e) Al afegir el compensador, avançarà la fase però això no afectarà a l'estabilitat ja que el diagrama de Nyquist no tulla el -180 .



$z=0$ és estable.

f)

$$\frac{5(s+20)}{s^2+s+4} e^{-0,2s}$$



g)

$$\angle G_p H(s) \big|_{\omega=180} = -180$$

$$\leadsto \phi 5(s+20) - \phi(s^2+s+4) + \phi e^{-0,2s}$$

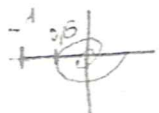
$$\omega_{180} = 36,92 \text{ rad/s}$$

frecuència per la qual hi ha un desplaçament de $180^\circ = 36,92 \text{ rad/s}$

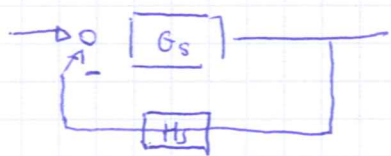
$$|G_p \cdot H(s)|_{\omega=36,92} = 0,1544$$

El guany absolut per a aquesta freqüència es 0,1544.

El nou sistema serà estable, ja que acabem de comprovar que al diagrama de Nyquist no farem cap semivolta al voltant del -1



5) $G(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$



$$W = \frac{G_s \cdot H_s}{1 + G_s H_s} = \frac{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}}{1 + \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \cdot \frac{s}{s}}$$

Per aplicar root igualam el denominador de W a 0

$$1 + \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} = 0 \rightarrow (s+1)(s+2) \cdot s + s = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (s^2 + 2s + s + 2) \cdot s + s = s^3 + 2s^2 + s^2 + 2s + s = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 5$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & \end{array}$$



El sistema serà estable ja que no observem cap canvi de signe.

1) A.p. $\frac{dh(t)}{dt} = q_i(t) - \frac{h(t)}{R}$

$$A.p. \frac{H(s)}{s} = q(s) - \frac{H(s)}{R}$$

$$A.p. \frac{H(s)}{s} + \frac{H(s)}{R} = q(s)$$

$$H(s) \left(\frac{A.p.}{s} + \frac{1}{R} \right) = q(s) \rightarrow \frac{q(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{A.p.}{s} + \frac{1}{R}$$

$$= \frac{R \cdot A.p. + s}{s \cdot R} \rightarrow \frac{H(s)}{q(s)} = \frac{s \cdot R}{R \cdot A.p. + s}$$

Es una planta de primer ordre



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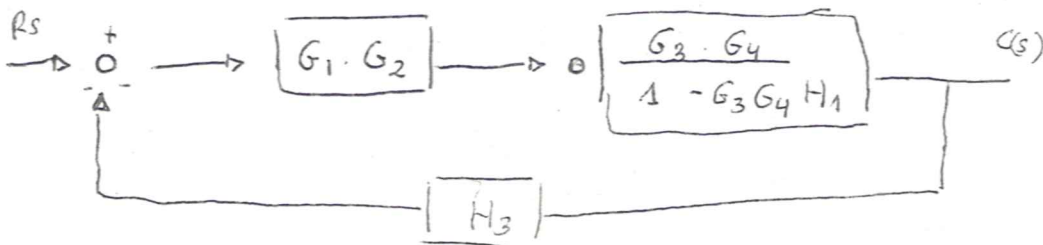
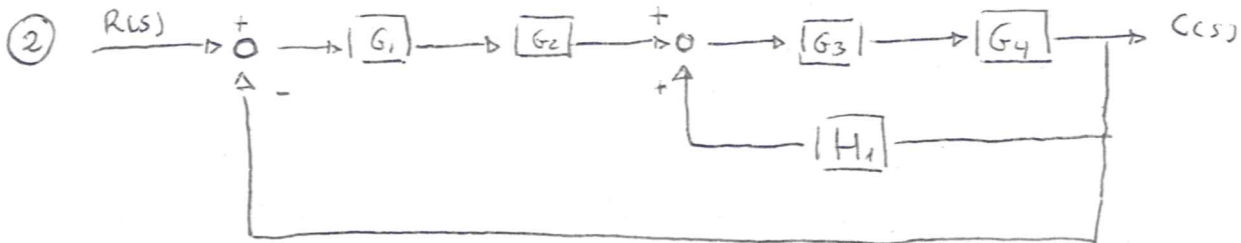
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F1

TEORIA



$$1 + \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_3}{1 - G_3 G_4 H_1} = \frac{G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4}{1 - G_3 G_4 H_1 + G_1 G_2 G_3 G_4 H_3}$$

- ③ La resposta sí que serà oscil·lant ja que té pols complexes
 Sí que serà estable, doncs el pol que queda que no és complex
 és negatiu (-20)
 Els pols dominants seran els dos complexos conjugats.

0,5

$$\frac{5(s+20)}{s^2+s+9} e^{-0,2s}$$

h) $\text{sgualem } |G(s)H(s)| = 1$

i. $\text{troblem } \omega \rightarrow \omega = 10,82 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\arctg \frac{\omega}{20} - \arctg \omega + 0,2 \omega \text{tn} \cdot \frac{180}{\pi} = -30$$