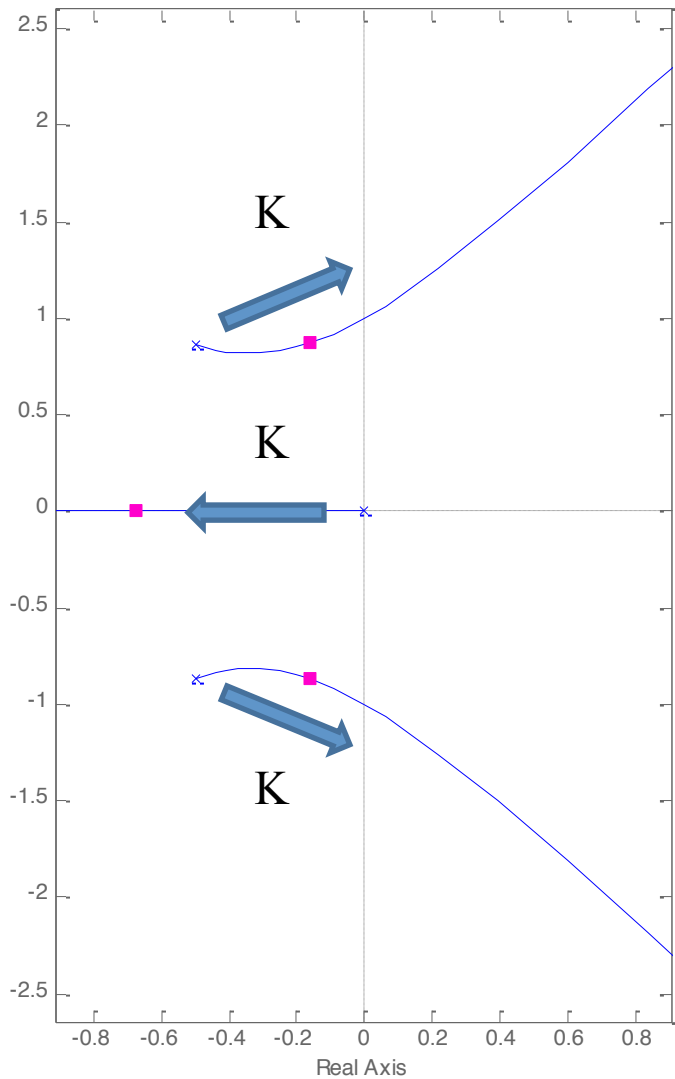
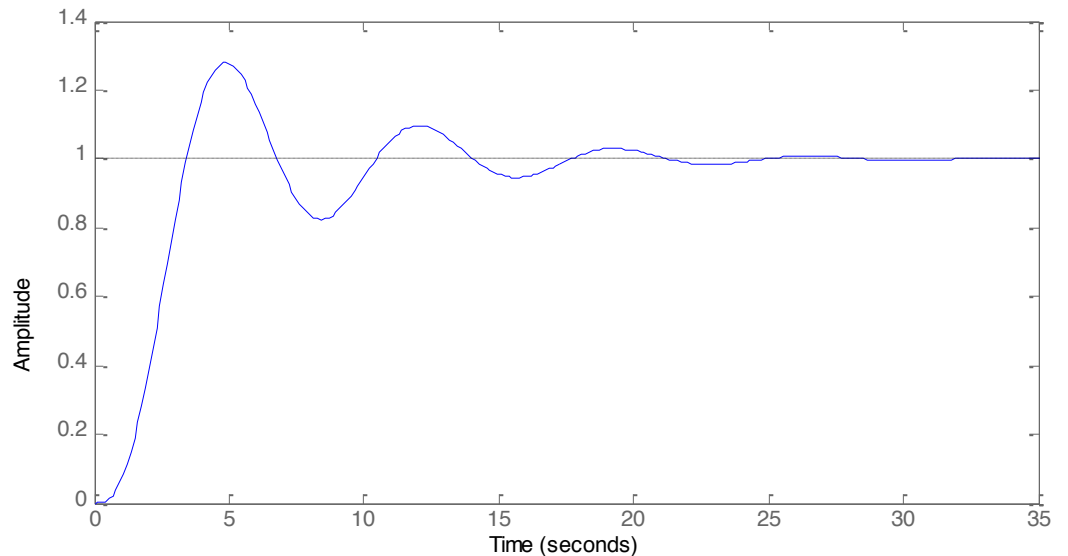
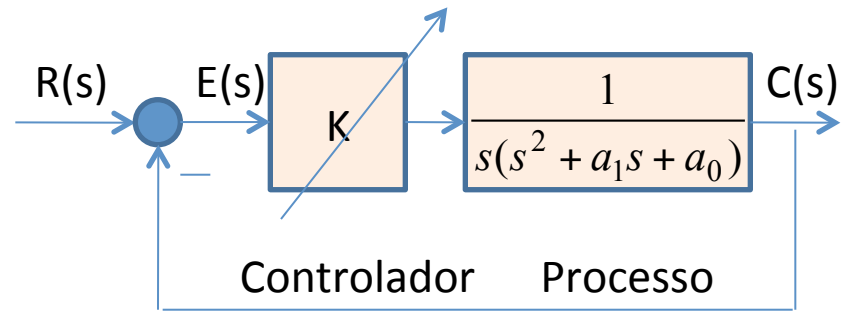


Lugar Geométrico das Raízes - LGR

Root Locus Editor for Open Loop 1(OL1)



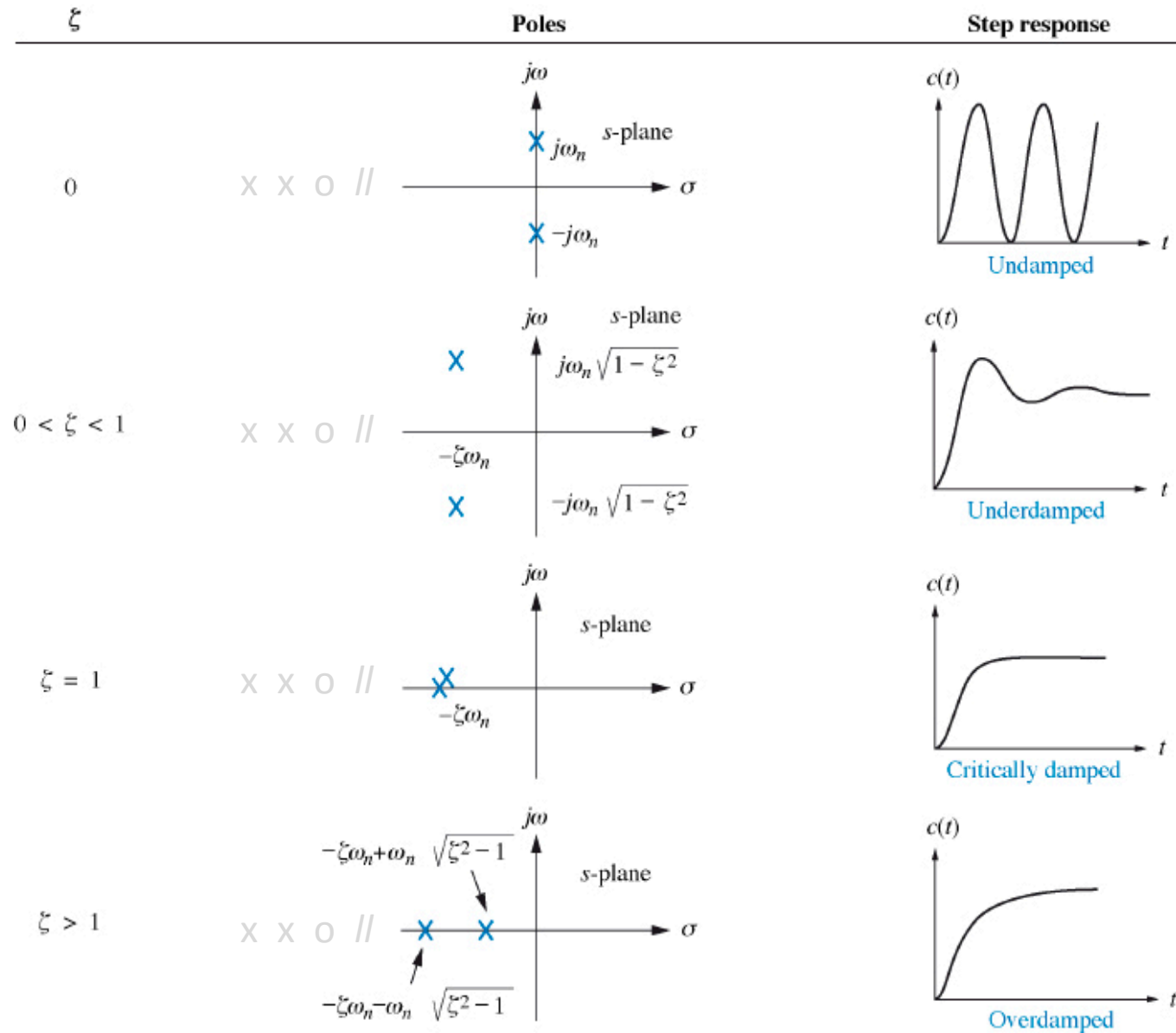
As raízes da equação característica em função de um parâmetro (K)



LGR

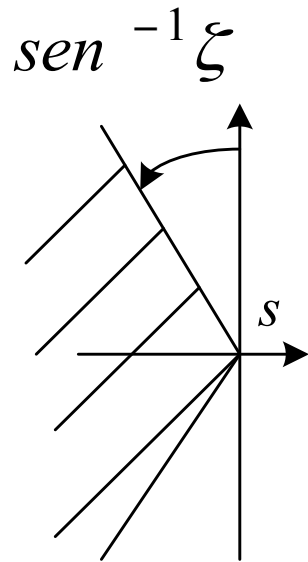
- A resposta é função dos **pólos dominantes** (mais lentos) $y \approx r$

→ ou aproximação de 2ª ordem!

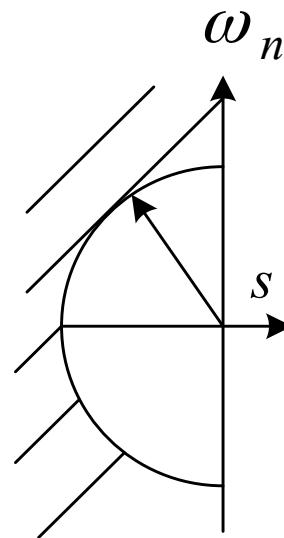


Especificações de Projeto

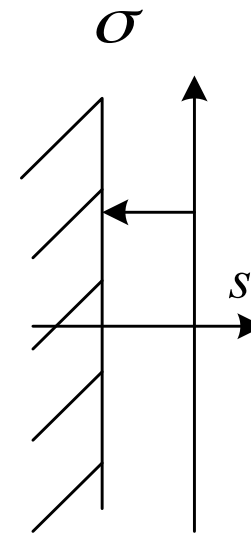
domínio-t \leftrightarrow domínio s



em t: $M_p = f(\xi)$



$t_r = f(\omega_n)$

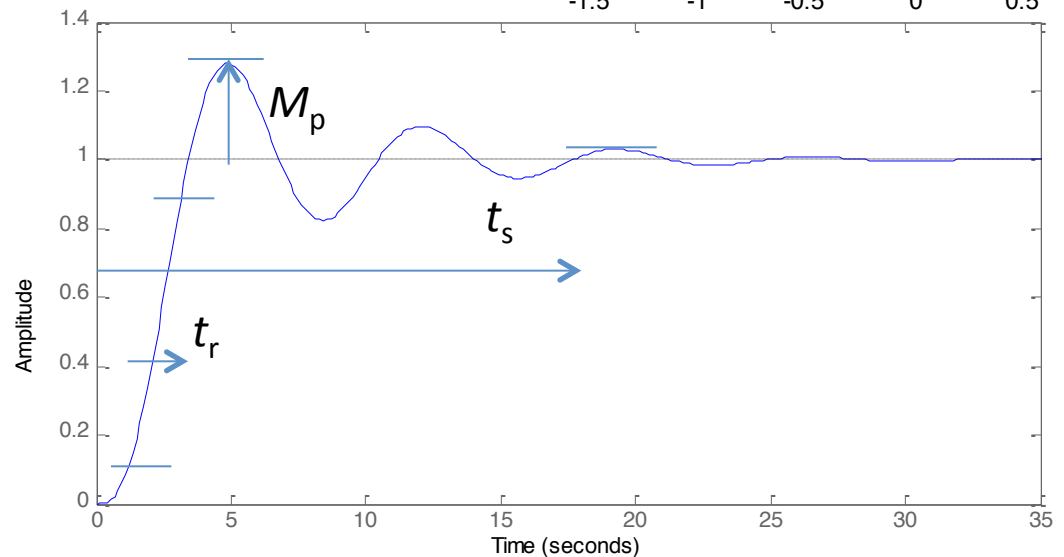
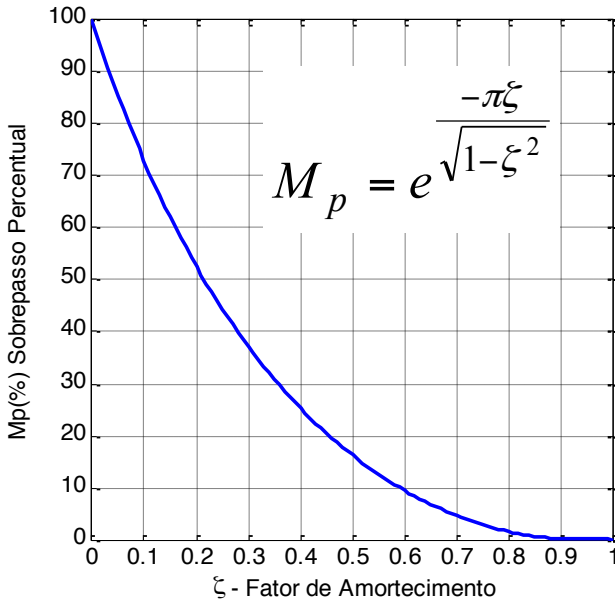
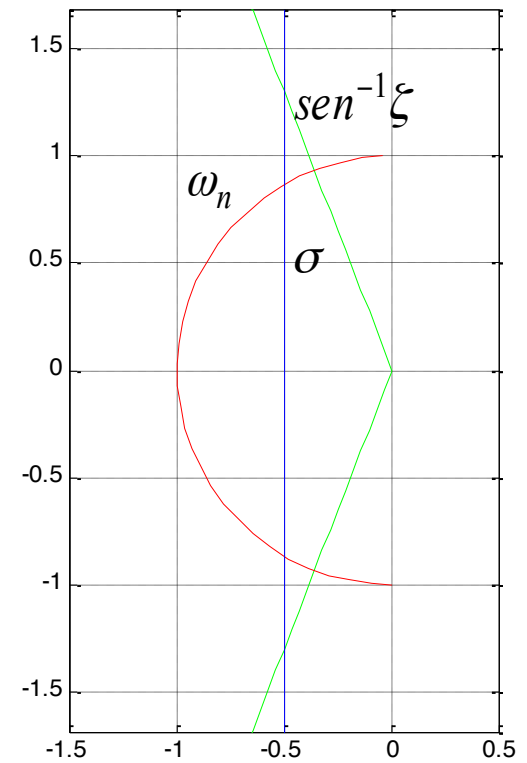
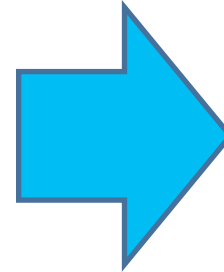


$t_s = f(\sigma)$

Especificações: $t \leftrightarrow s$

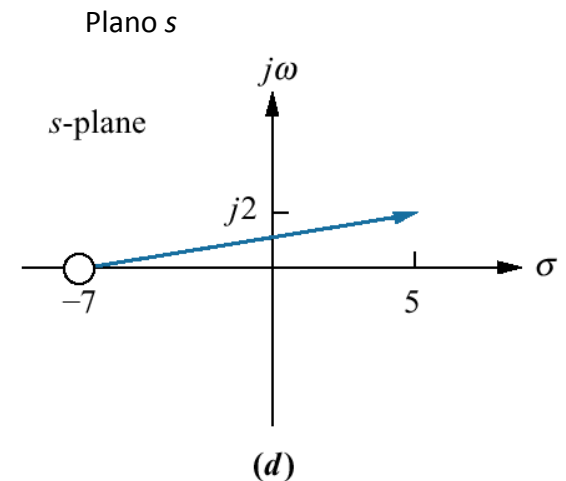
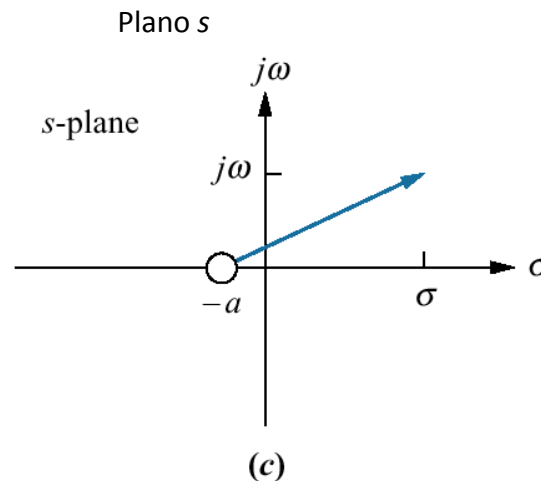
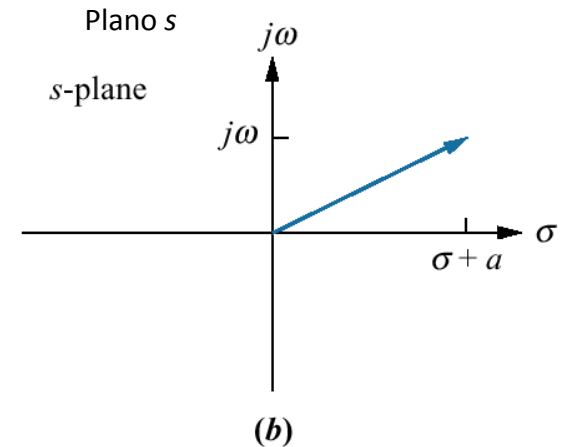
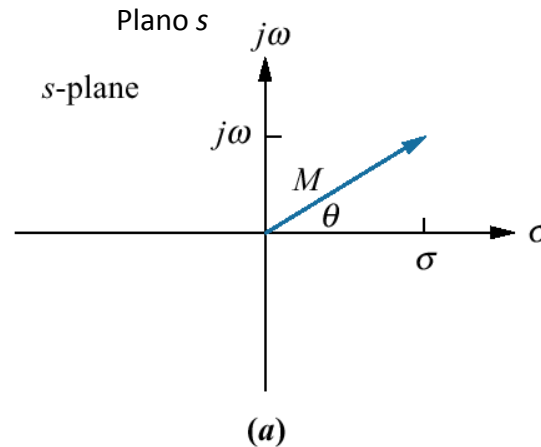
Aproximação para uma dinâmica dominante de 2ª ordem ($\sigma = \zeta\omega_n$):

- Tempo de acomodação (2%) $t_s = 4/\sigma$,
- Tempo de subida t_r (10-90%) = $1,8/\omega_n$,
- Sobrepasso percentual M_p



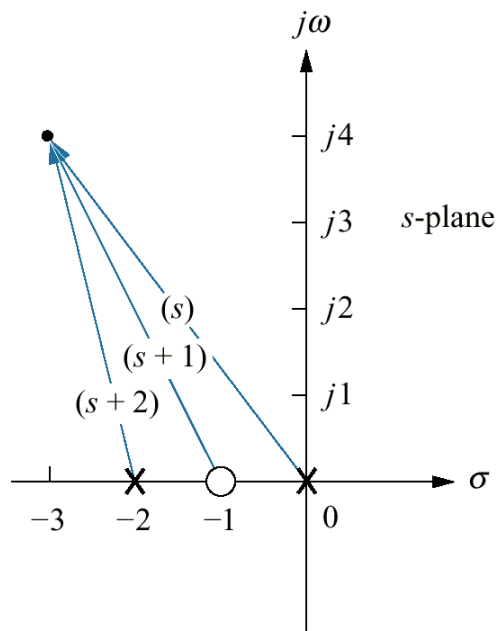
Representação vetorial de números complexos:

- a. $s = \sigma + j\omega$;
- b. $(s + a)$;
- c. representação alternativa de $(s + a)$;
- d. $(s + 7)|_{s \rightarrow 5 + j2}$



Representação Vetorial de Números Complexos

$$F(s) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s + z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s + p_j)}$$



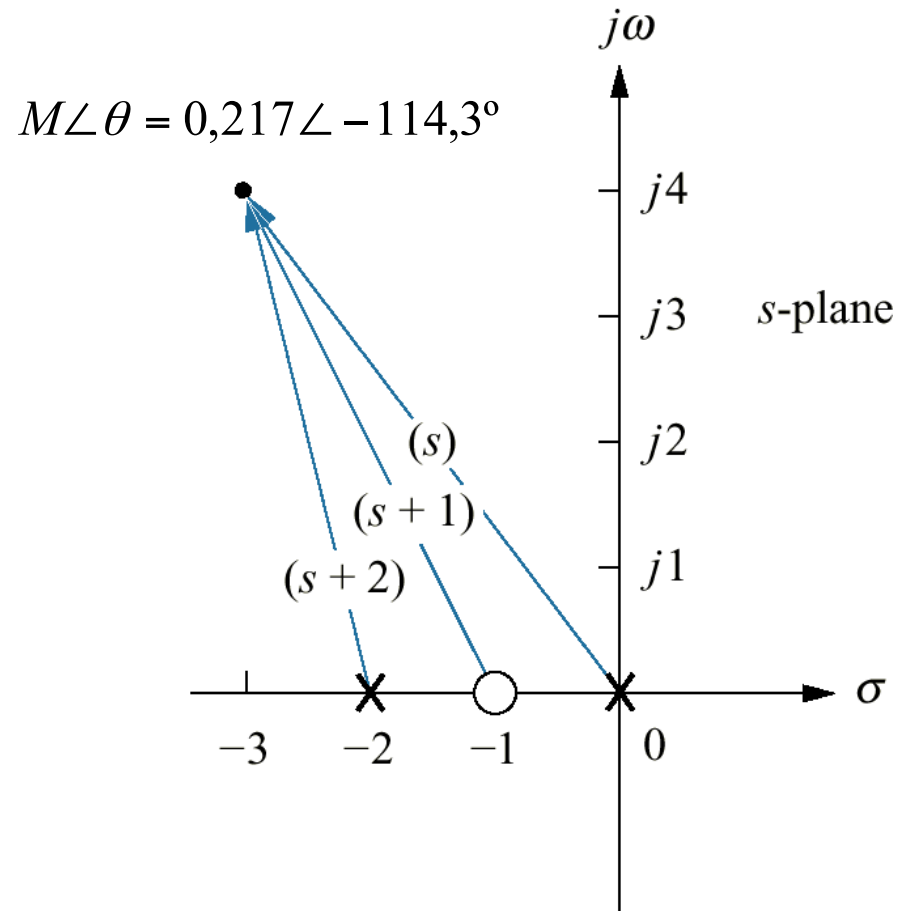
$$M = \frac{\prod \text{zero lengths}}{\prod \text{pole lengths}} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |(s + z_i)|}{\prod_{j=1}^n |(s + p_j)|}$$

$$\theta = \sum \text{zero angles} - \sum \text{pole angles}$$

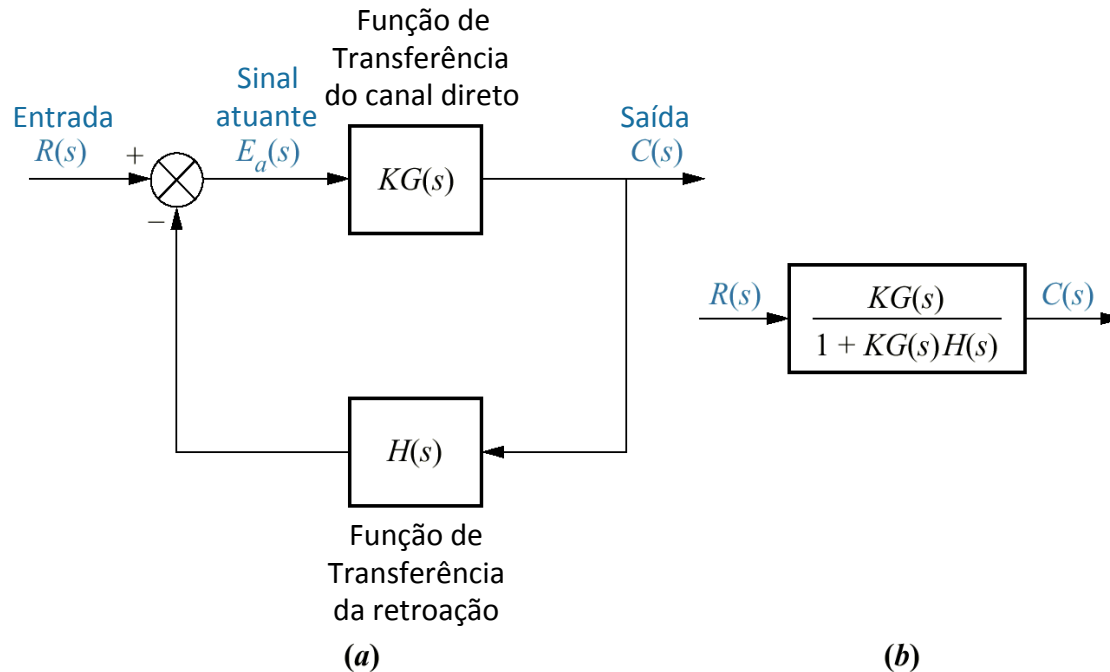
$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \angle(s + z_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \angle(s + p_j)$$

Função complexa de um vetor

$$\frac{s+1}{s(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-3+j4}$$



LGR – Sistema em Malha Fechada



Sistema em Malha Fechada

Função de Transferência Equivalente

Quais pontos no plano s podem ser LGR?

$$T(s) = \frac{KG(s)}{1 + KG(s)H(s)} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Eq. Característica}$$

$$KG(s)H(s) = -1 = 1 \angle (2k + 1)180^\circ \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \dots$$

$$|KG(s)H(s)| = 1$$

\Rightarrow Condição de Módulo

$$\angle KG(s)H(s) = (2k + 1)180^\circ$$

\Rightarrow Condição de Fase