

P2

$$G'(s) = \frac{\overline{y'_m(s)}}{\overline{c'(s)}} = G_F \cdot G_P \cdot G_M = \frac{K}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)}$$

a) Los polos del sistema serían:

$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{\tau_1}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{\tau_2}$$

Como hay un polo positivo => el sistema es inestable

b) **Controlador Proporcional $G_c=K_c$**

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + G_M \cdot G_C \cdot G_F \cdot G_P &= 1 + \frac{K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)} = 0 \\ \frac{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1) + K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)} &= 0 \\ \tau_1 \tau_2 \cdot s^2 + (\tau_2 - \tau_1) \cdot s + (K \cdot K_C - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Identificando los términos:

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \tau_1 \tau_2 \\ a_1 &= (\tau_2 - \tau_1) \\ a_2 &= (K \cdot K_C - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Matriz de Routh

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_0 & A_1 \\ a_1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \tau_1 \tau_2 & K \cdot K_C - 1 \\ (\tau_2 - \tau_1) & 0 \\ K \cdot K_C - 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{(\tau_2 - \tau_1) \cdot (K \cdot K_C - 1)}{(\tau_2 - \tau_1)}$$

Condiciones de estabilidad:

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau_2 - \tau_1) &> 0 \\ \tau_2 &> \tau_1 \\ K \cdot K_C - 1 &> 0 \\ K \cdot K_C &> 1 \end{aligned}$$

Controlador PD $G_c=K_c(1+\tau_D)$

$$1 + G_M \cdot G_C \cdot G_F \cdot G_P = 1 + \frac{K \cdot K_C \cdot (1 + \tau_D \cdot s)}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1) + K \cdot K_C \cdot (1 + \tau_D \cdot s)}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)} = 0$$

$$\tau_1 \tau_2 \cdot s^2 + (\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D) \cdot s + (K \cdot K_C - 1) = 0$$

Identificando los términos:

$$a_0 = \tau_1 \tau_2$$

$$a_1 = (\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D)$$

$$a_2 = (K \cdot K_C - 1)$$

Matriz de Routh

a_0	A_1
a_1	0
a_2	0

$\tau_1 \tau_2$	$K \cdot K_C - 1$
$(\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D)$	0
$K \cdot K_C - 1$	0

$$A_1 = \frac{(\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D) \cdot (K \cdot K_C - 1)}{(\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D)}$$

Condiciones de estabilidad:

$$(\tau_2 - \tau_1 + K \cdot K_C \cdot \tau_D) > 0$$

$$K \cdot K_C - 1 > 0$$

$$K \cdot K_C > 1$$

c) Offset frente a escalón unitario en el setpoint

$$offset = y_{SP} - y_{ee}$$

$$offset = 1 - y_{ee}$$

$$\bar{y}(s) = \frac{G_M \cdot G_C \cdot G_F \cdot G_P}{1 + G_M \cdot G_C \cdot G_F \cdot G_P} \cdot \bar{y}_{SP}$$

$$\bar{y}(s) = \frac{\frac{K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)}}{1 + \frac{K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1)}} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\bar{y}(s) = \frac{K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1) + K \cdot K_C} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$y_{ee} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{y(t)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{s \cdot \bar{y}(s)} = \frac{K \cdot K_C}{(\tau_1 s + 1) \cdot (\tau_2 s - 1) + K \cdot K_C} = \frac{K \cdot K_C}{-1 + K \cdot K_C}$$

$$offset = 1 - \frac{K \cdot K_C}{-1 + K \cdot K_C} = \frac{-1}{K \cdot K_C - 1} = \frac{1}{1 - K \cdot K_C}$$