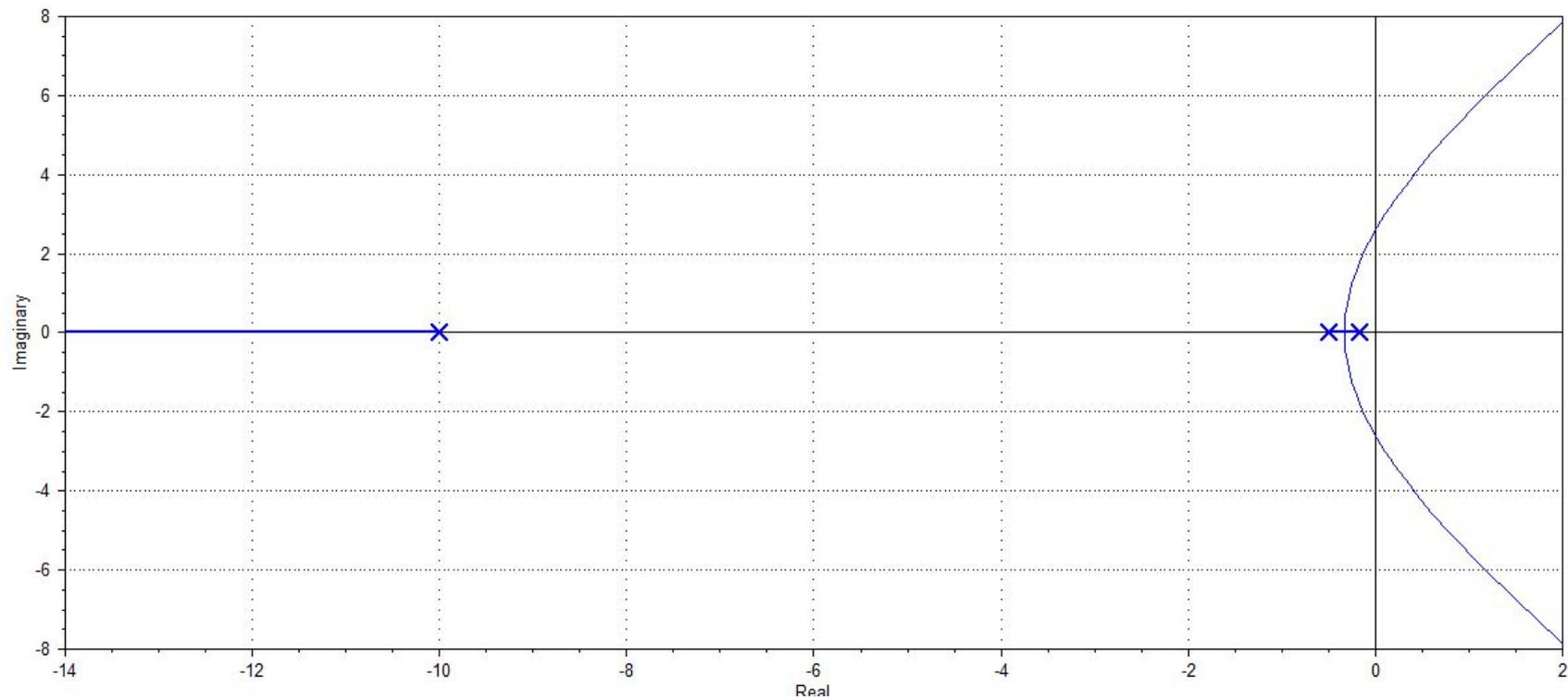
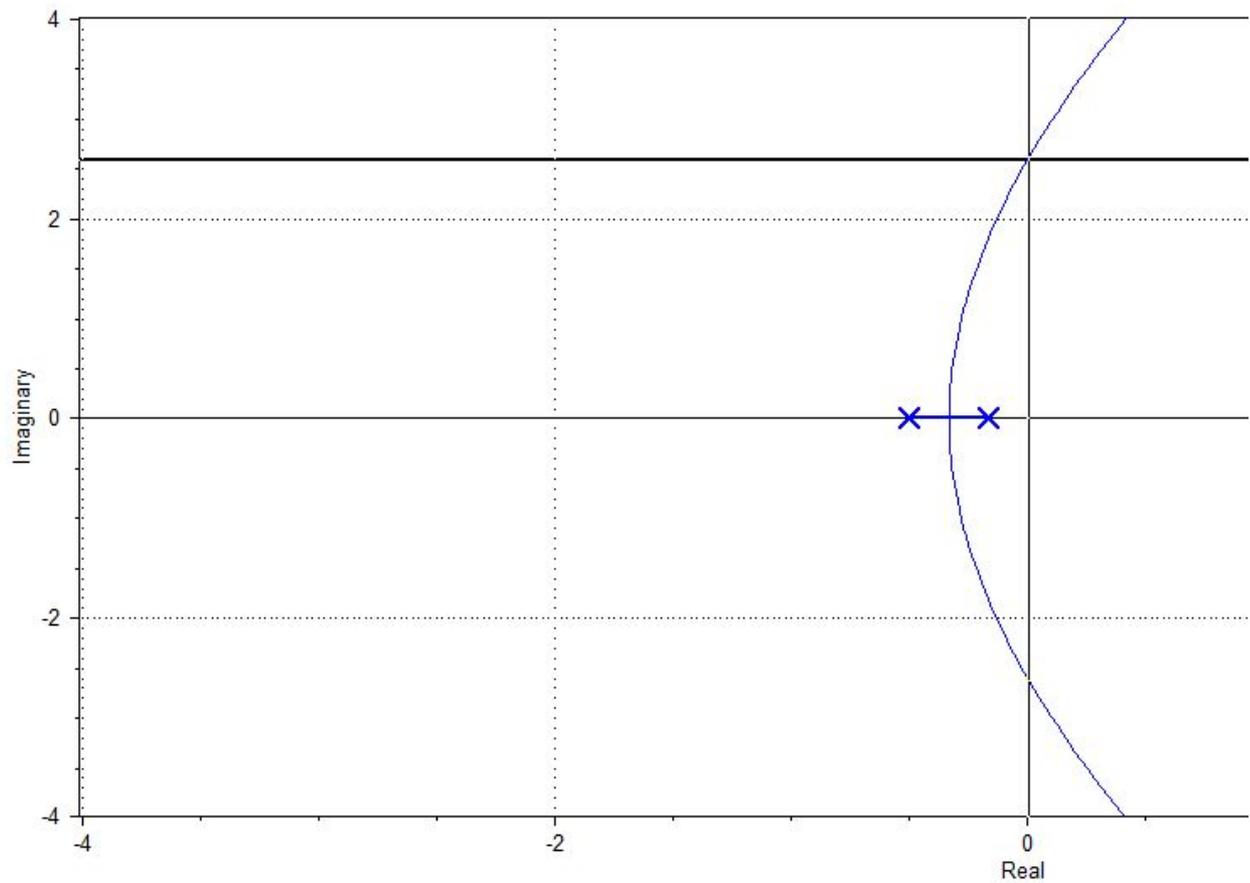


GO

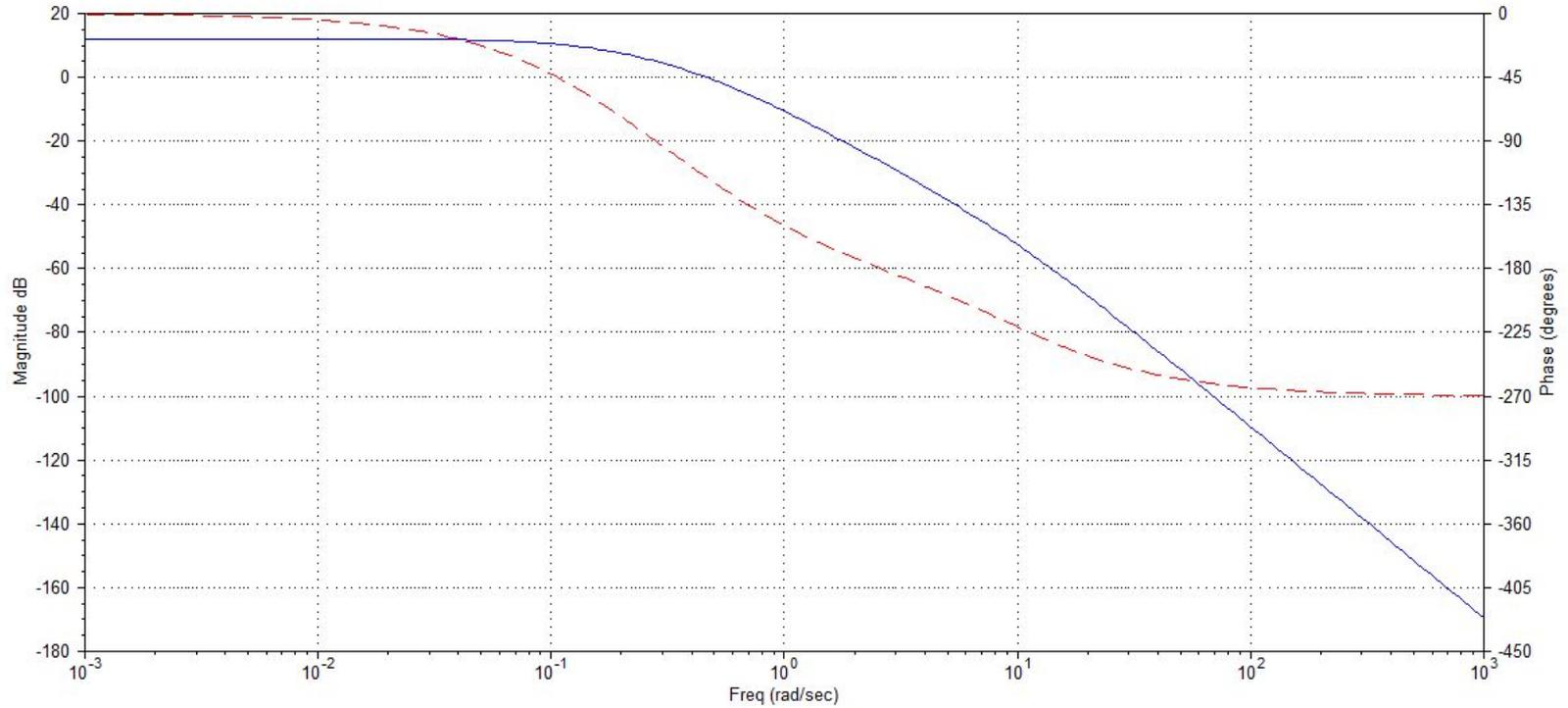
Raíces go

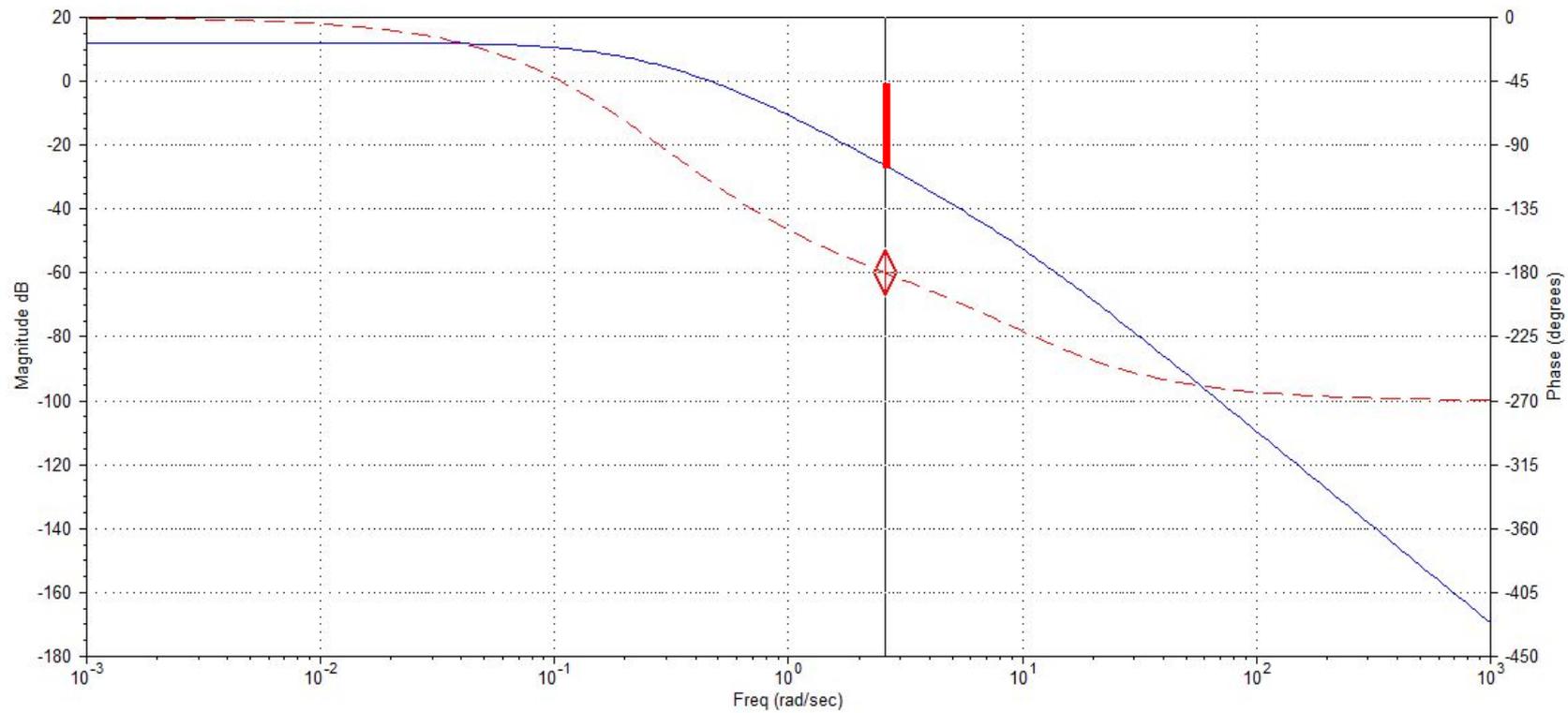




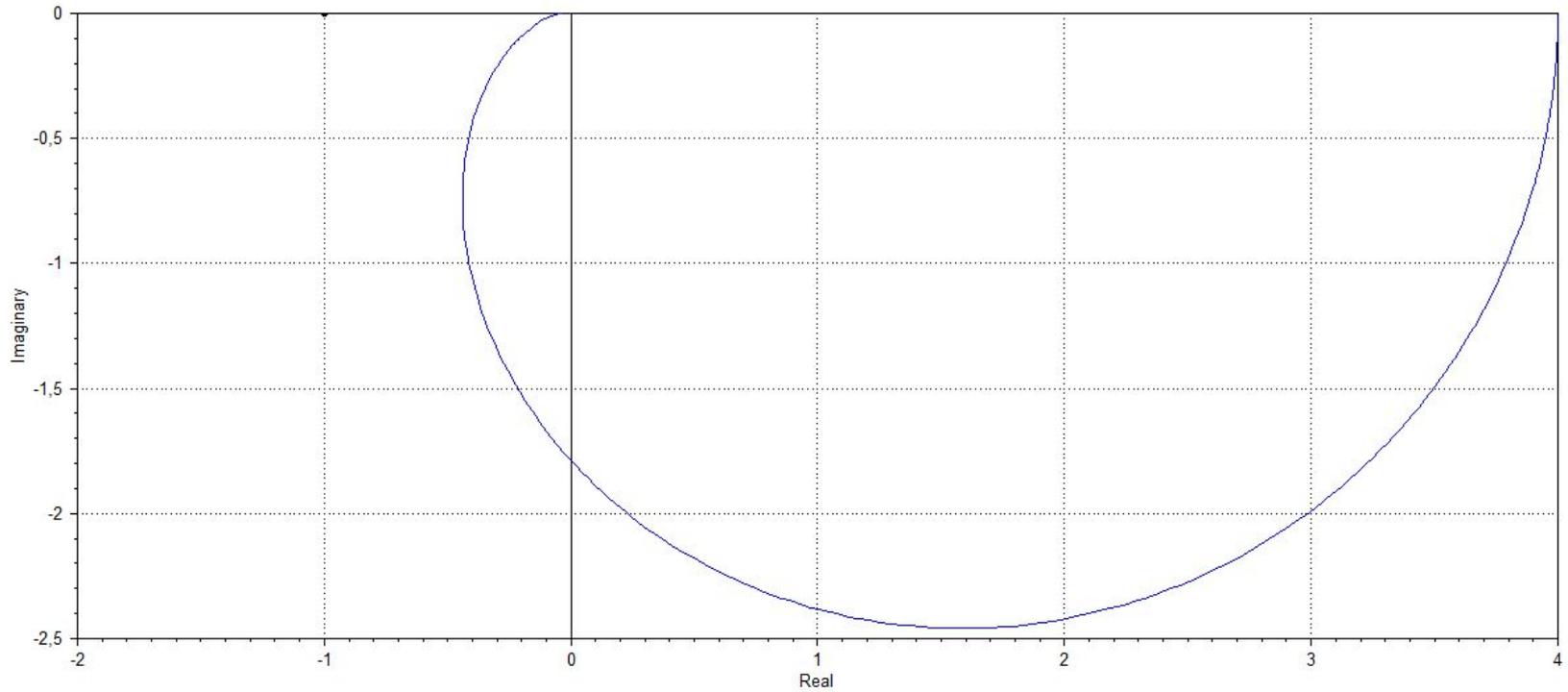
$s = 0,005352 + 2,59j$ (Mag= 2,59, Zeta= -0,002066)
gain= 21,24 -0,1204j (Mag= 21,24, Phase= -0,3248 deg)

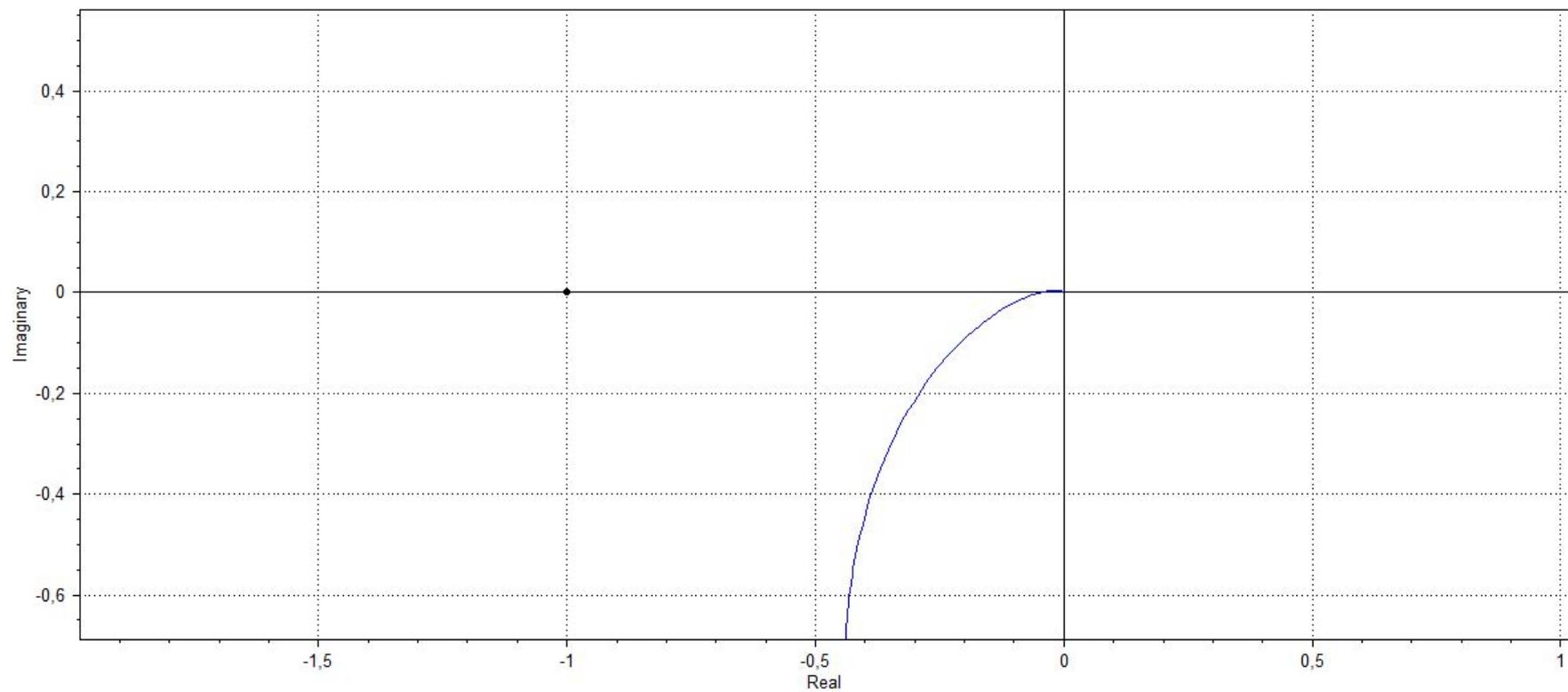
Bode go





Nyquist go

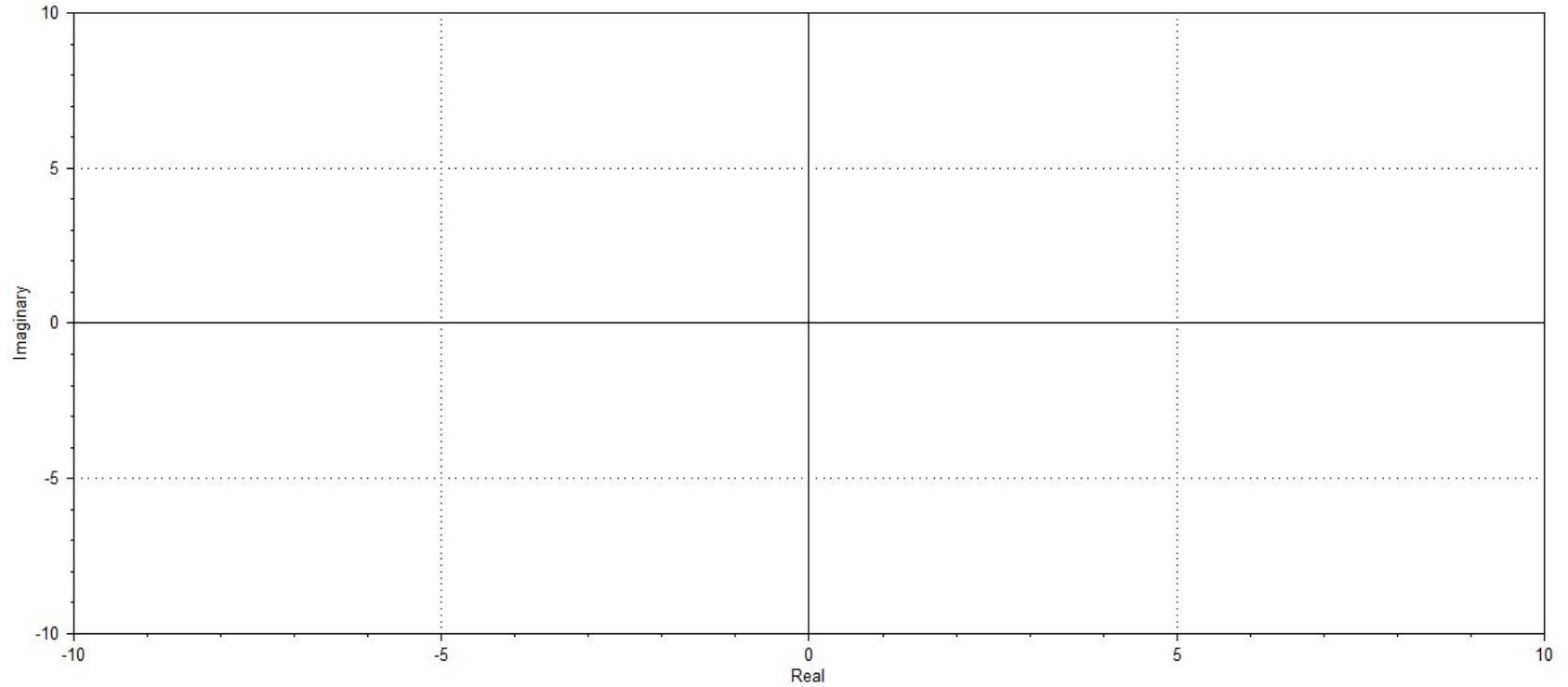




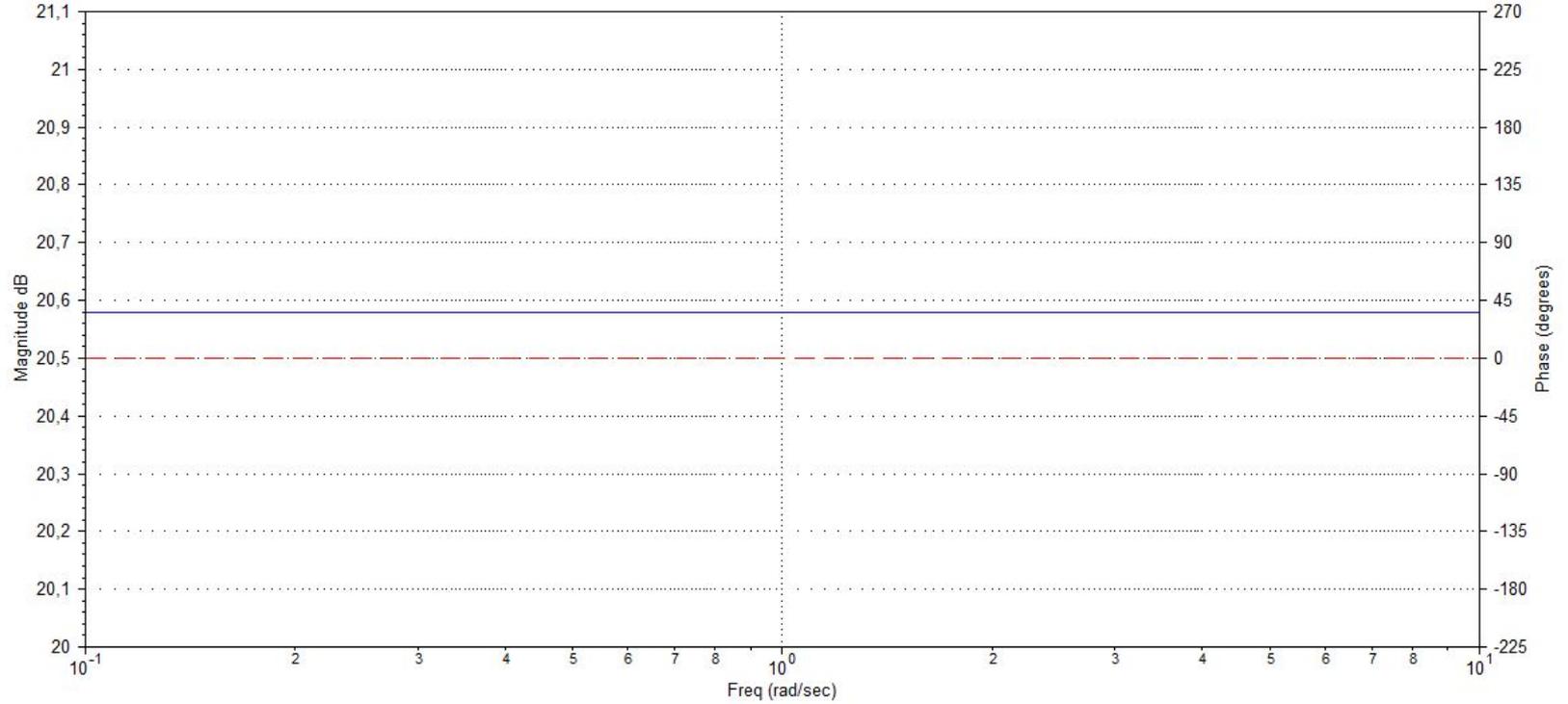
Raices	$\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ y 10
Ku	21,35
wu	$\frac{3}{2} * (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Gp

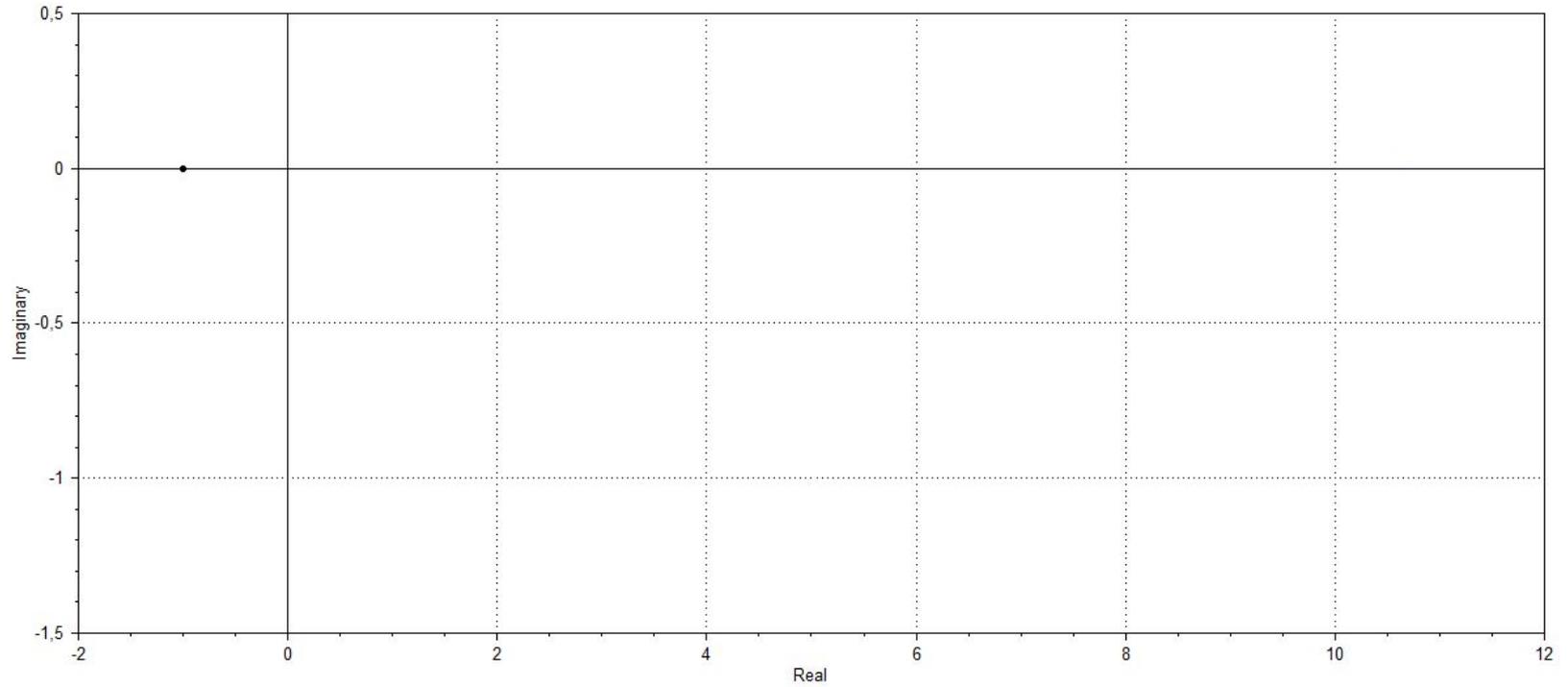
Raices Gp



Bode Gp

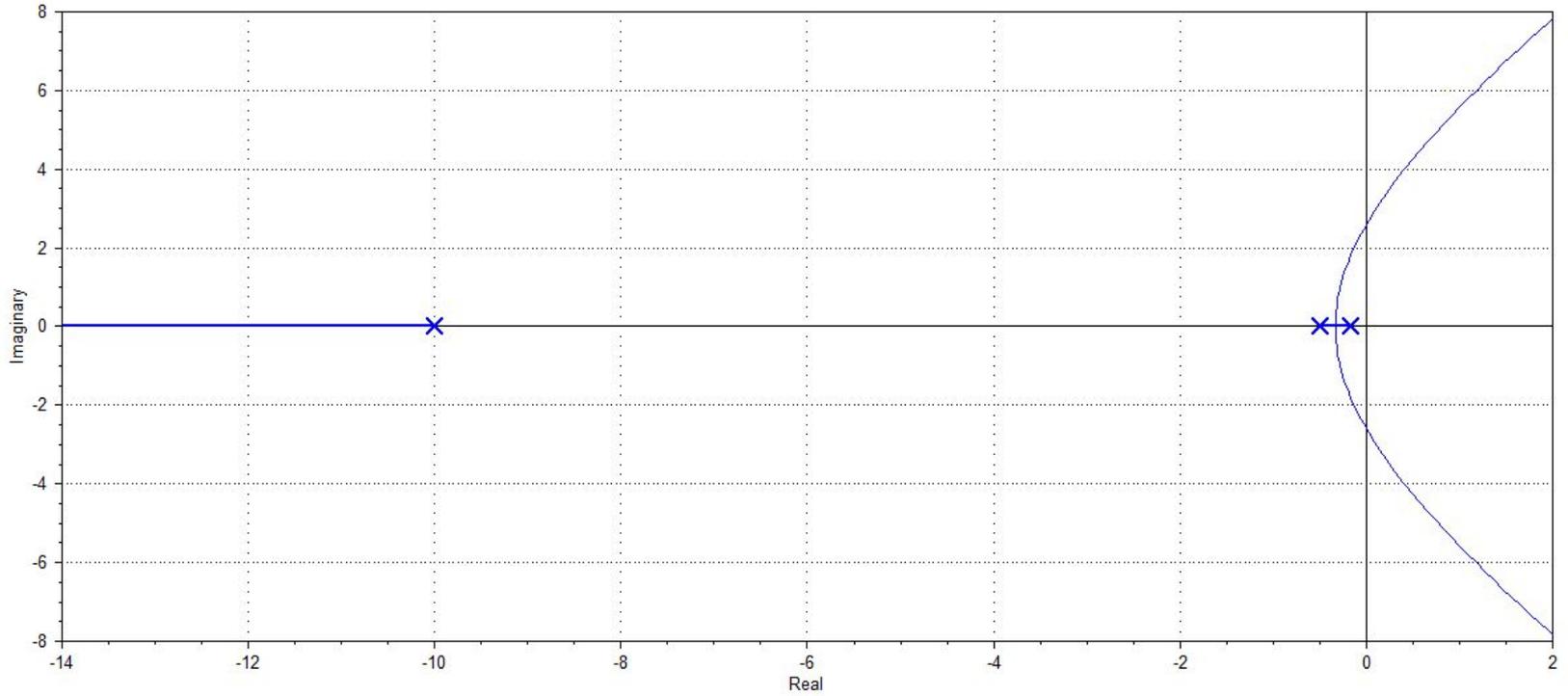


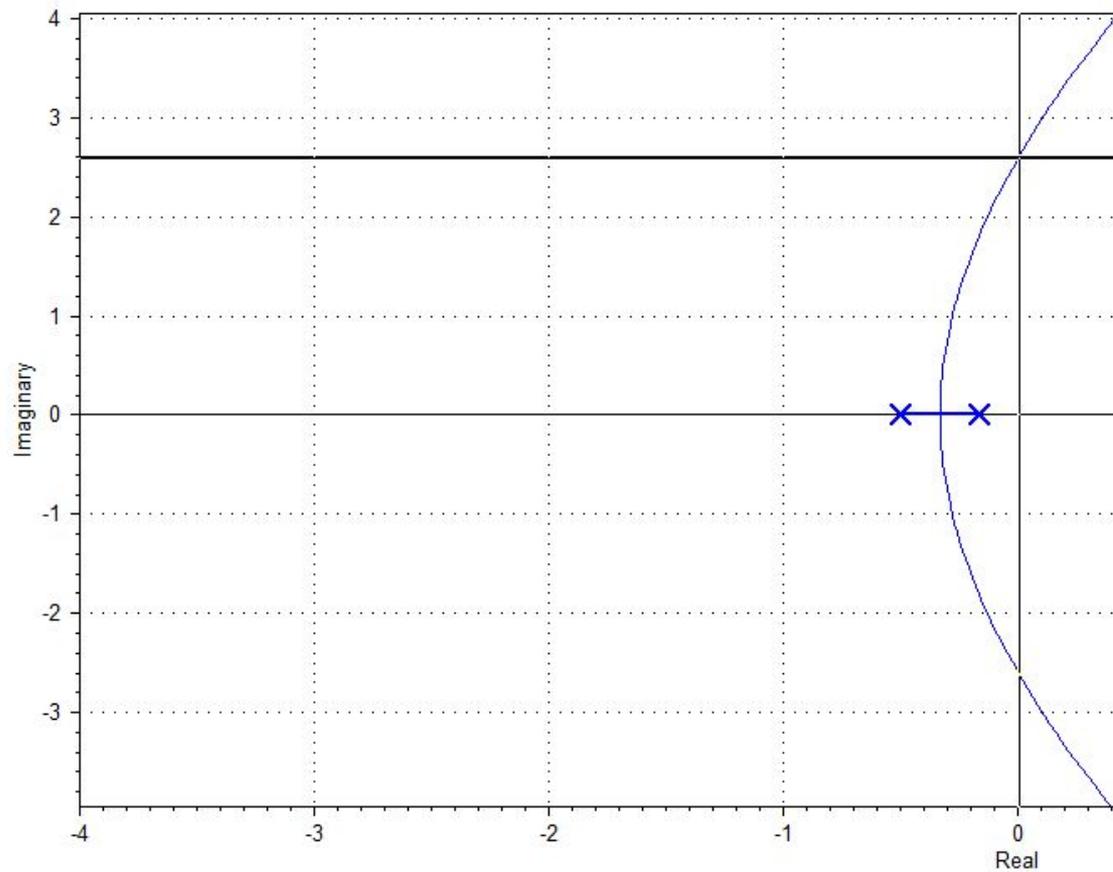
Nyquist Gp



Go*Gp

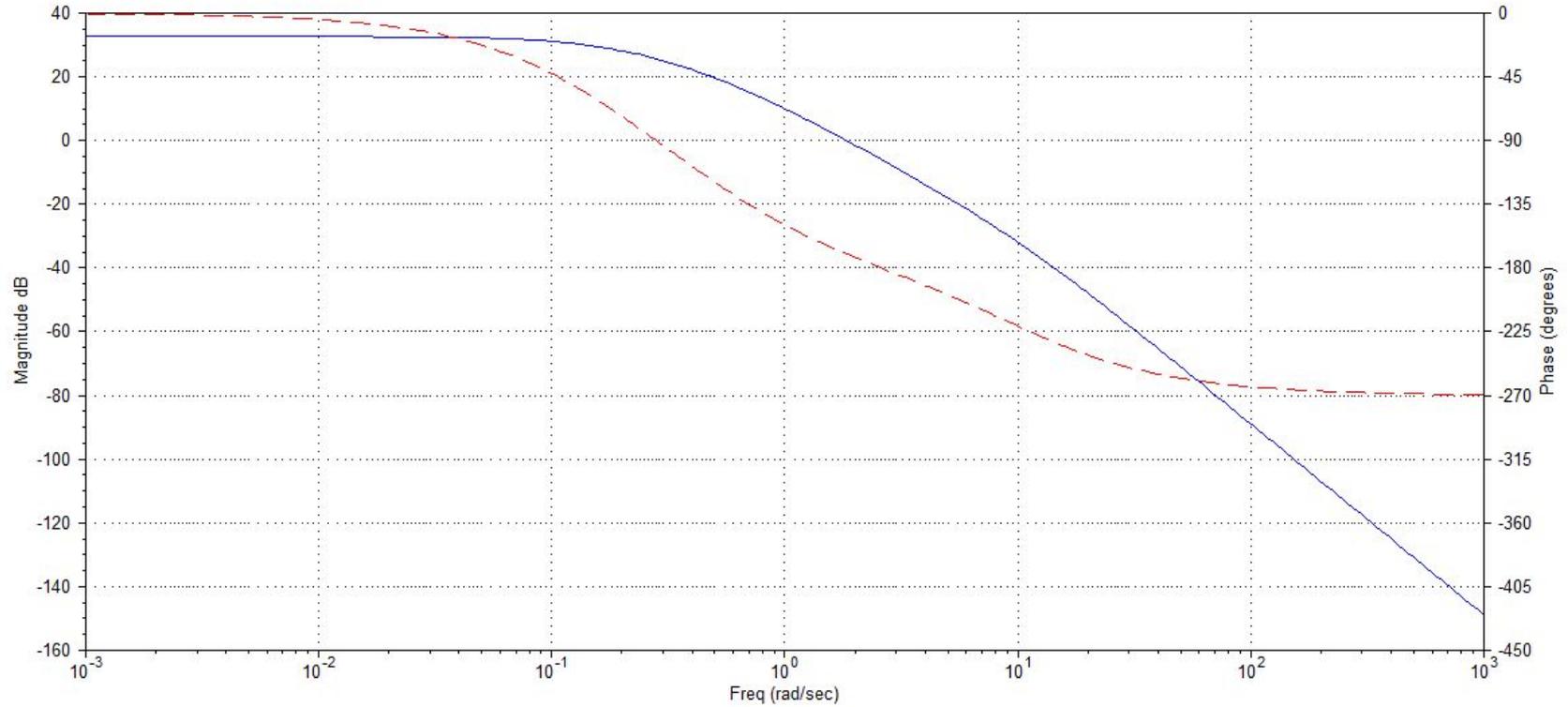
Raices $G_o * G_p$

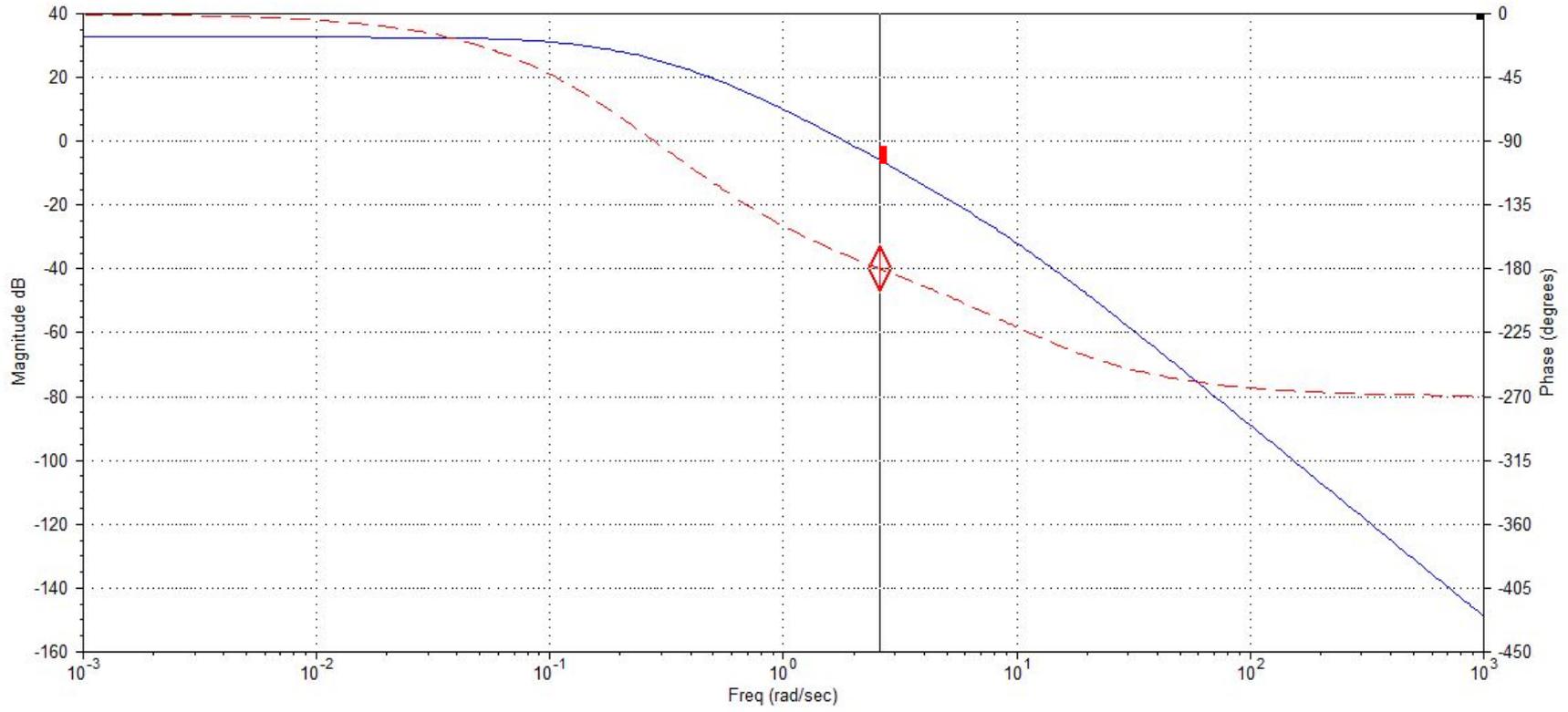




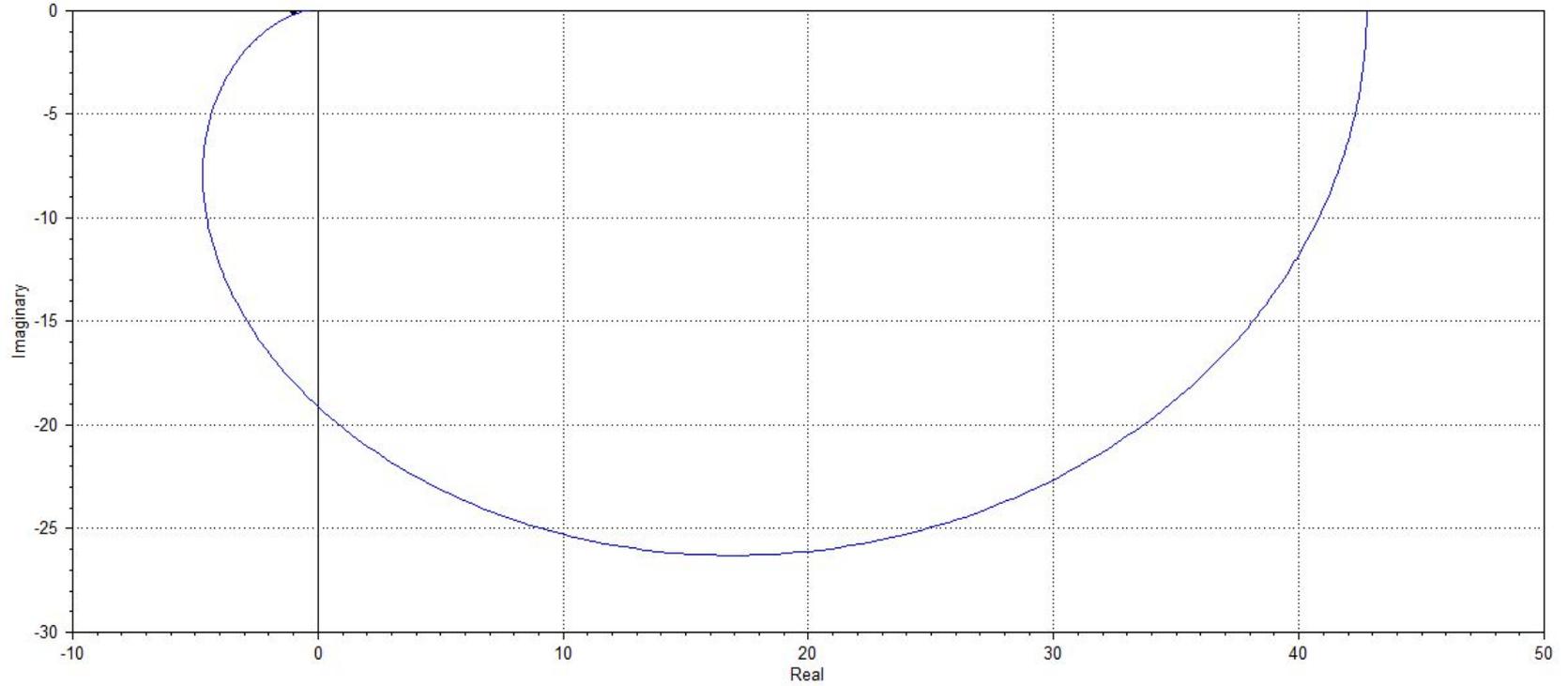
$s = 0,005352 + 2,59j$ (Mag= 2,59, Zeta= -0,002066)
gain= 1,987 -0,01126j (Mag= 1,987, Phase= -0,3248 deg)

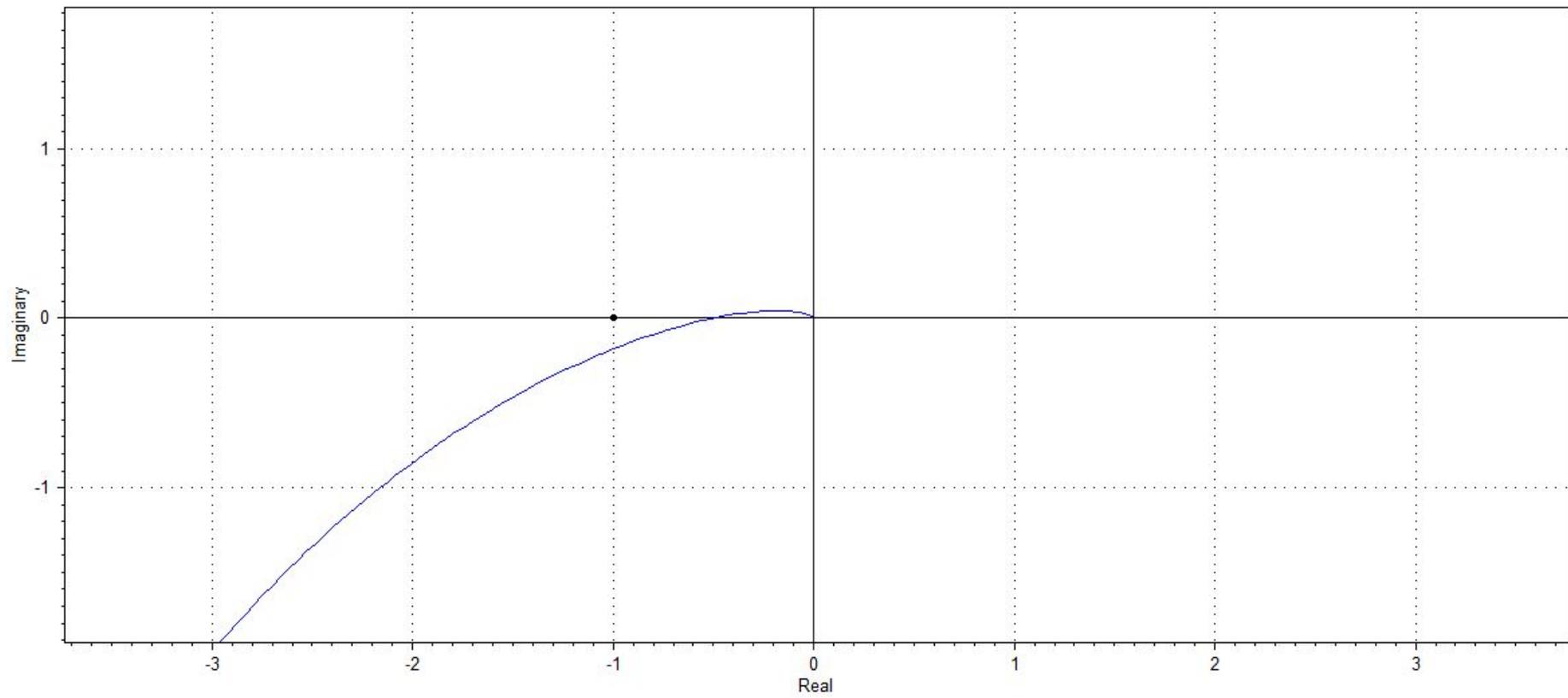
Bode $G_o * G_p$





Nyquist $G_o^*G_p$



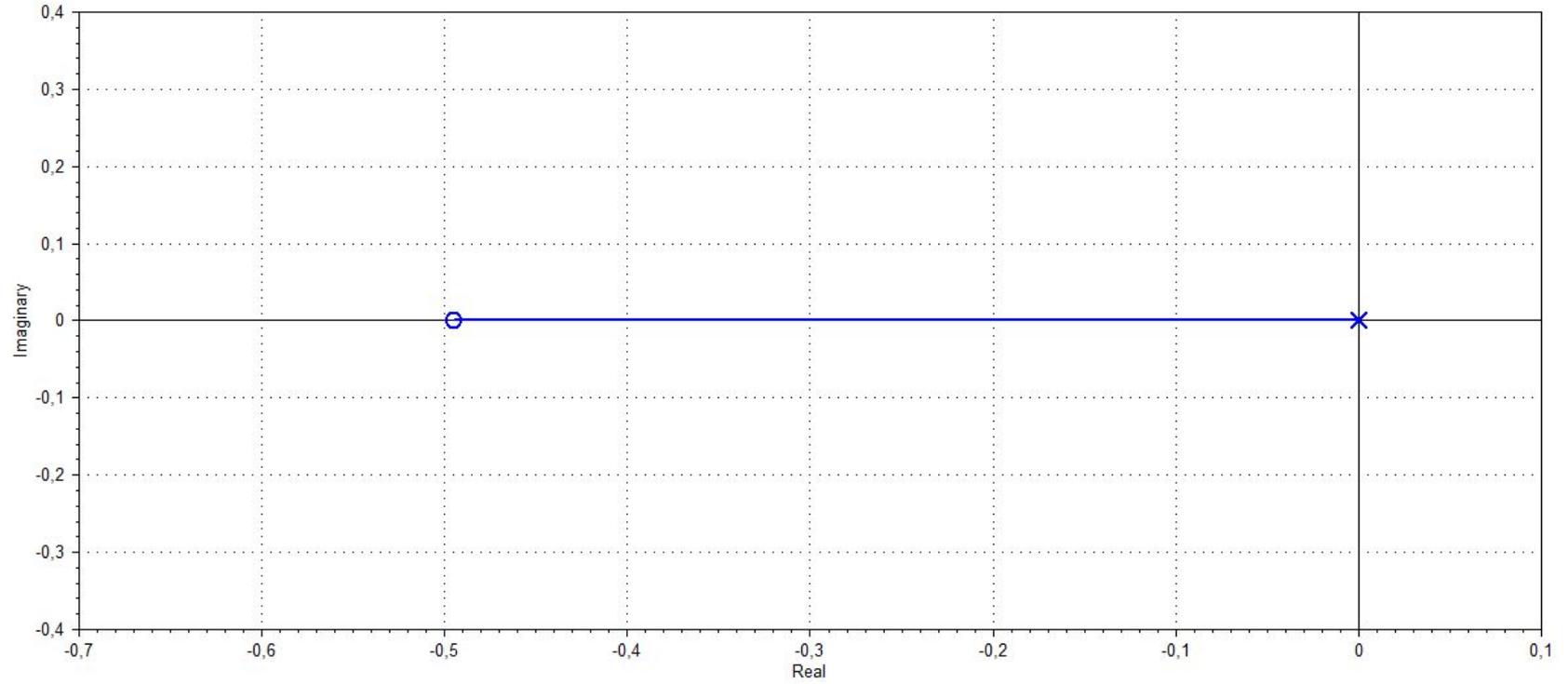


Raices	$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2}$ y 10
Ku	$21,35/10.69 \approx 2$
wu	$3/2 * (3)^{1/2}$

Gpi

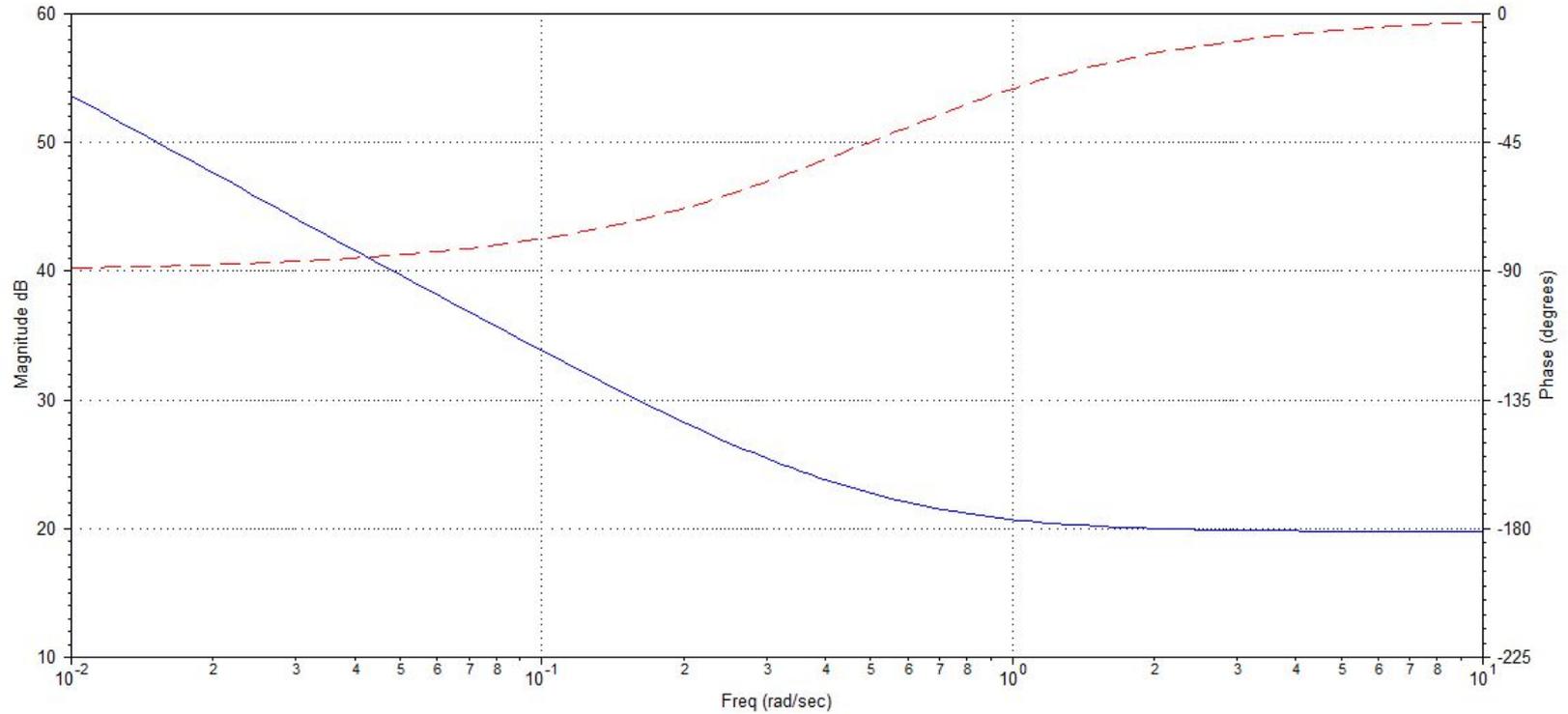
$$9.72 \times \frac{s + 0.495}{s}$$

Raices Gpi



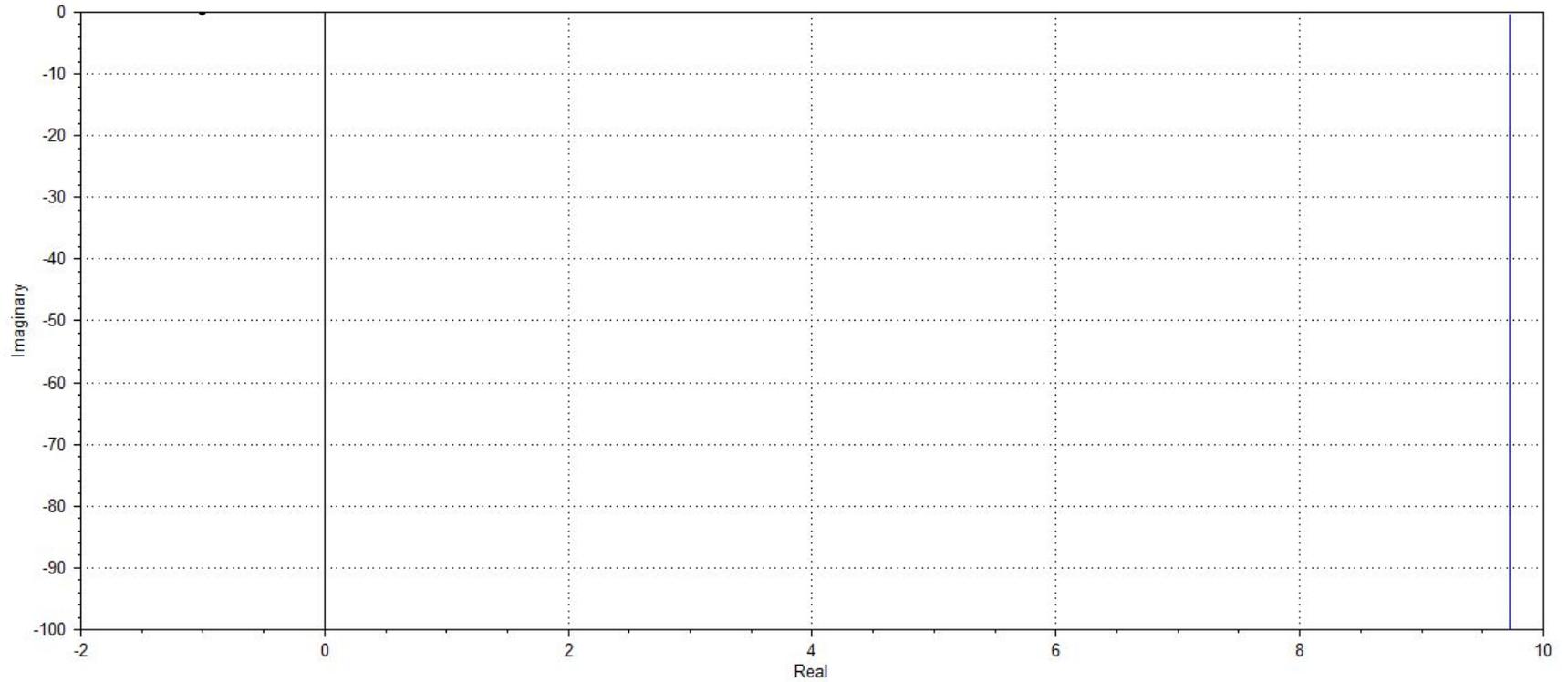
Agrega un polo en 0 y una raiz en -0,495

Bode Gpi



A bajas frecuencias predomina el efecto integral y se observa en un retardo capacitivo en la fase. A medida que incrementa la frecuencia aumenta el efecto proporcional, disminuye el integral y la fase tiende a 0.

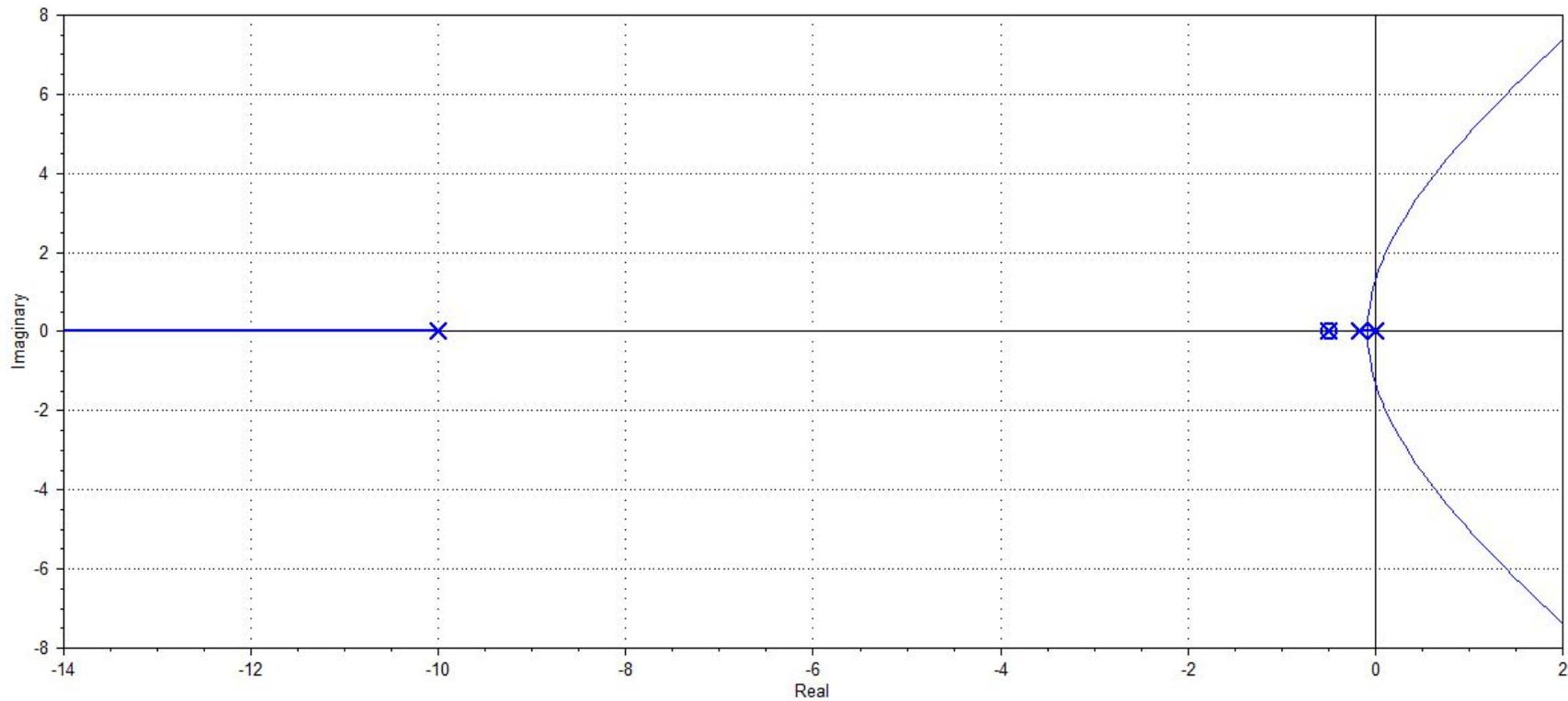
Nyquist Gpi

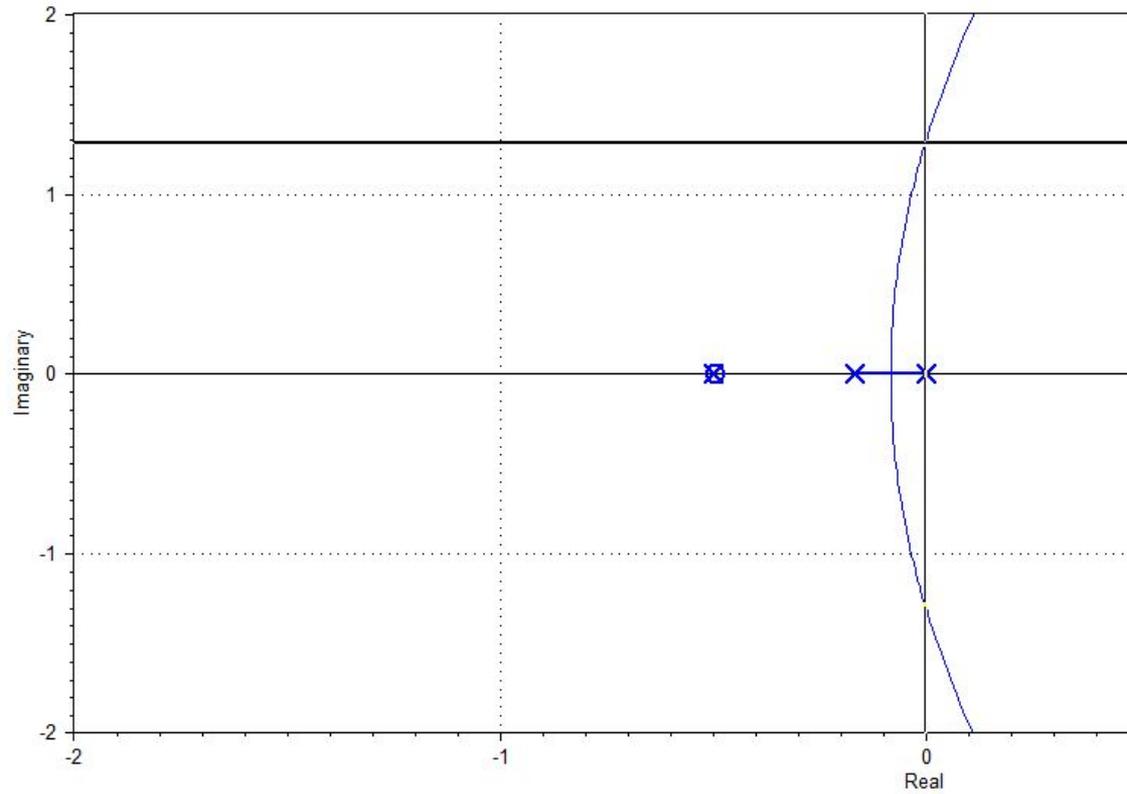


Es una recta en $9,72$ en los reales y todos los valores de i desde $-\infty$ hasta 0

Go*Gpi

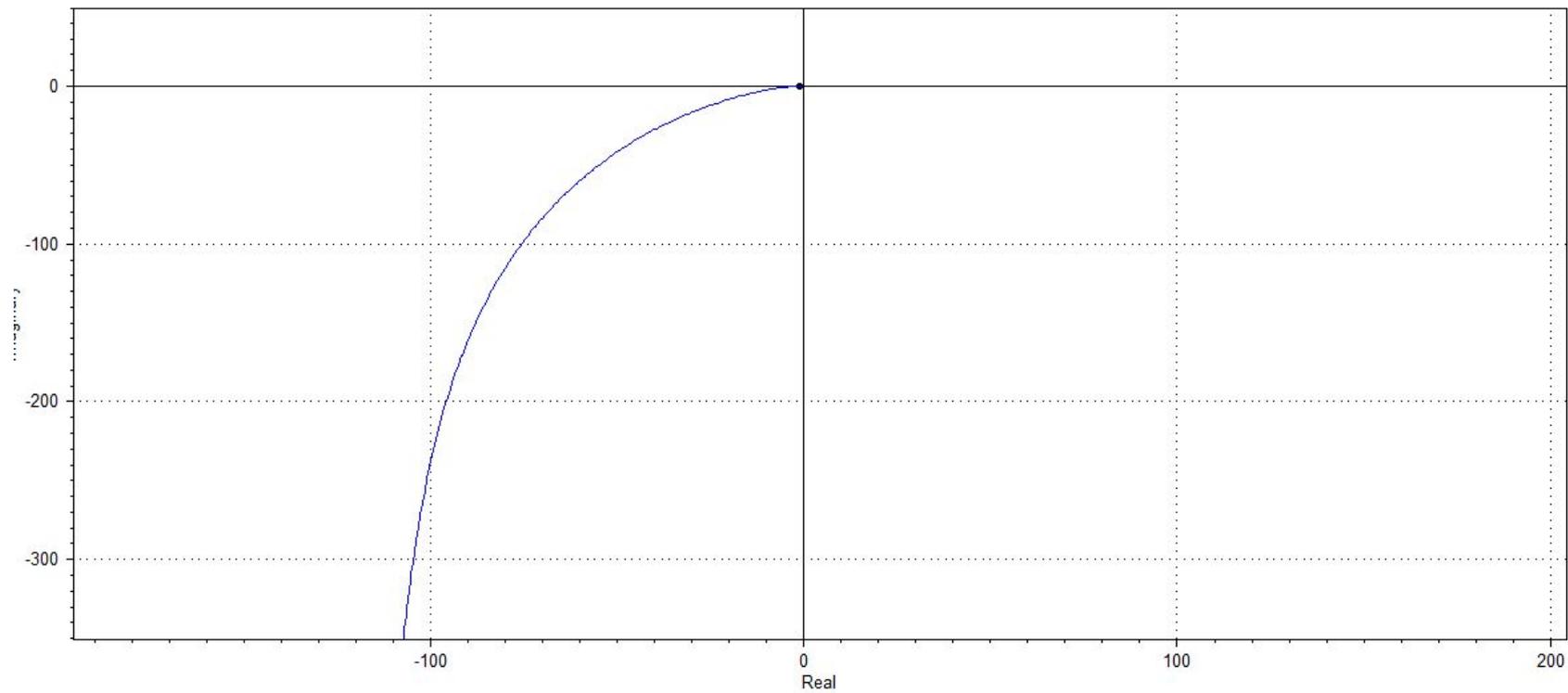
Raices Go*Gpi



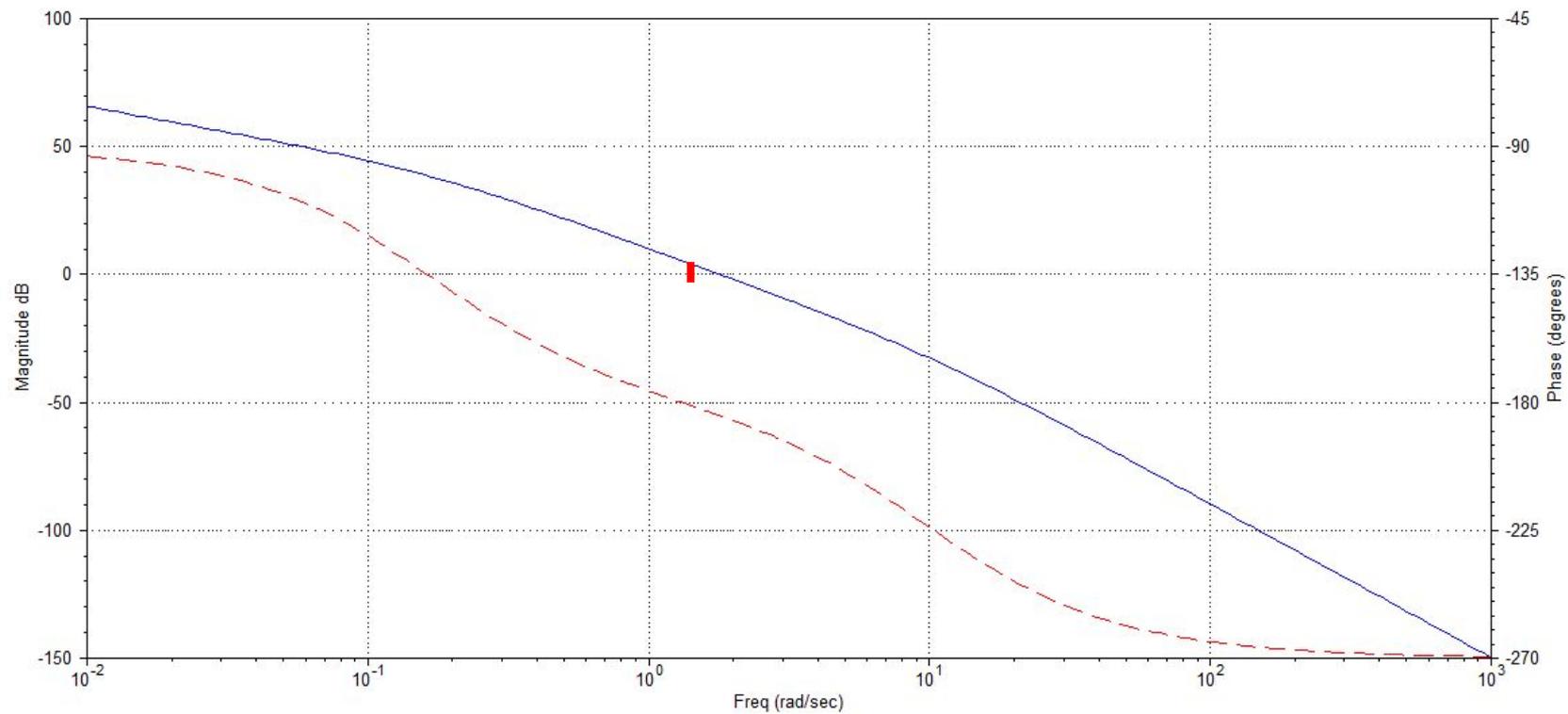


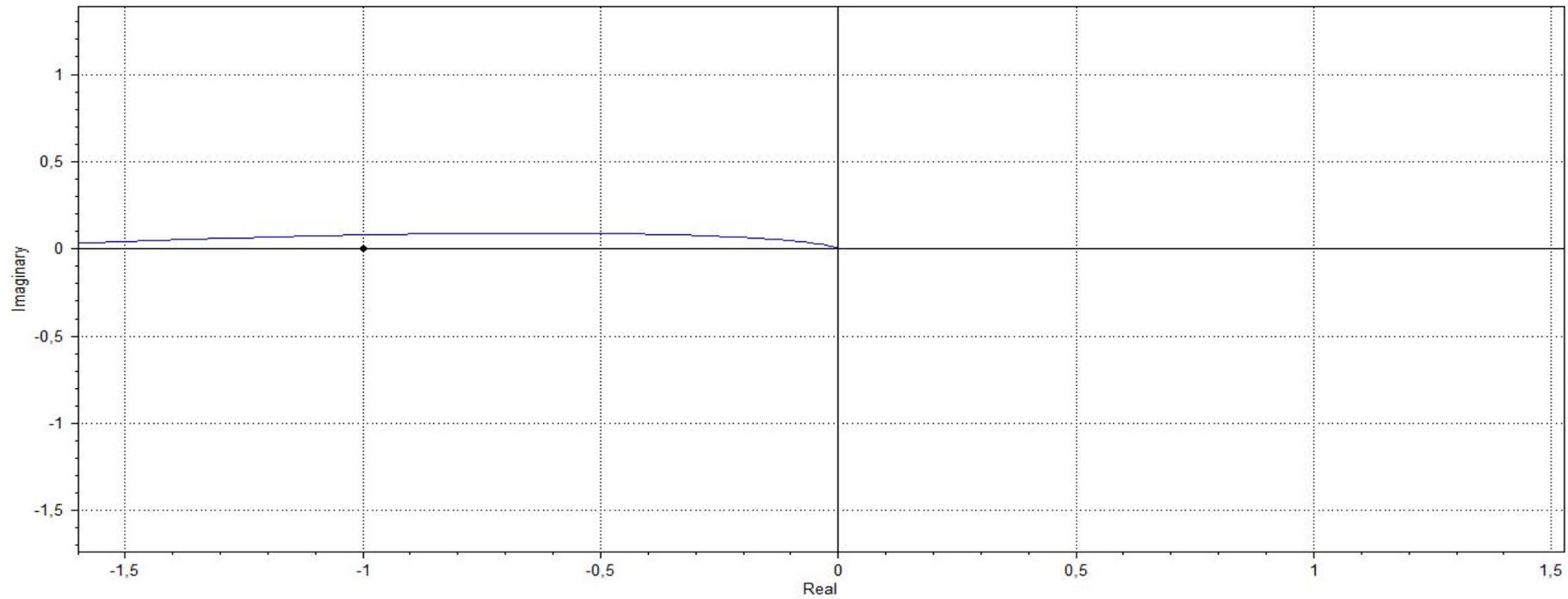
$s = 0 + 1,287j$ (Mag= 1,287, Zeta= -0)
gain= 0,5201 -0,002189j (Mag= 0,5201, Phase= -0,2411 deg)

Nyquist $G_o * G_{pi}$



Bode $G_o * G_{pi}$

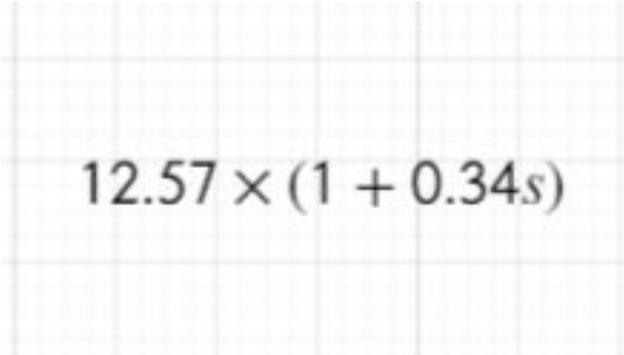




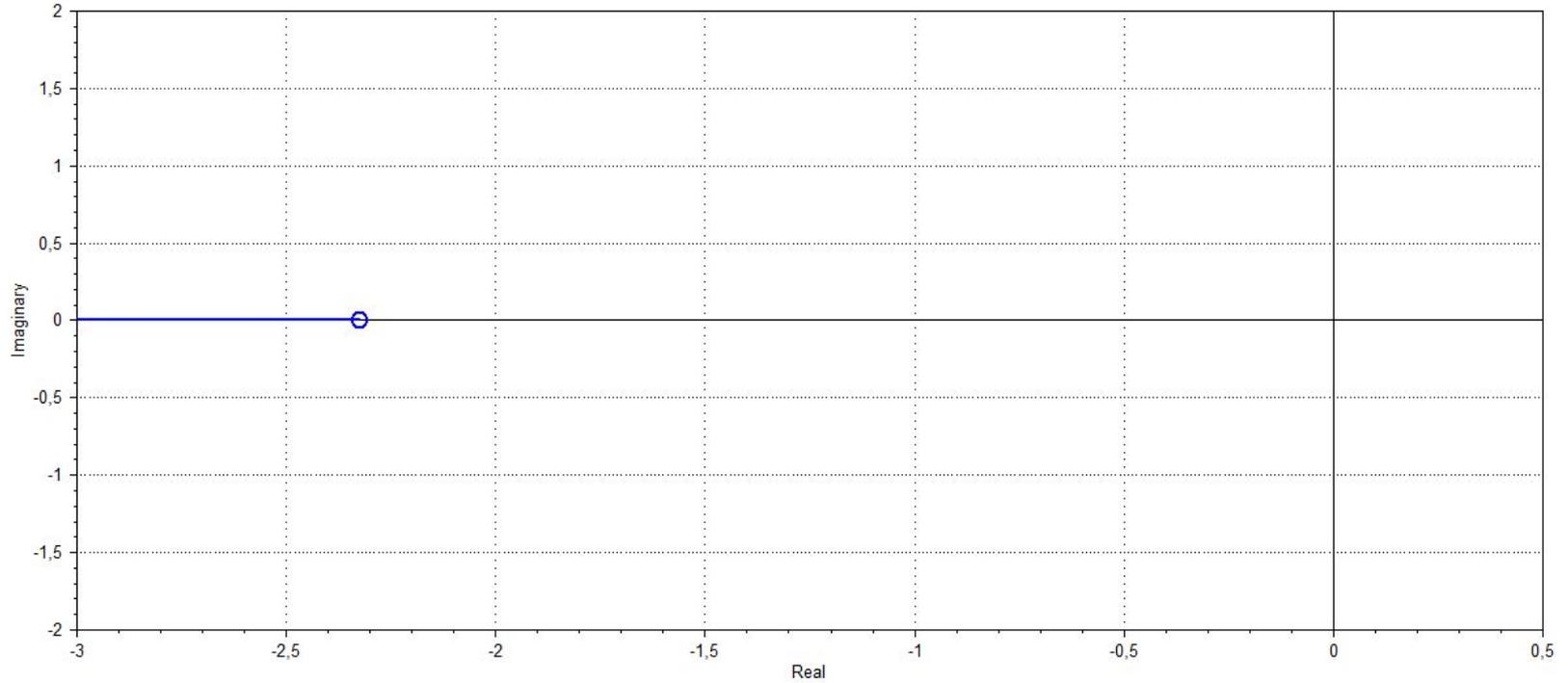
En $G_{pi^*G_0}$,

Raices	0, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ y 10
Ku	0,5 aprox
wu	1,28 aprox

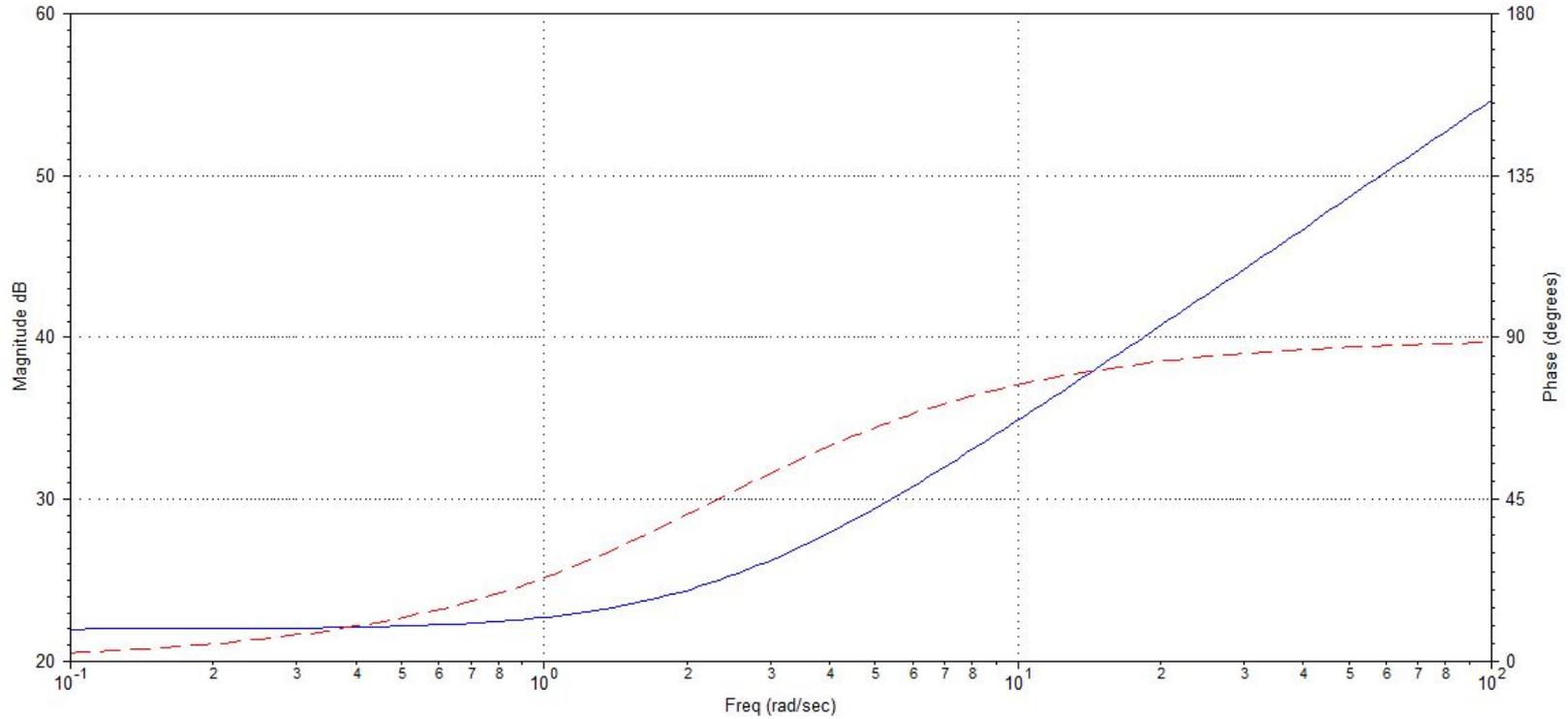
Gd


$$12.57 \times (1 + 0.34s)$$

Raíces de Gd (no agrega polos pero si un cero)

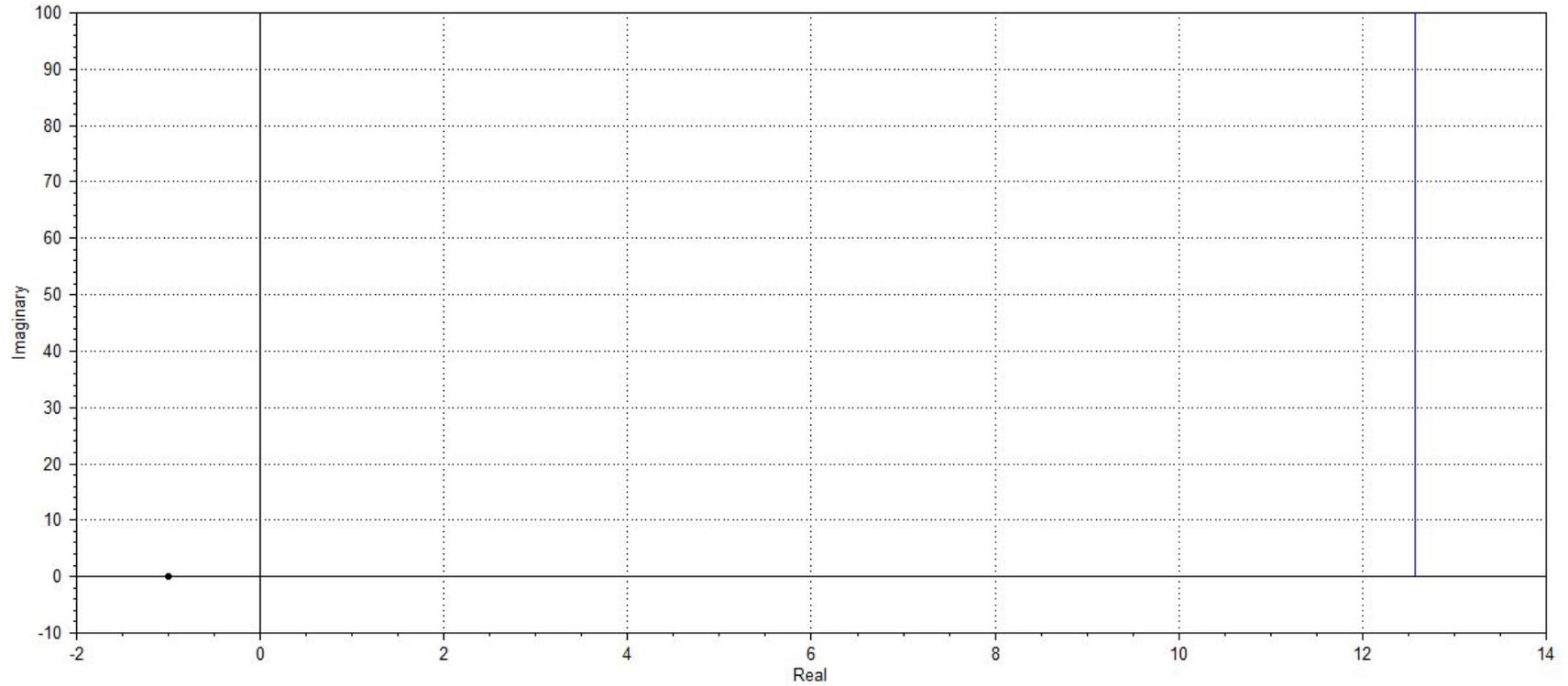


Bode Gd



En bajas frecuencias predomina la parte proporcional sobre la derivativa. A medida que aumenta la frecuencia, la derivativa toma importancia. En el aumento de la fase se ve como anula los retardos capacitivos

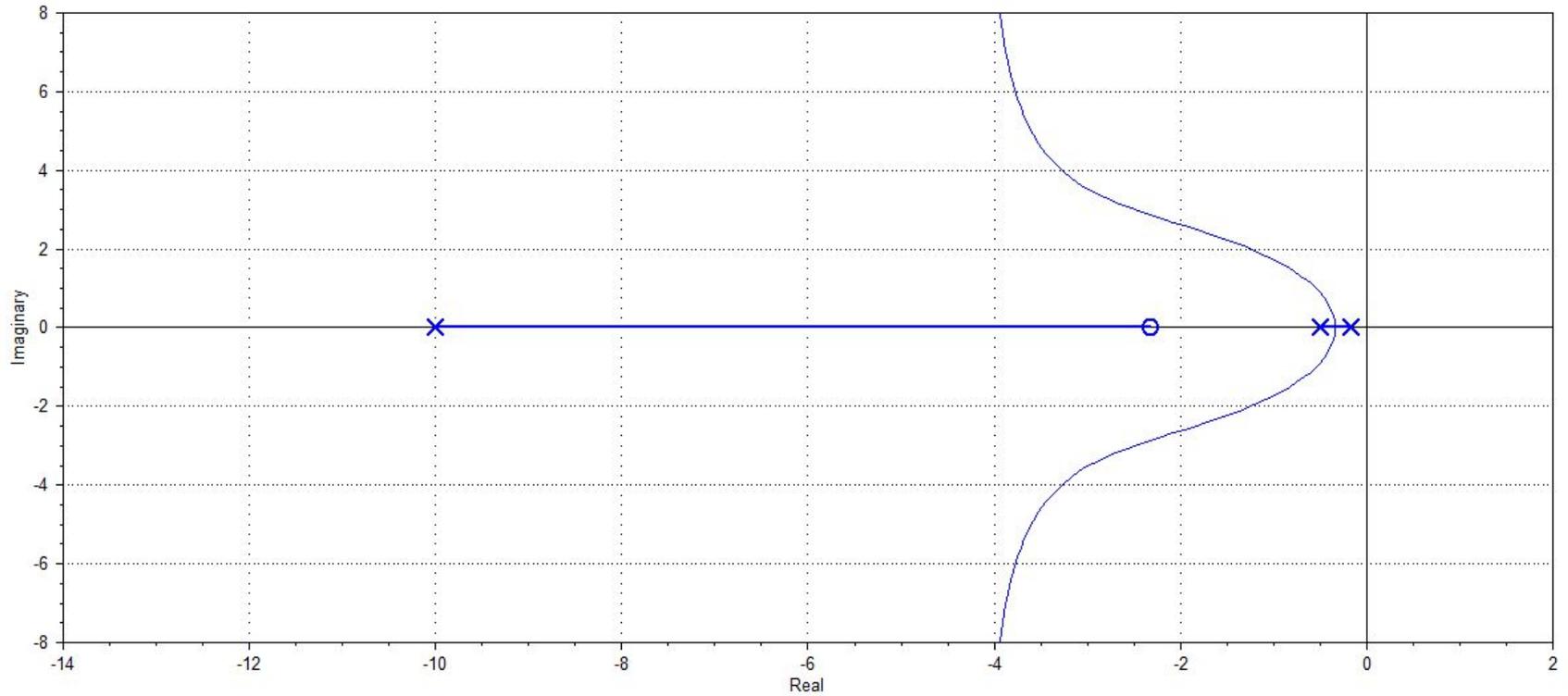
Nyquist Gd



Posee una recta en 12.57 de los reales que se extiende de 0 a inf en los imaginarios

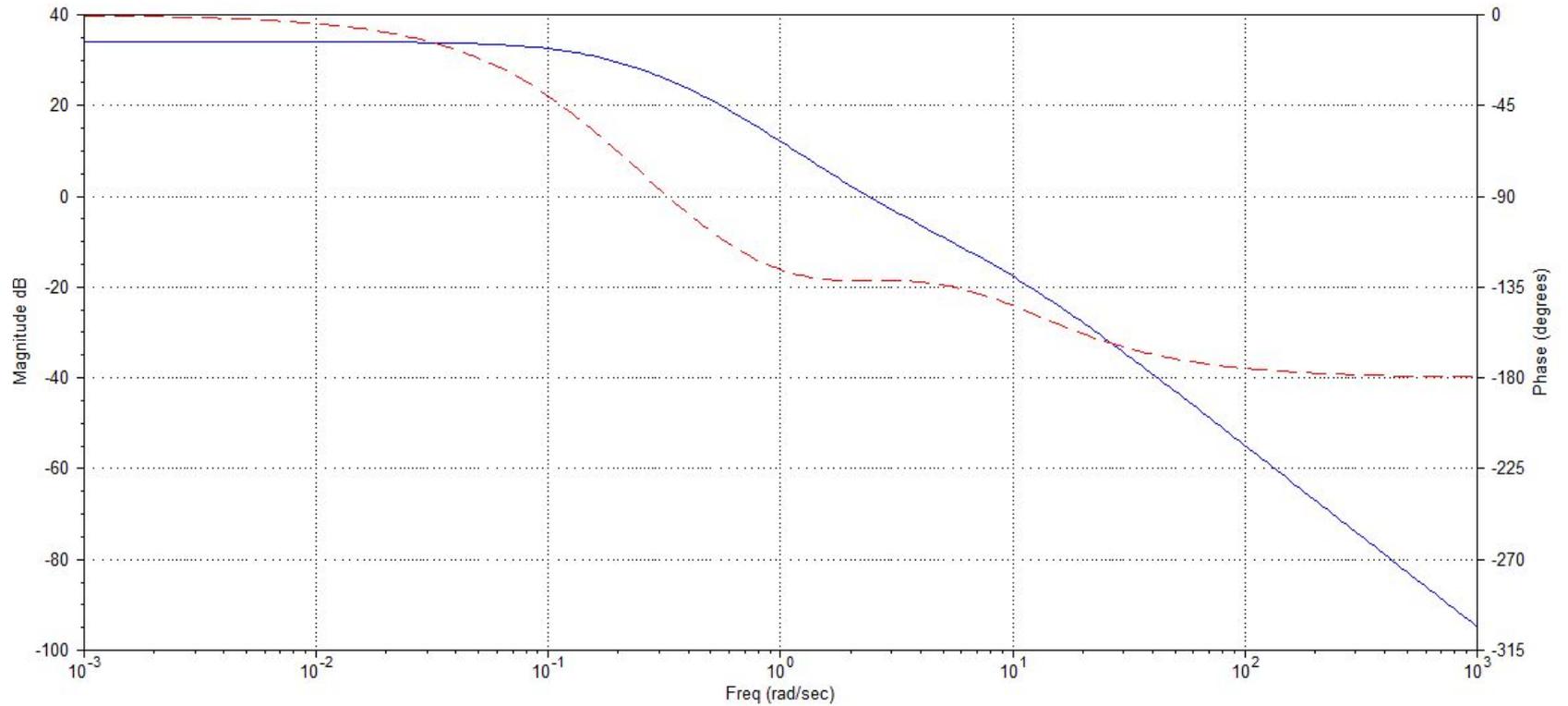
Go*Gd

Raices Go*Gd



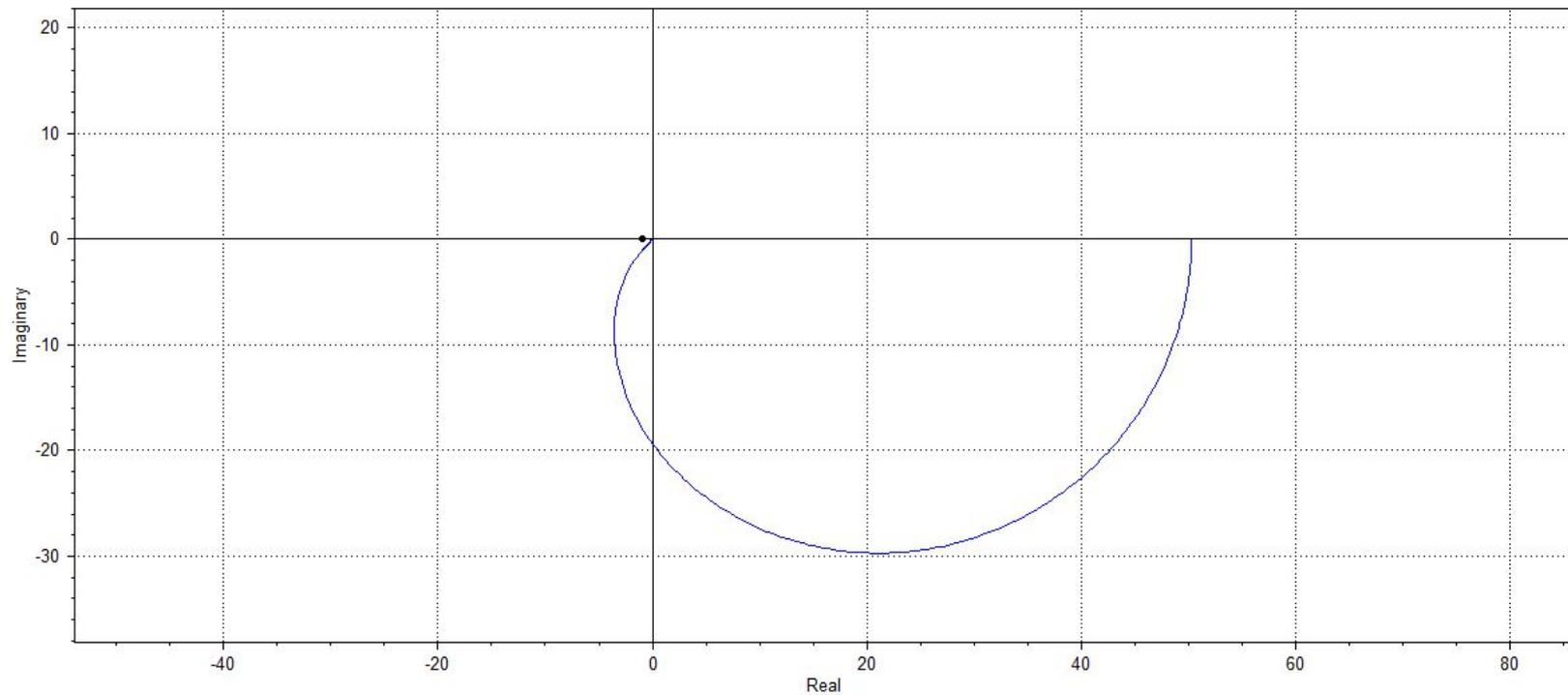
No hay un valor de K que sea el último

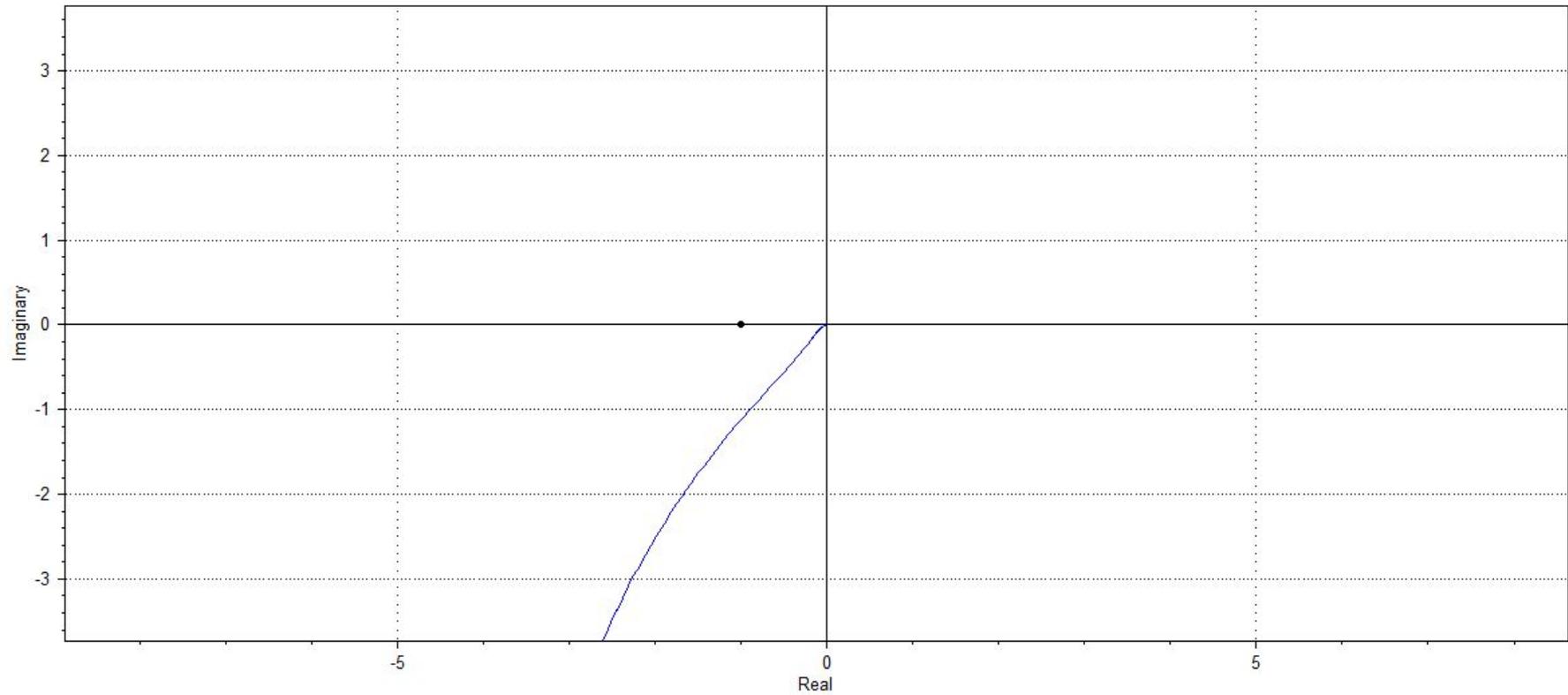
Bode $G_o * G_d$



Es infinitamente estable, ya que en frecuencia infinita la fase tiende a 180

Nyquist $G0*Gd$

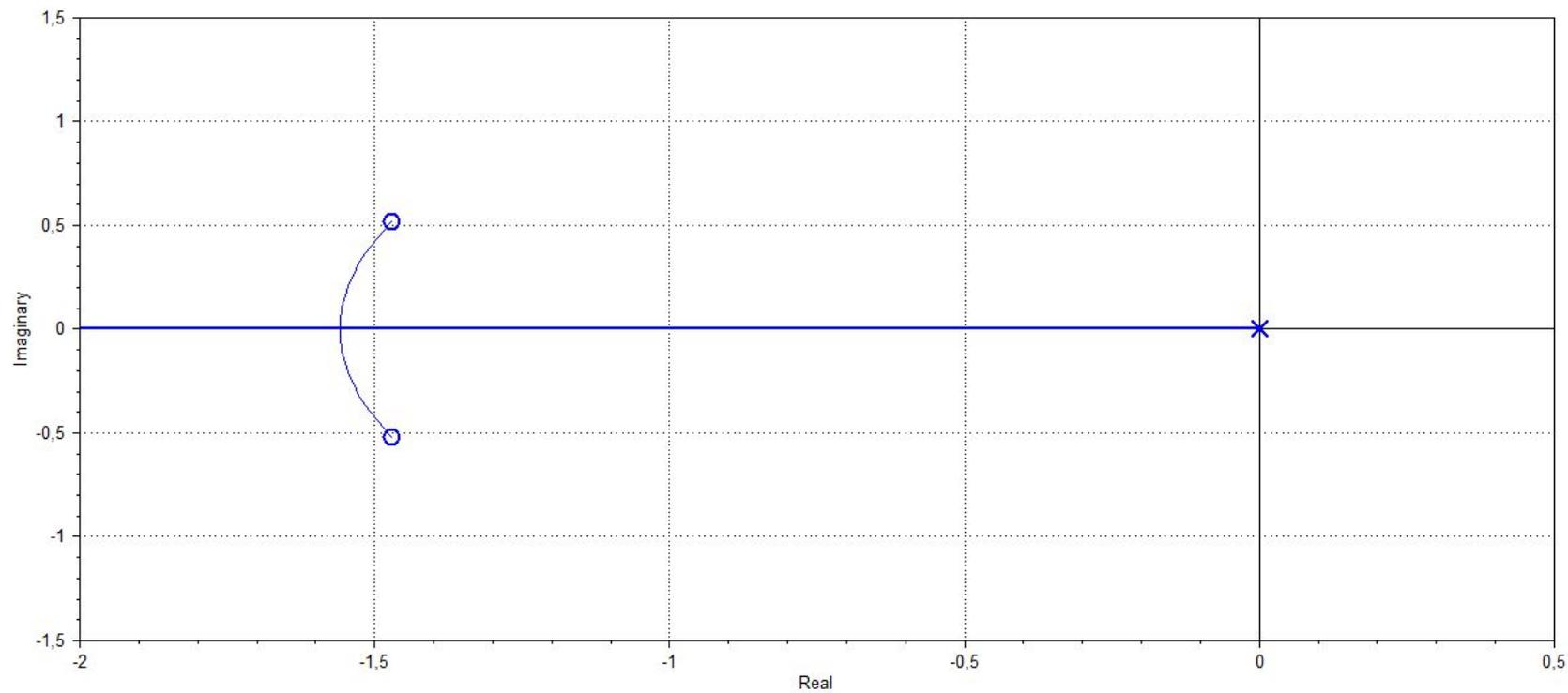




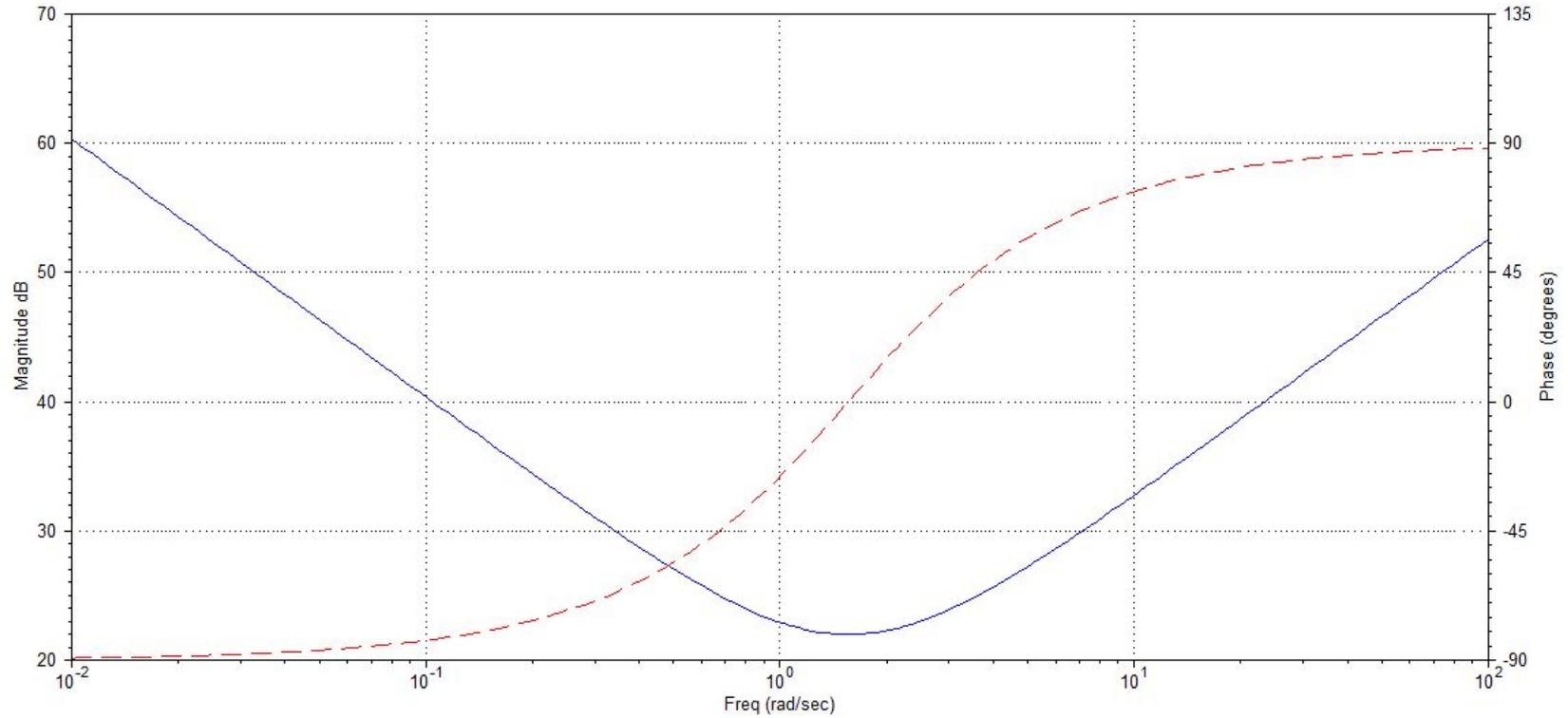
Raices	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}$ y 10 (agrega un cero que “anula” una raiz)
Ku	no tiene (creo)
wu	no tiene (creo)

Gpid

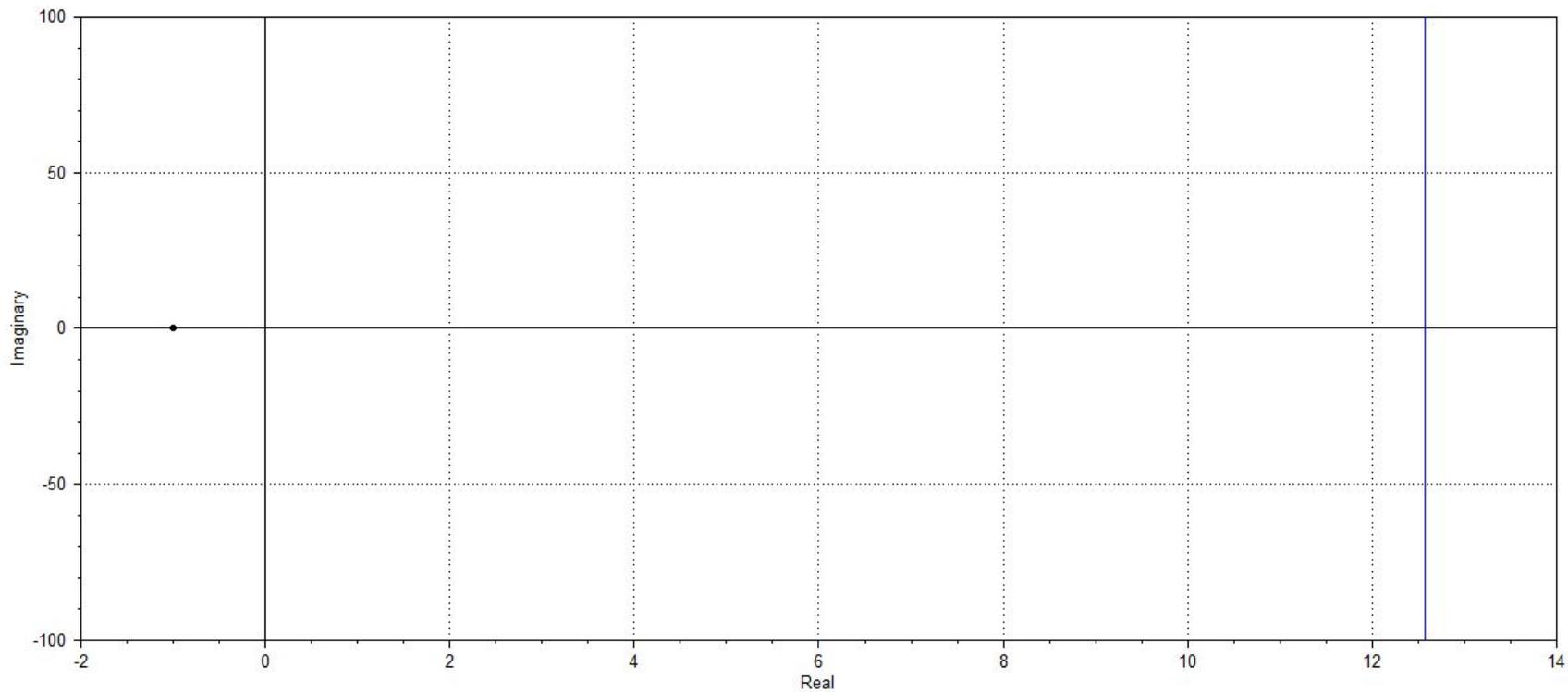
Raices Gpid



Bode Gpid

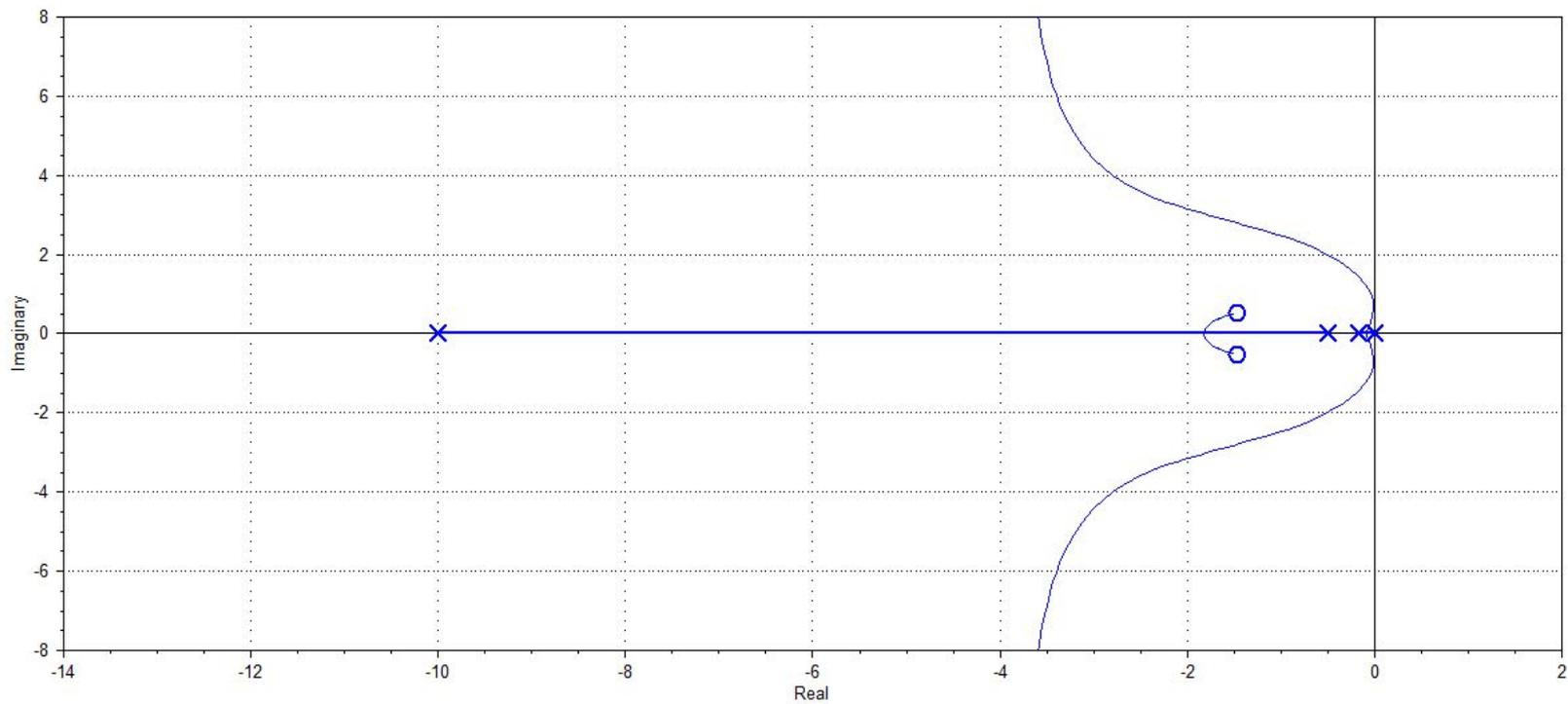


Nyquist Gpid

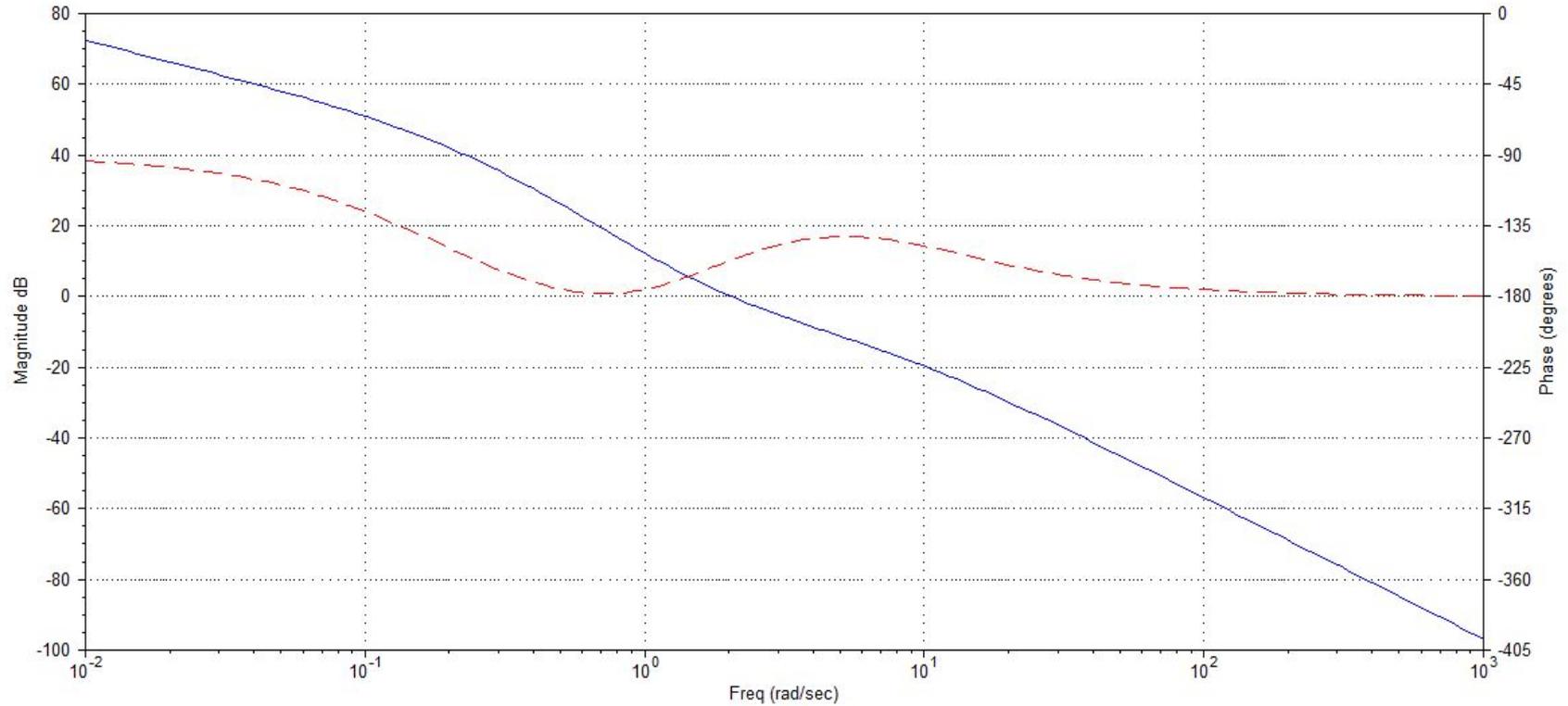


Go*Gpid

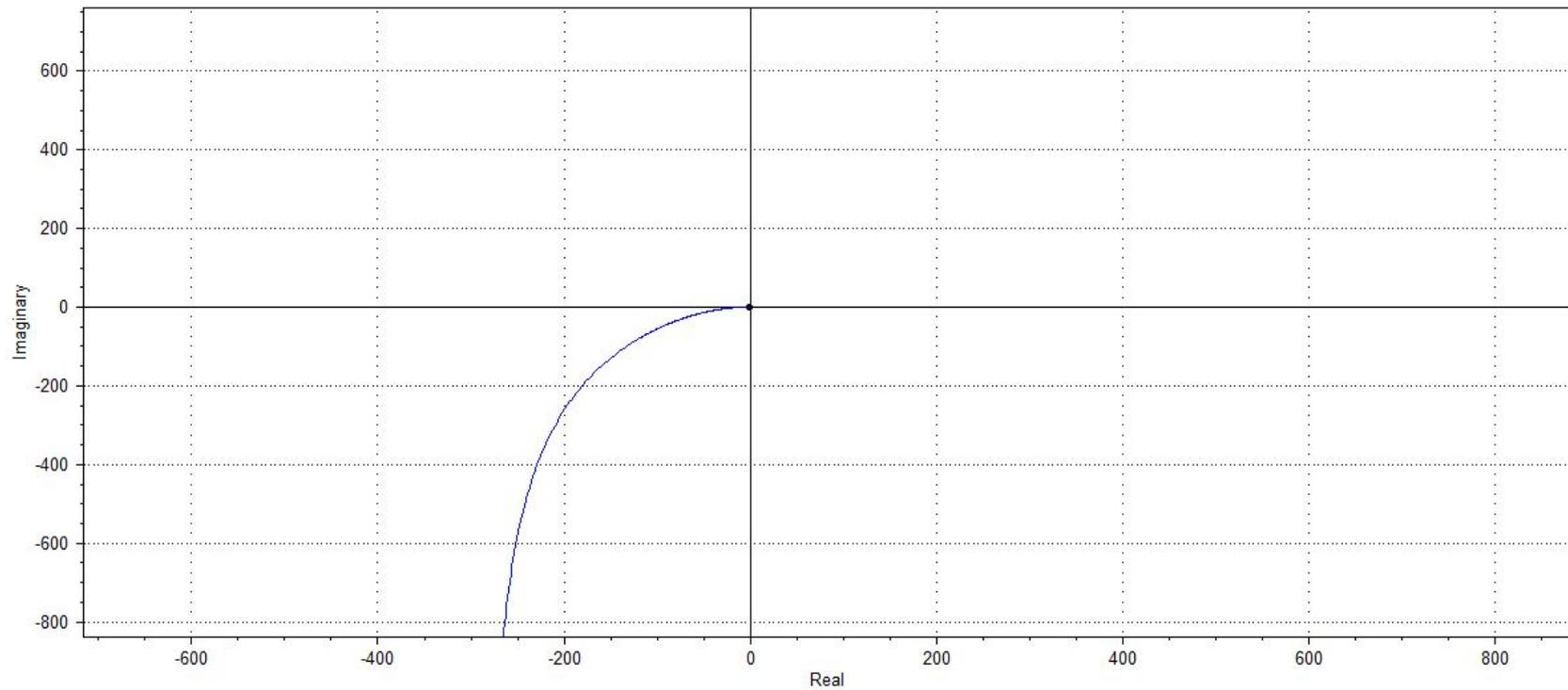
Raices Go*Gpid

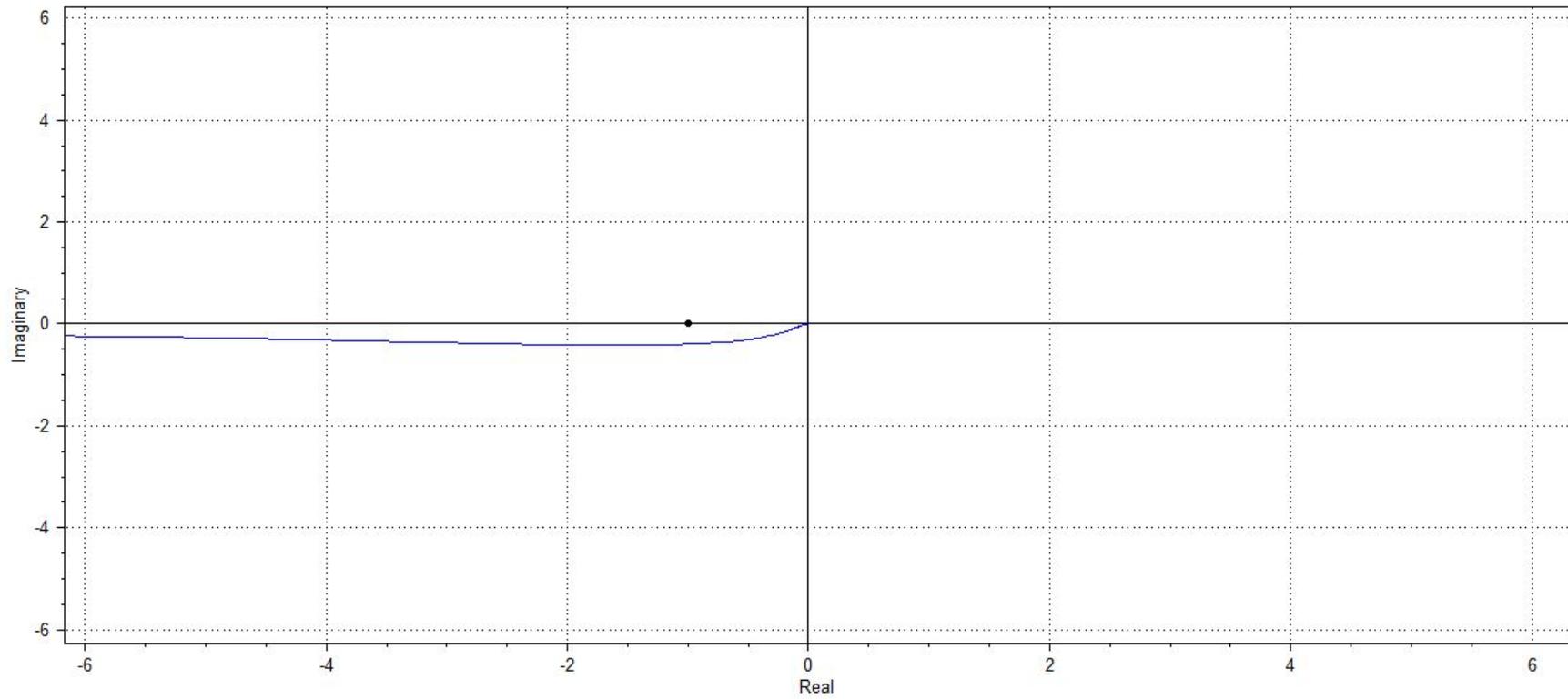


Bode $G_o * G_{pid}$



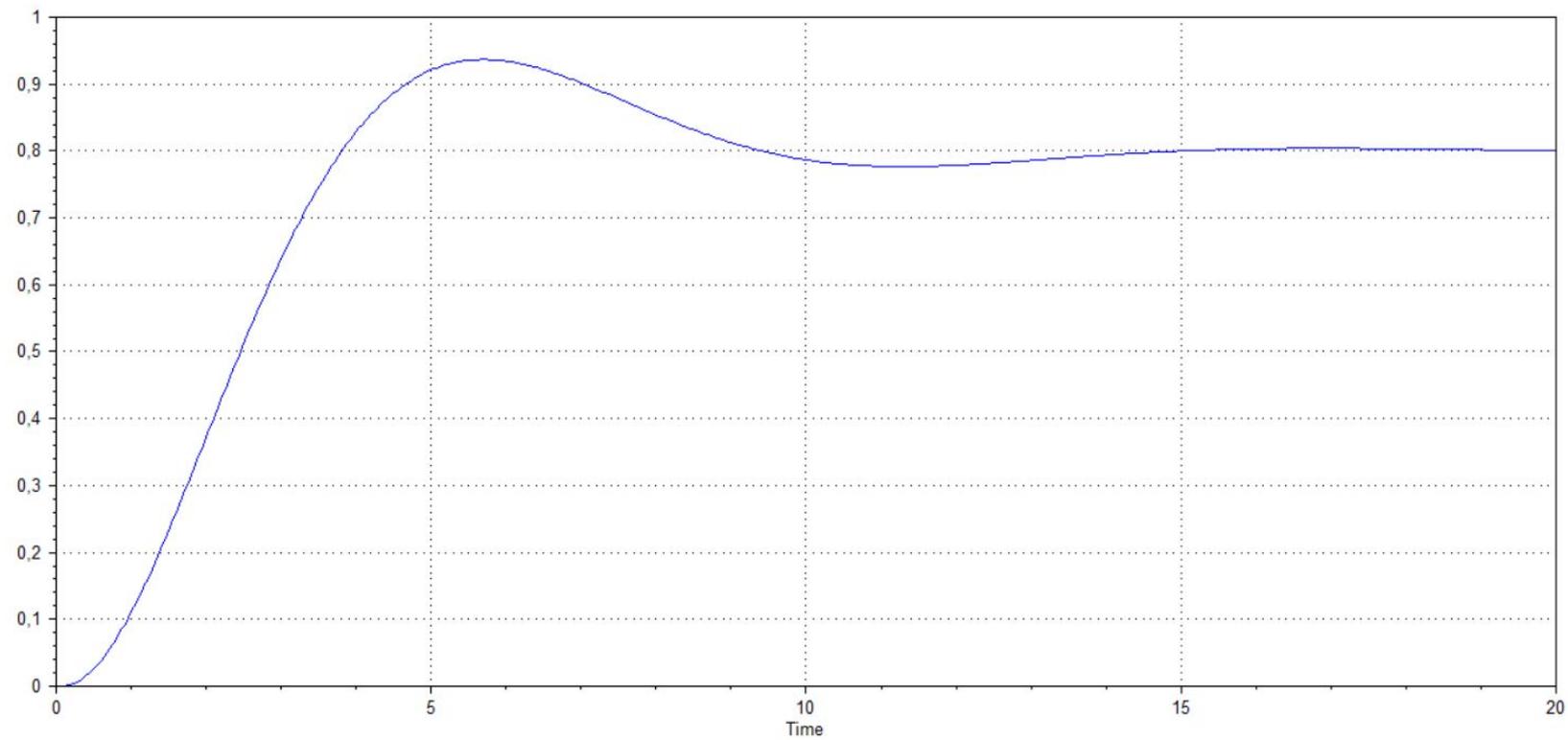
Nyquist $G_o^*G_{pid}$





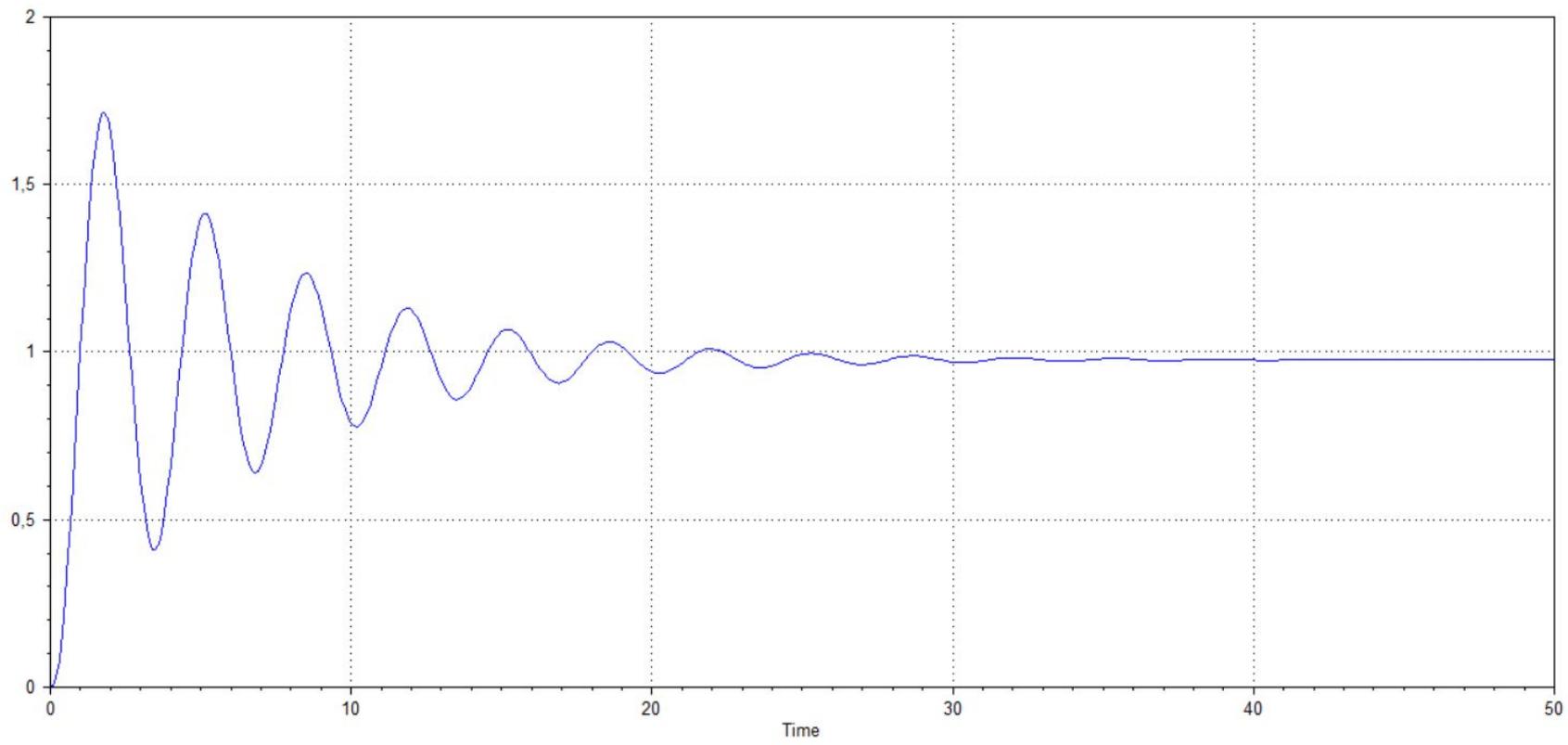
EJERCICIO 5

GO



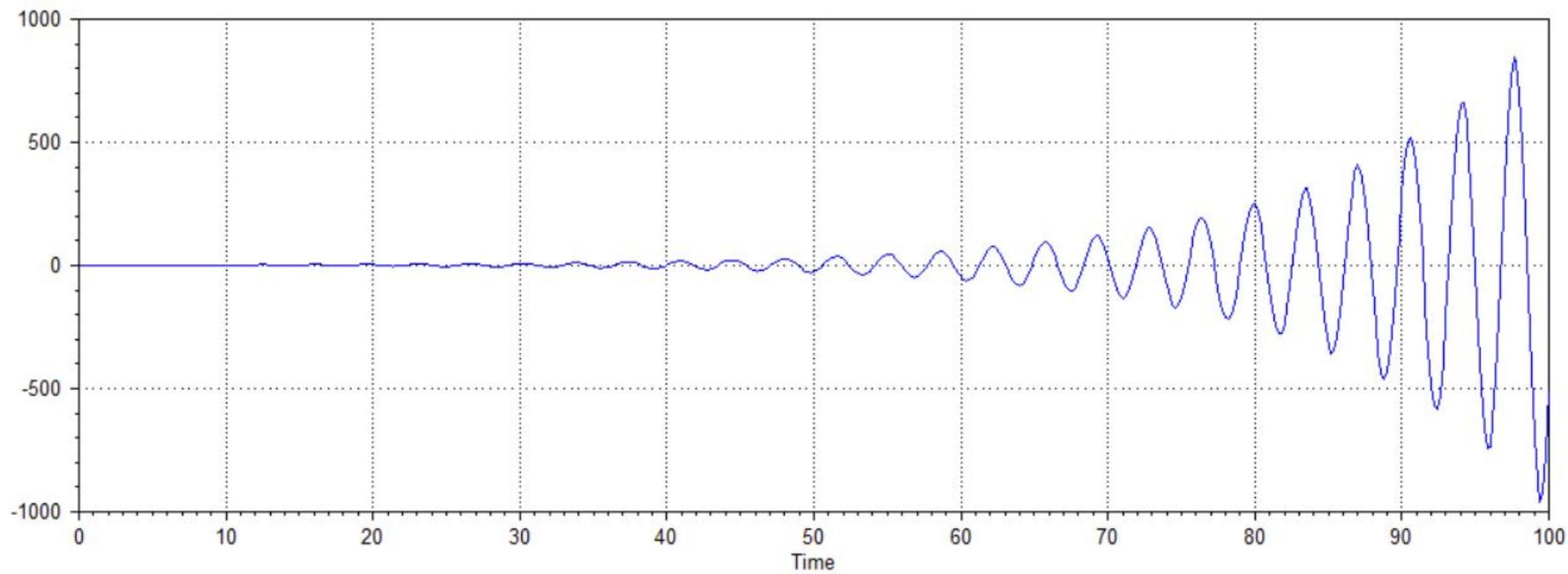
P

$G_0 * G_p$



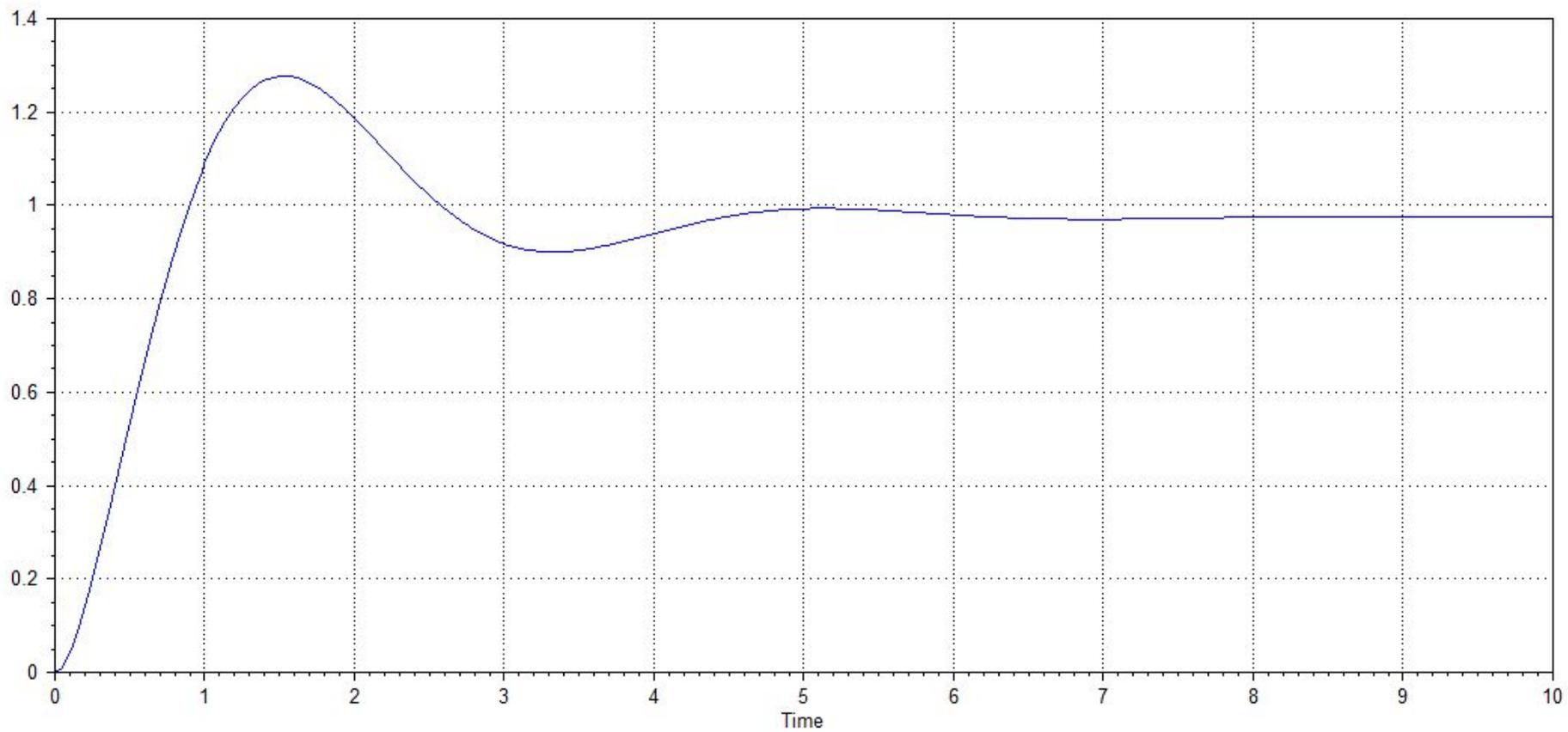
P + I

G0 * Gpi



P + D

G0 * Gpd



P+I+D

G0*Gpid

