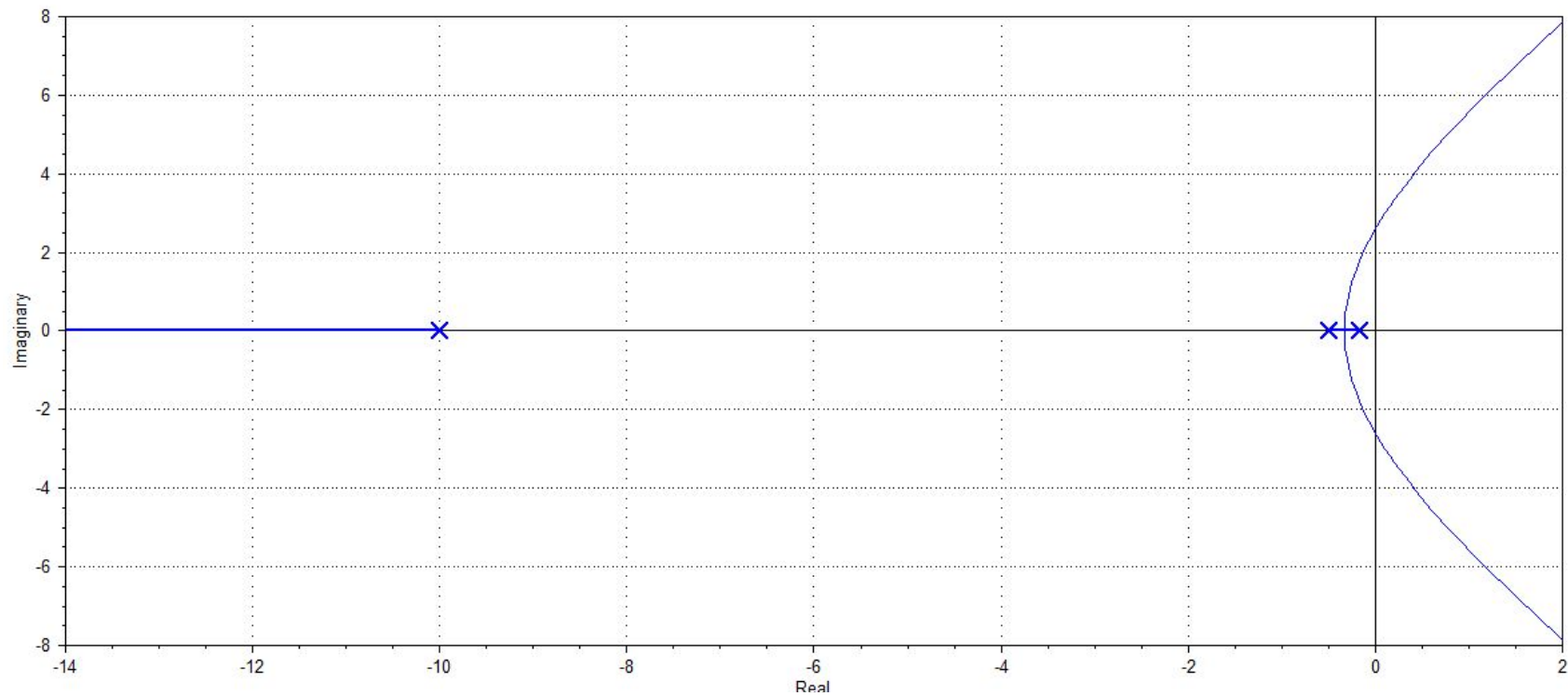
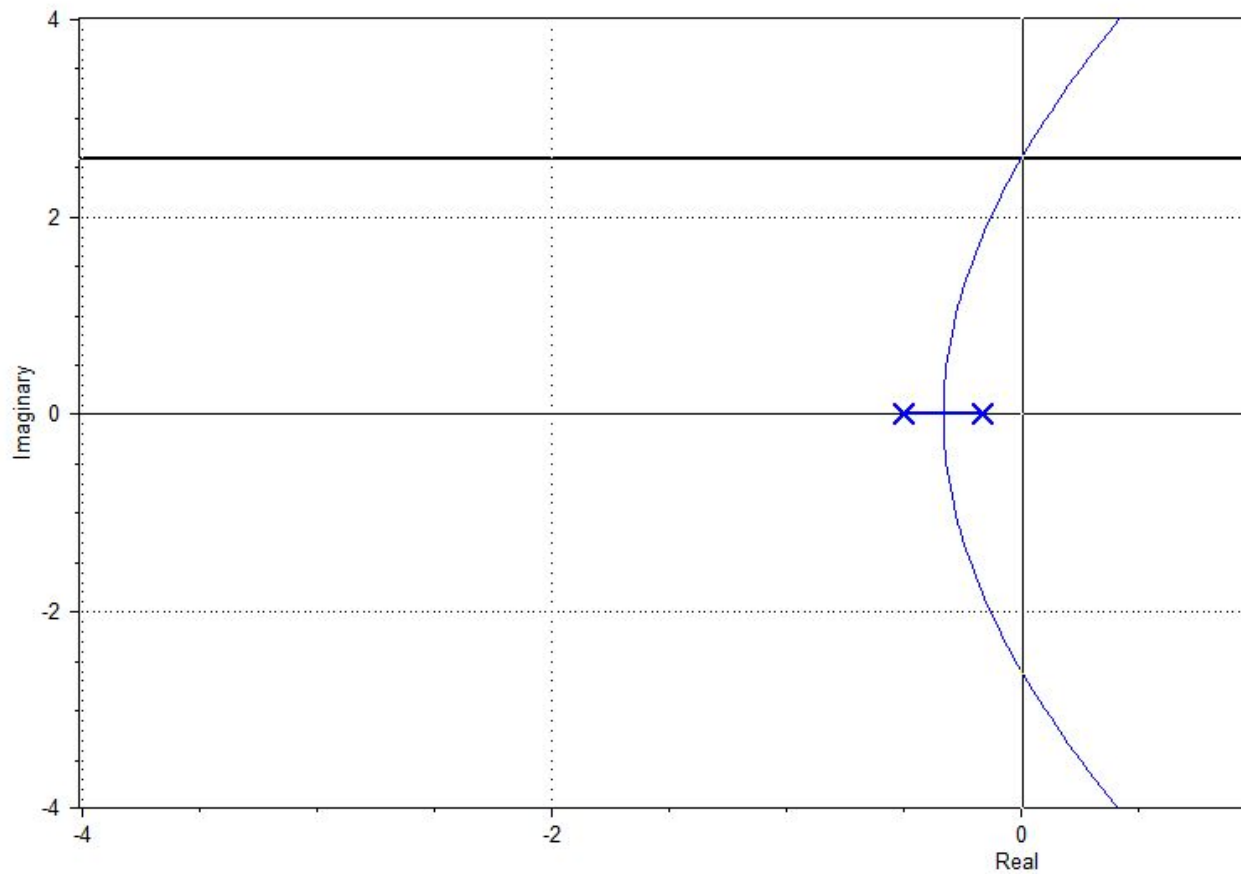


GO

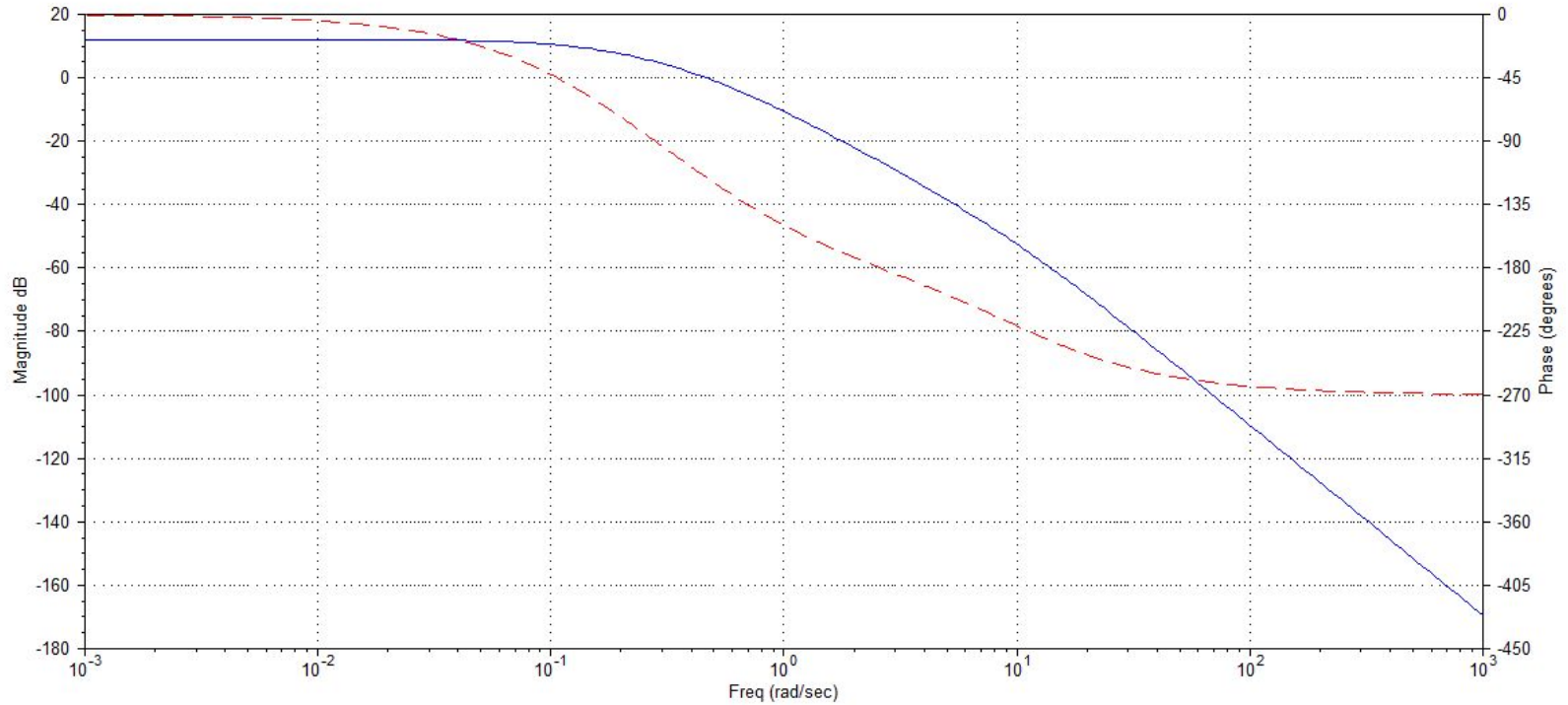
# Raíces go

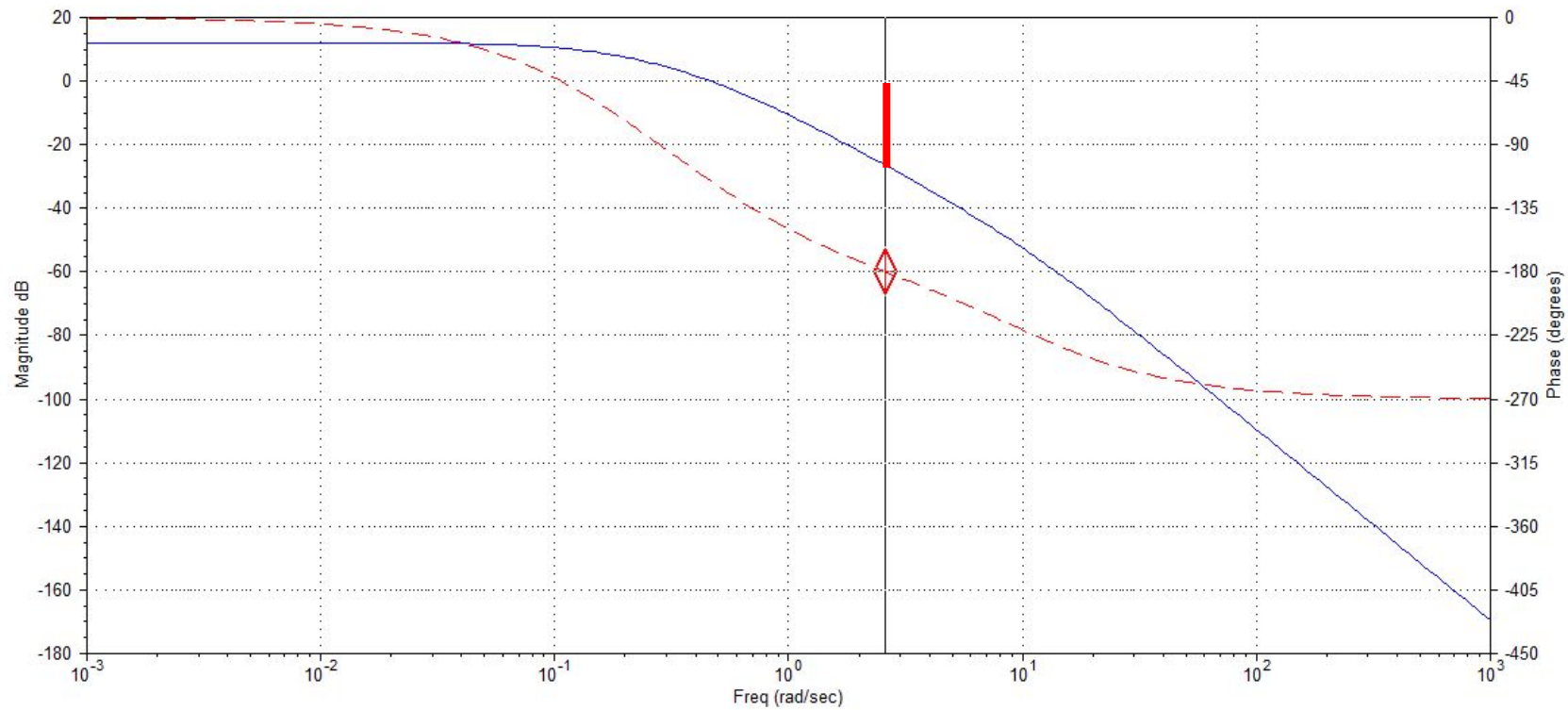




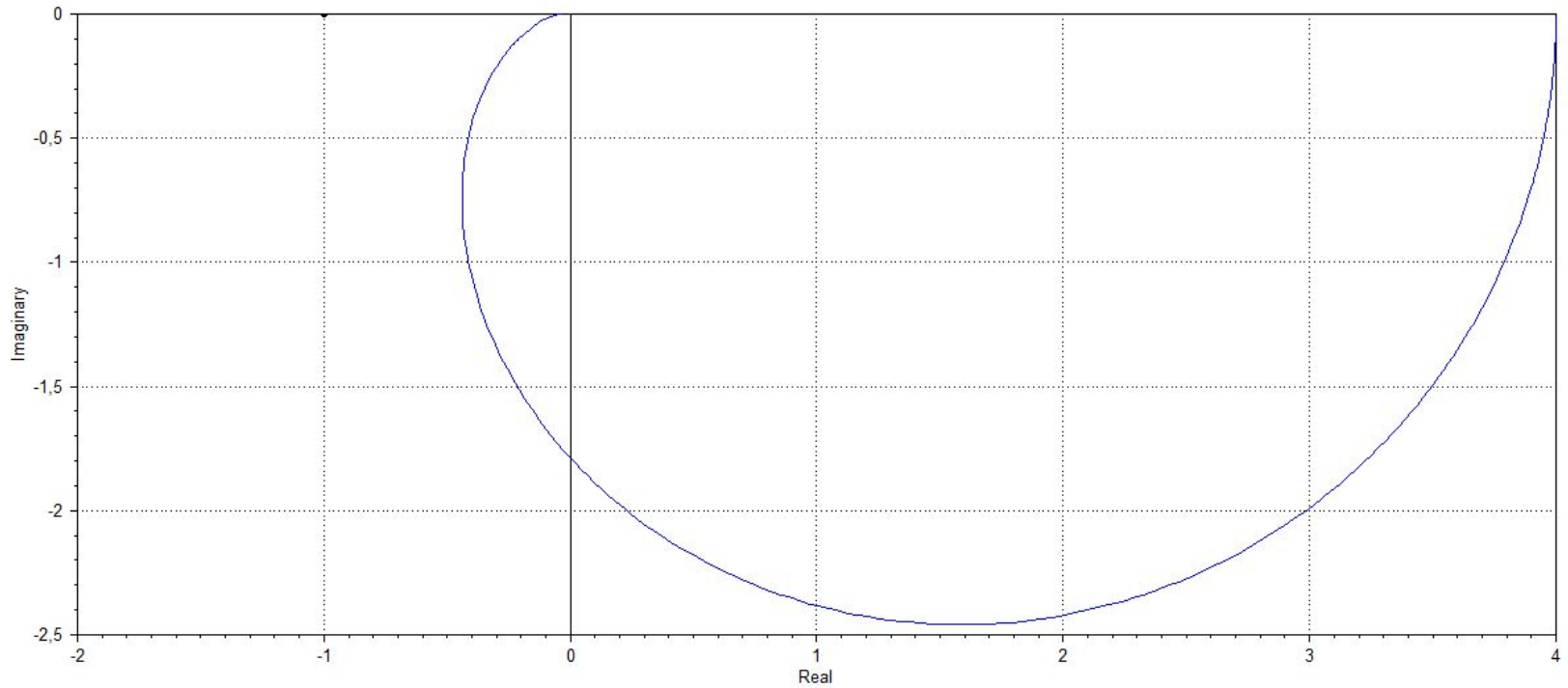
$s = 0,005352 + 2,59j$  (Mag= 2,59, Zeta= -0,002066)  
gain= 21,24 -0,1204j (Mag= 21,24, Phase= -0,3248 deg)

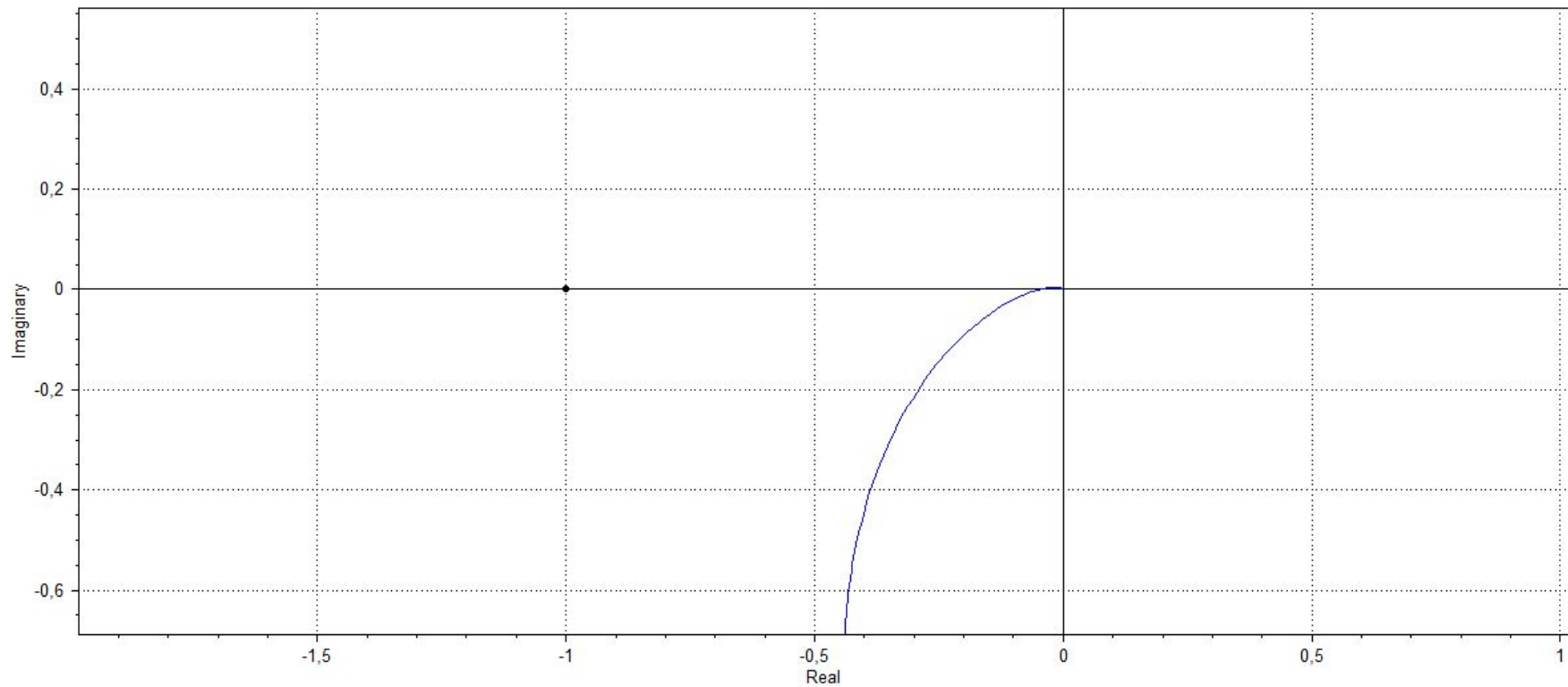
# Bode go





# Nyquist go



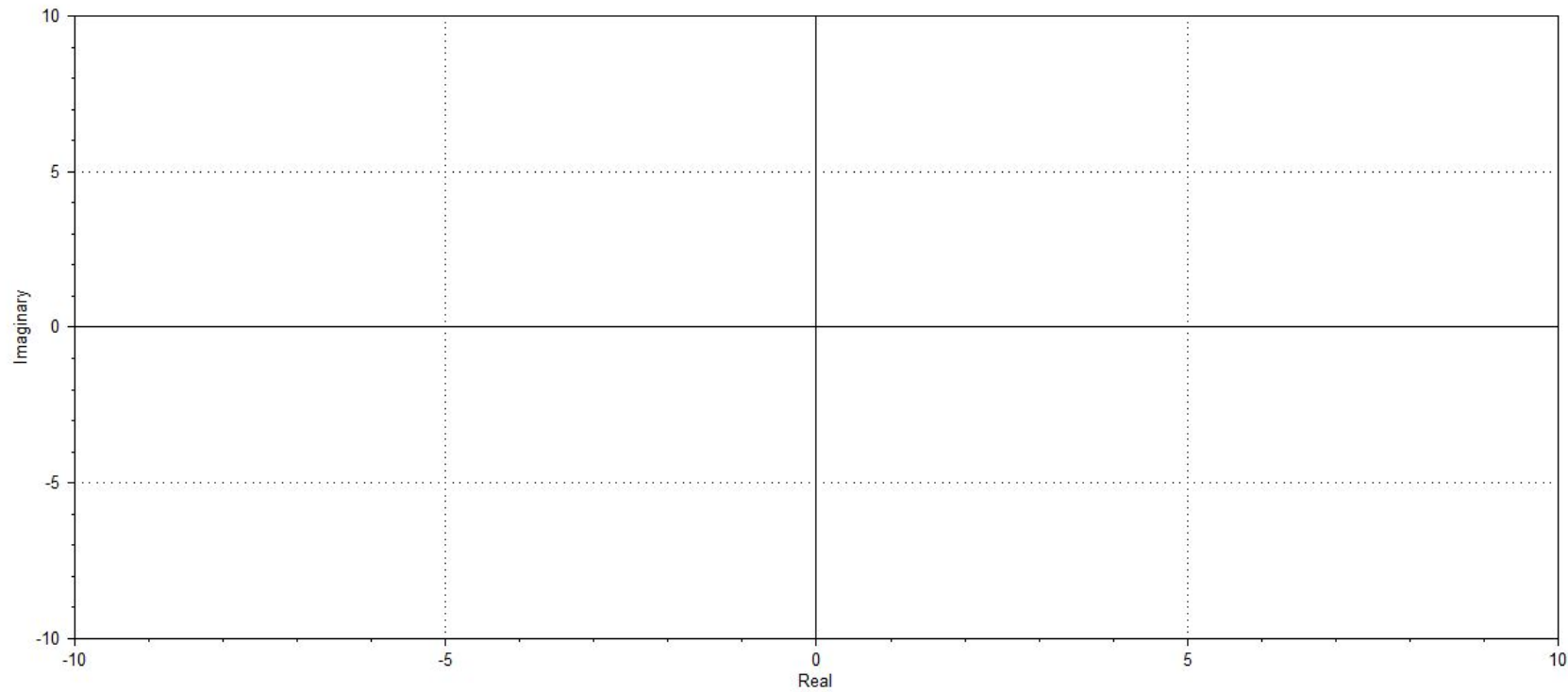


Raices	$\frac{1}{6}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ y 10
Ku	21,35
wu	$\frac{3}{2} * (3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

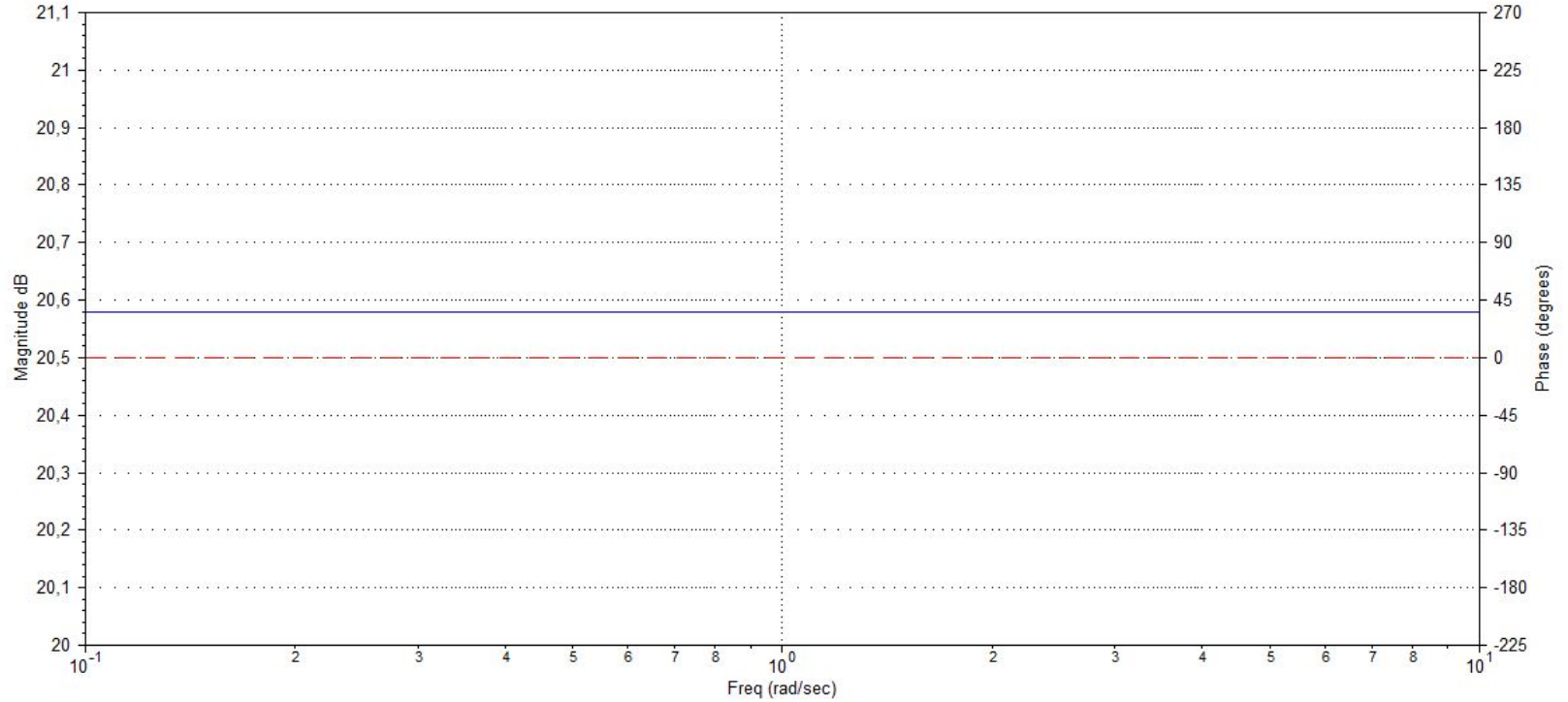


Gp

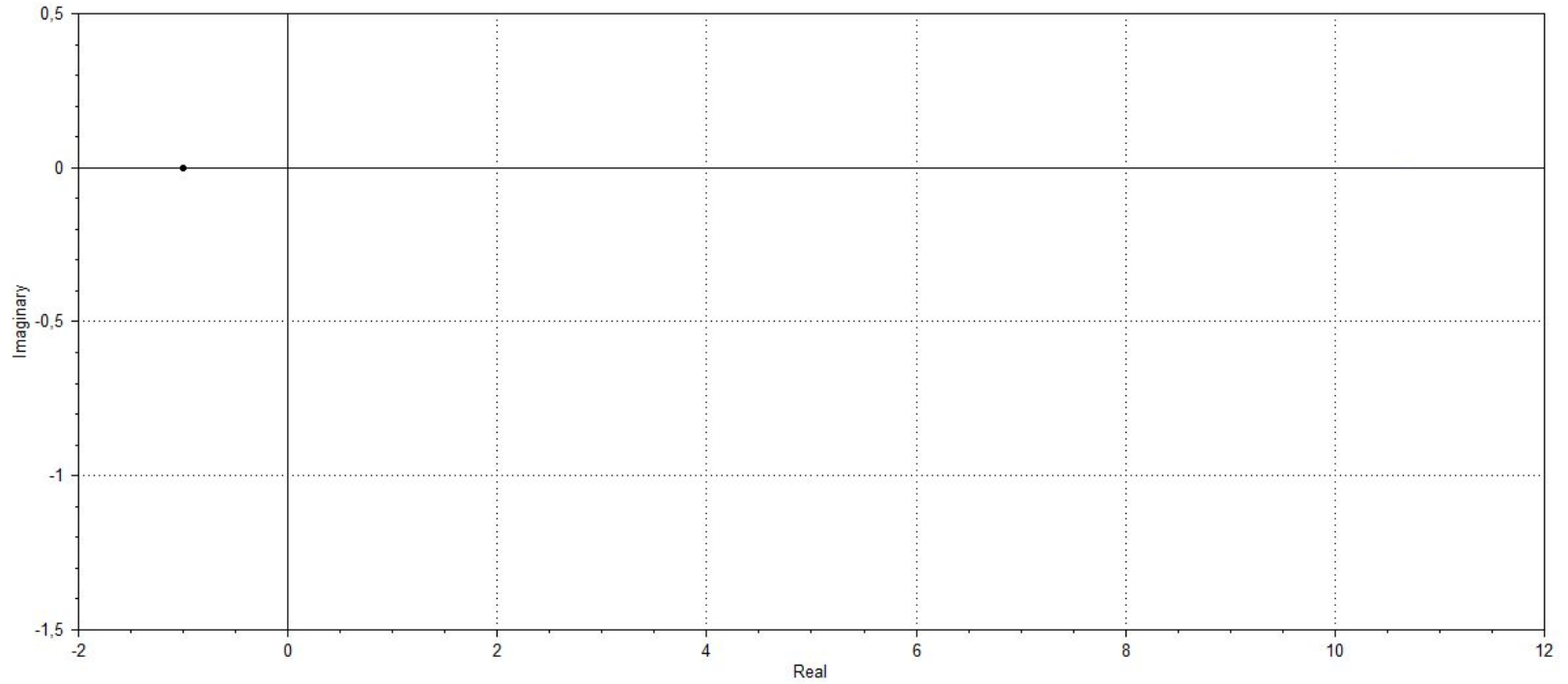
# Raices Gp



# Bode Gp

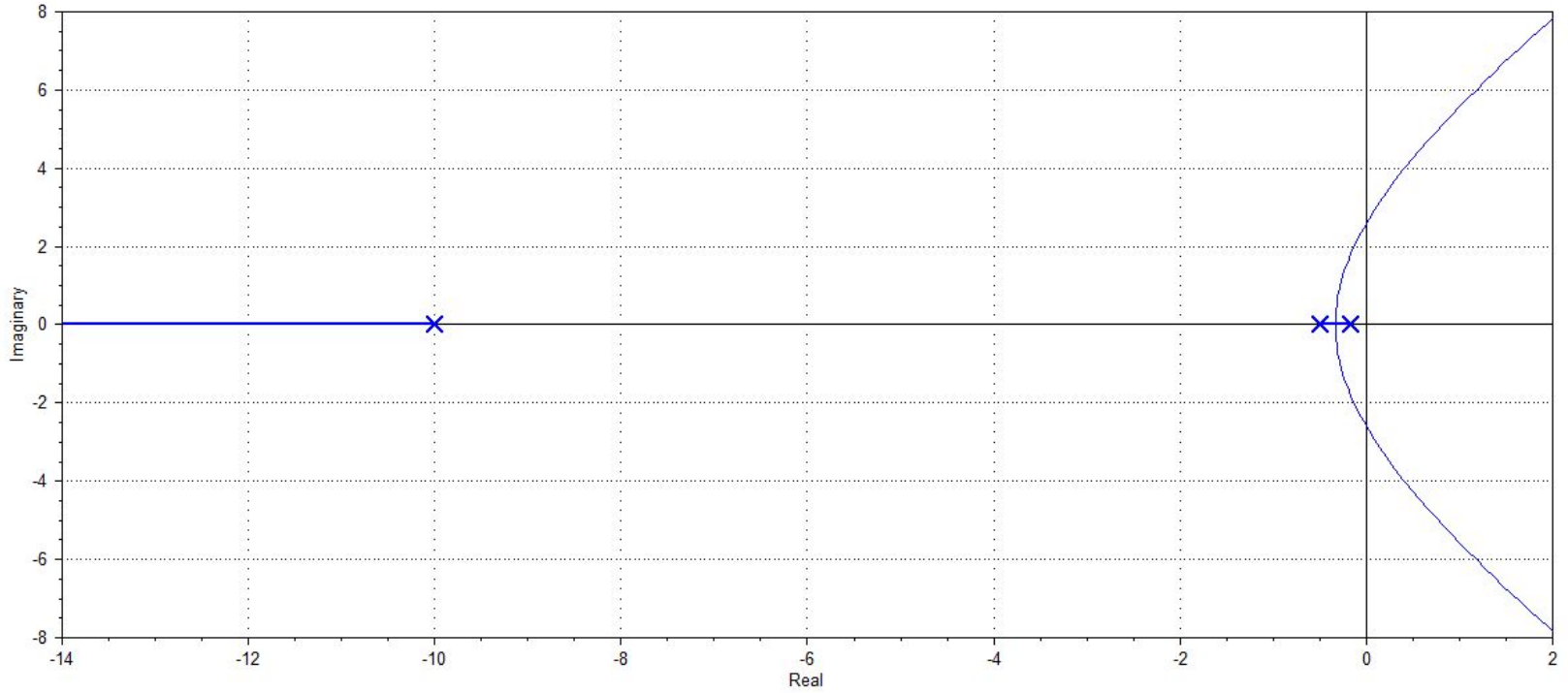


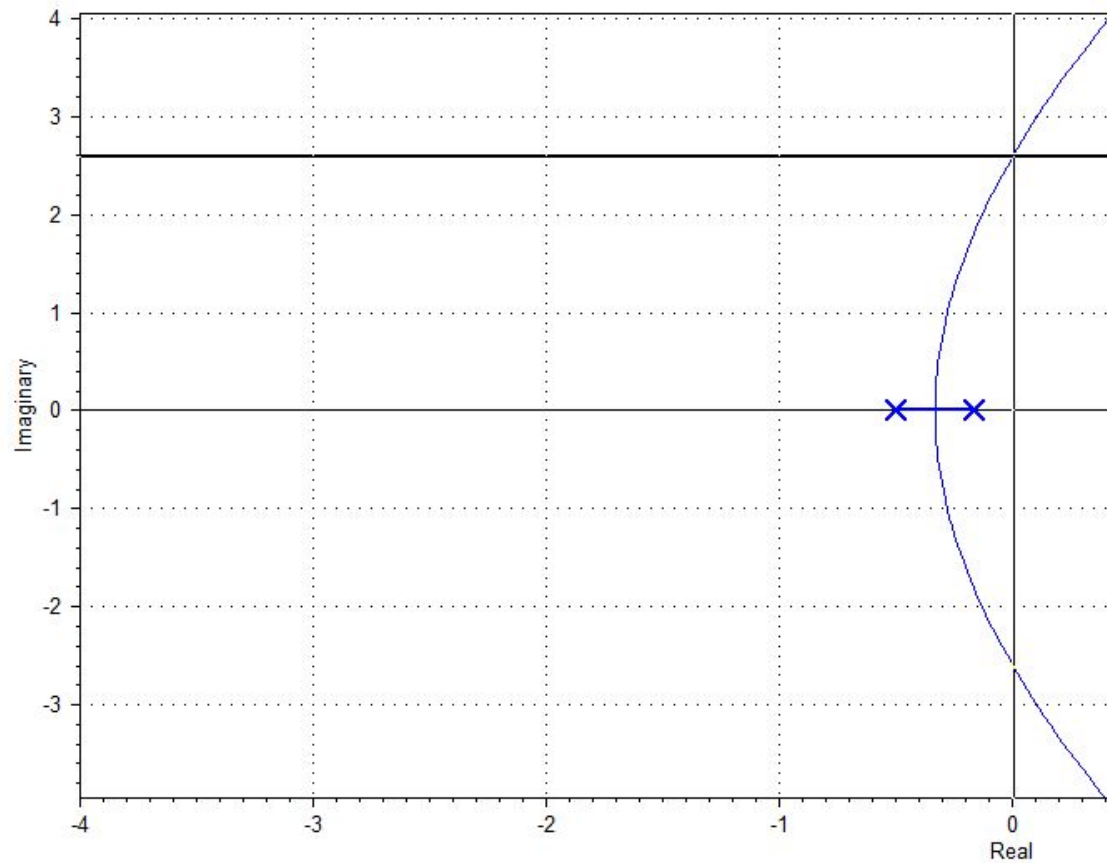
# Nyquist Gp



Go\*Gp

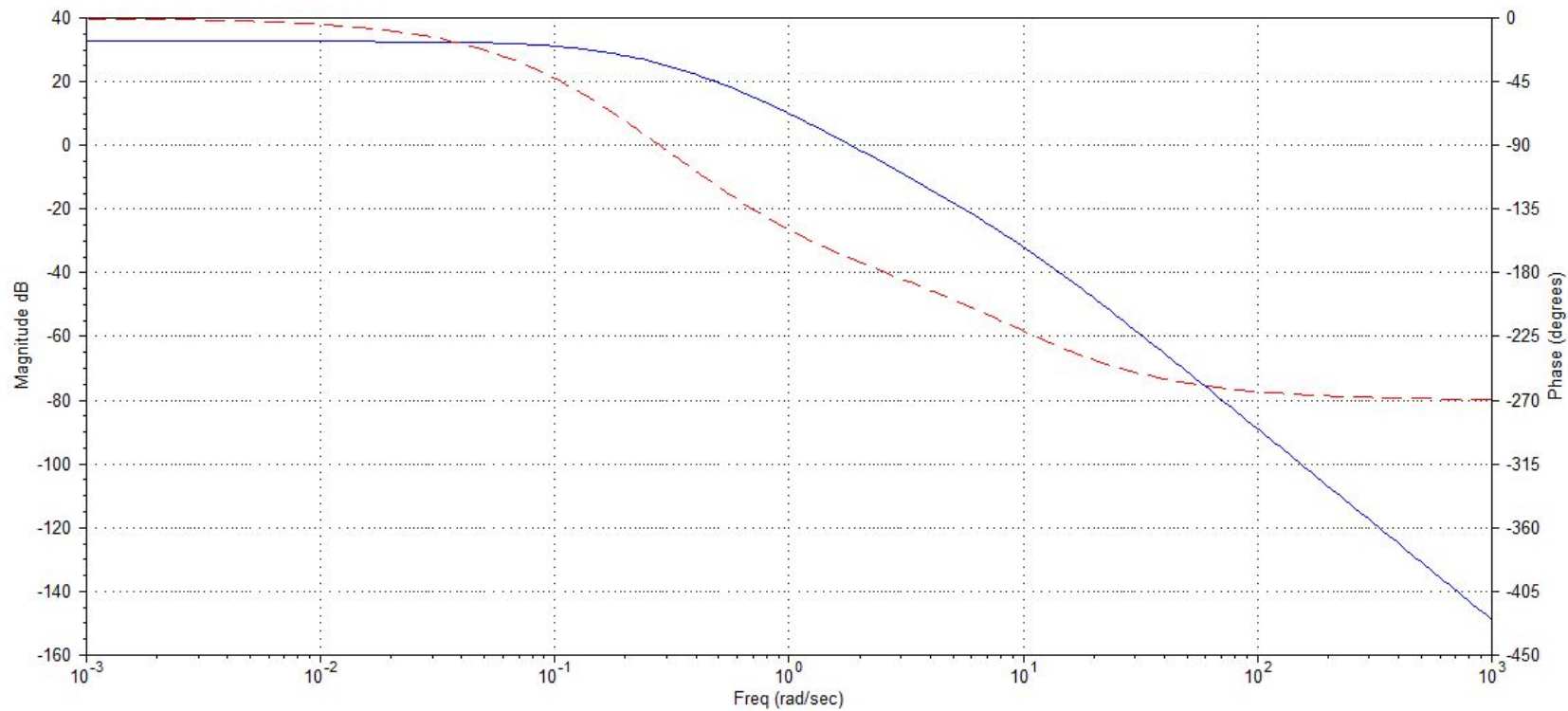
# Raices $G_o * G_p$



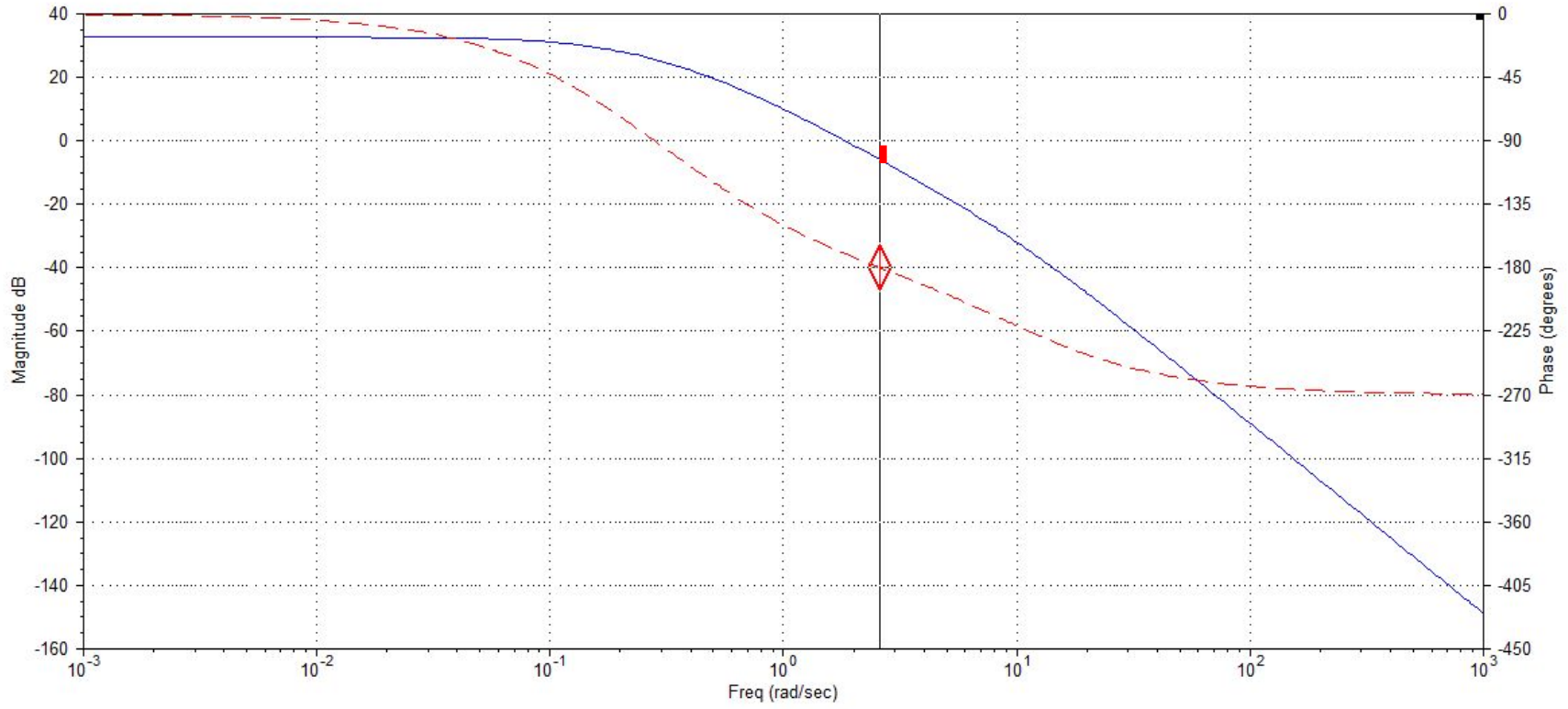


$s = 0,005352 + 2,59j$  (Mag= 2,59, Zeta= -0,002066)  
gain= 1,987 -0,01126j (Mag= 1,987, Phase= -0,3248 deg)

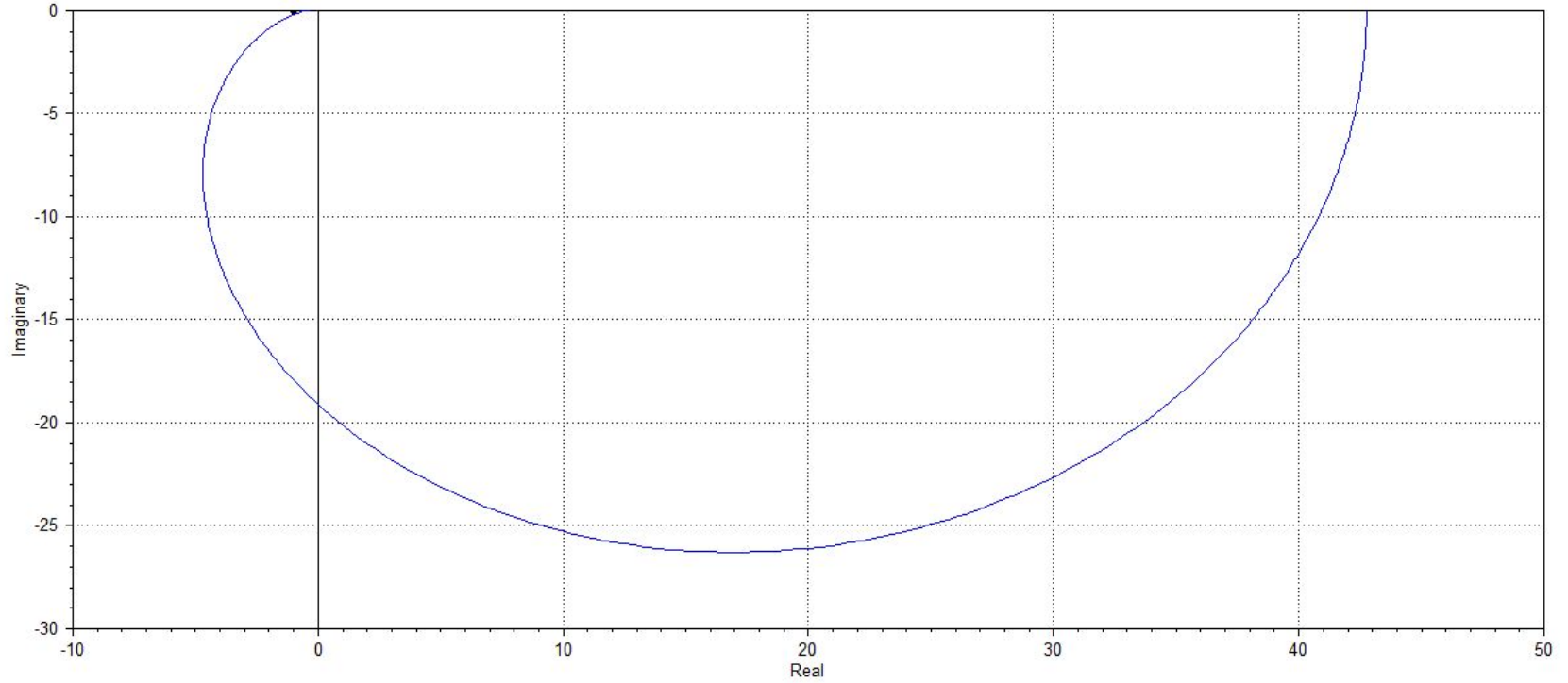
# Bode $G_o * G_p$

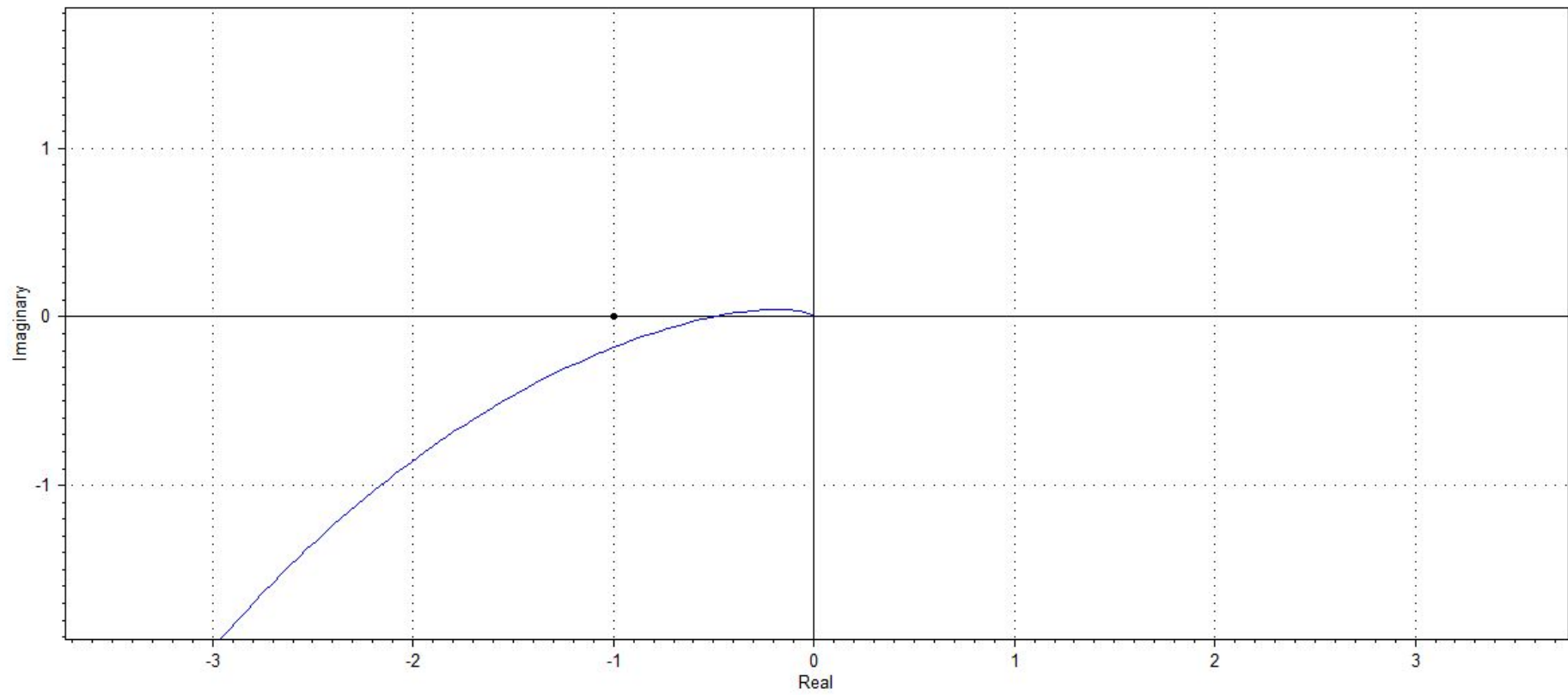






# Nyquist $G_o^*G_p$



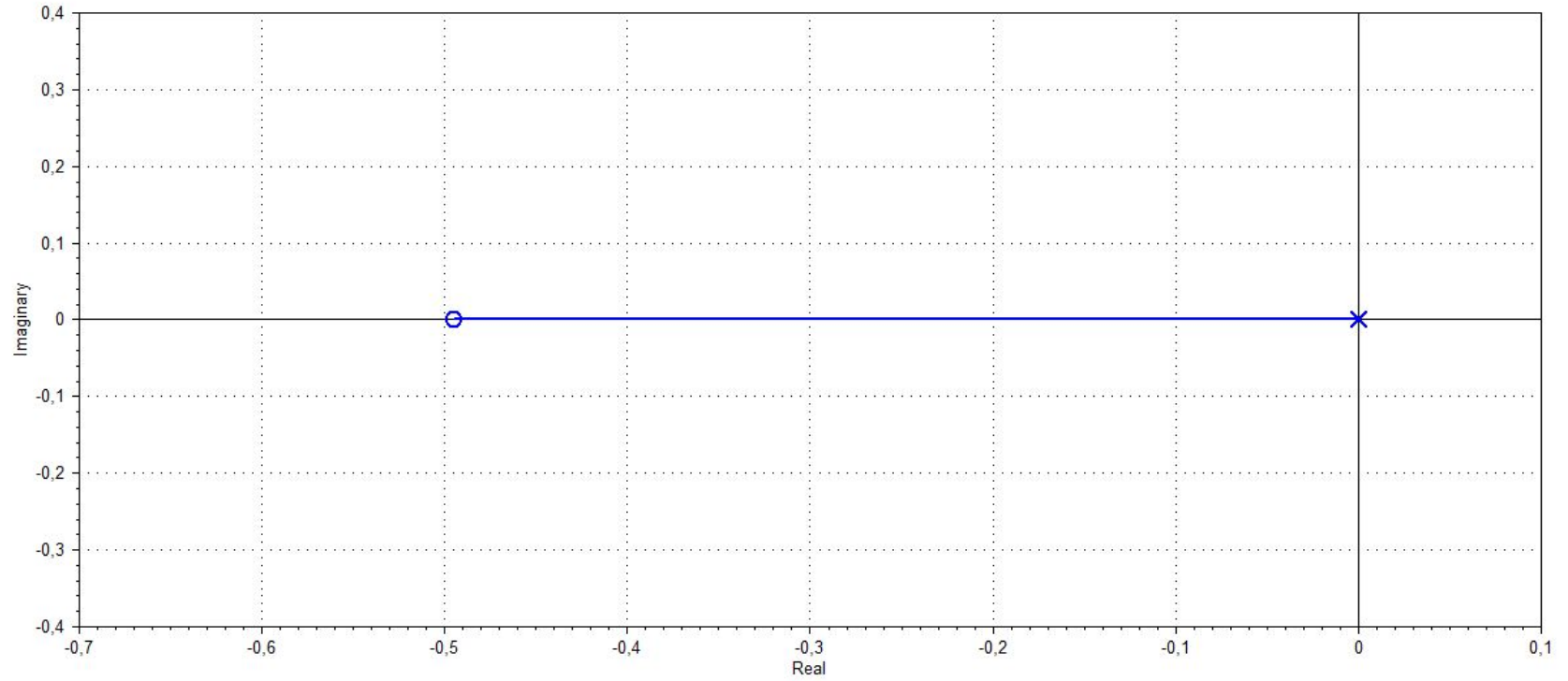


Raices	$\frac{1}{6}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ y 10
Ku	$21,35/10.69 \approx 2$
wu	$3/2 * (3)^{1/2}$

# Gpi

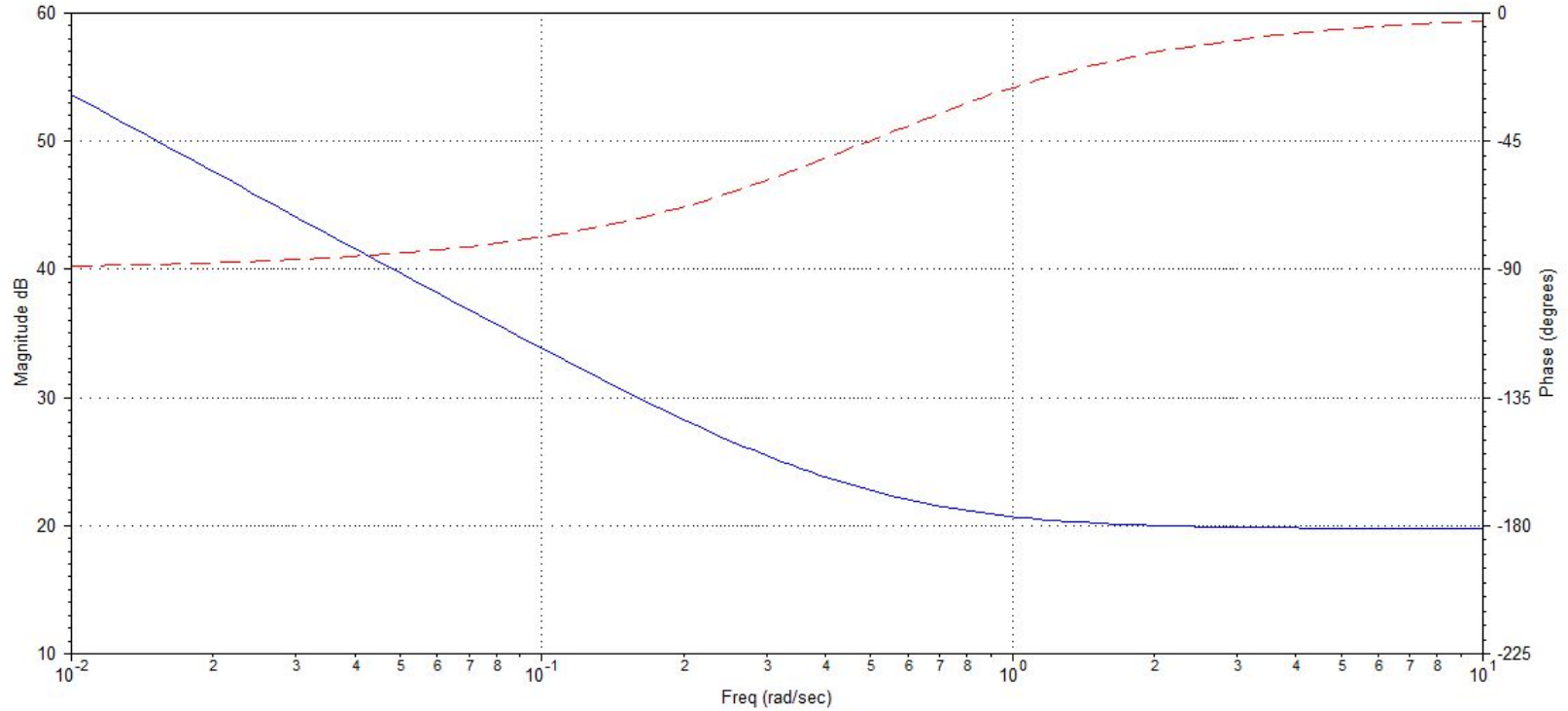
$$9.72 \times \frac{s + 0.495}{s}$$

# Raices Gpi



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

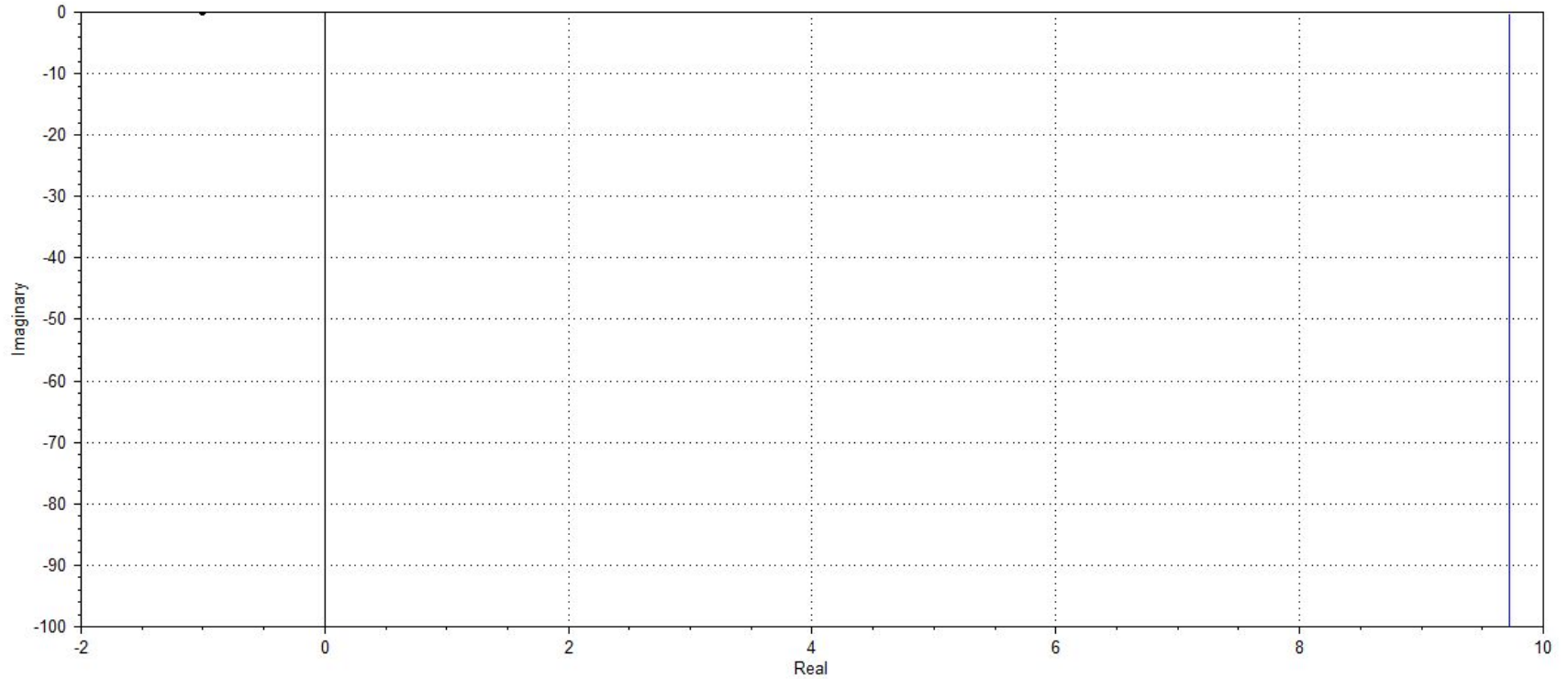
# Bode Gpi





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.

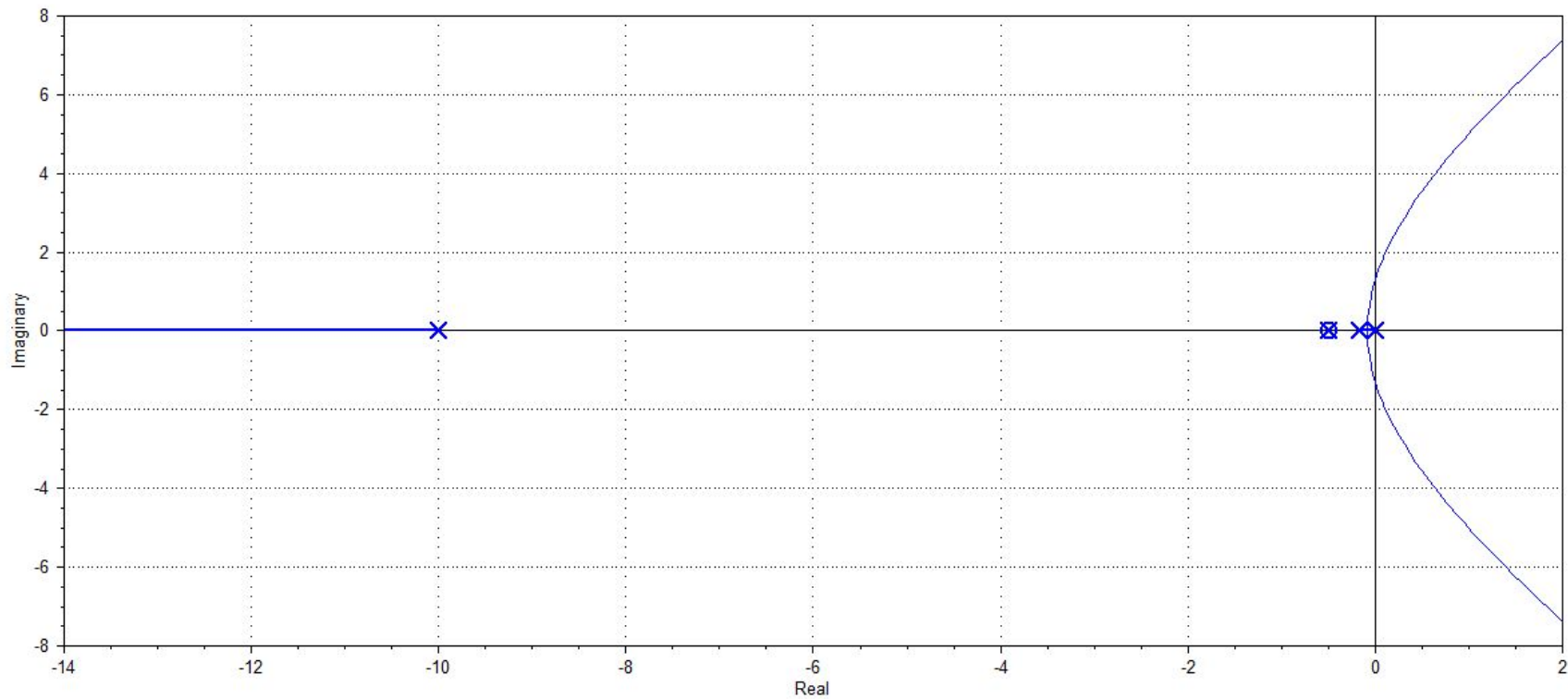
# Nyquist Gpi

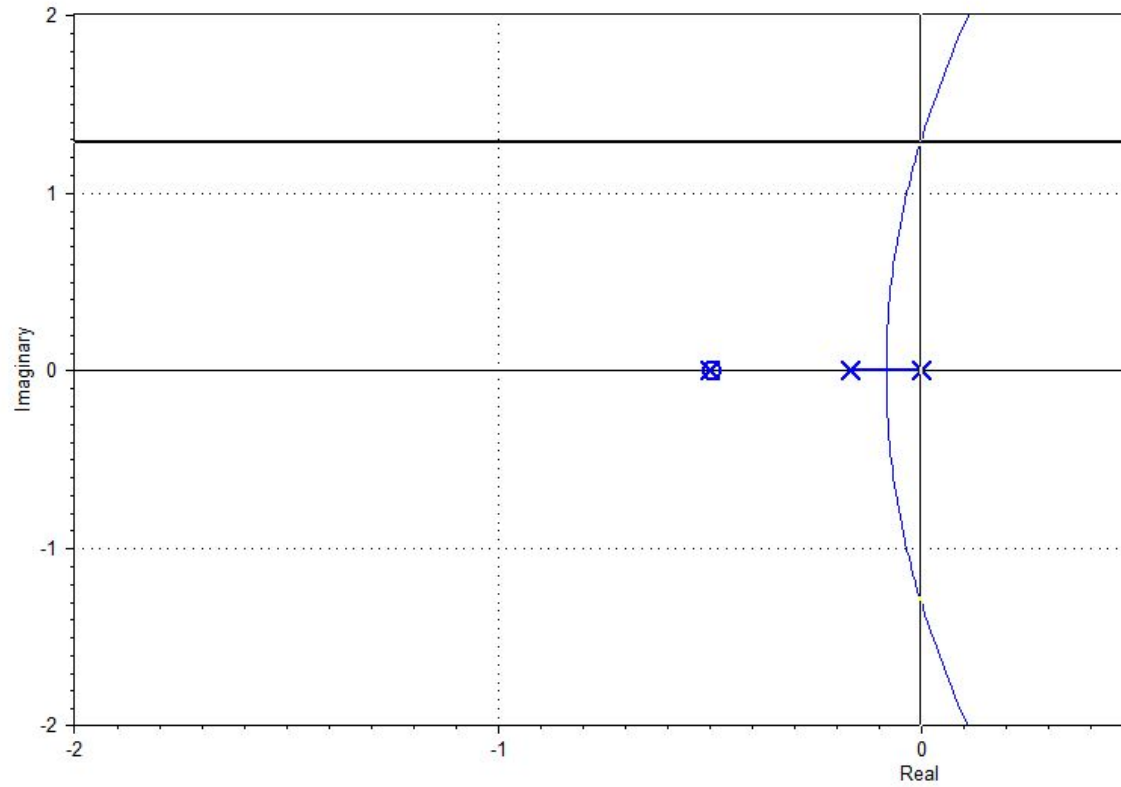


Es una recta en  $9,72$  en los reales y todos los valores de  $i$  desde  $-\infty$  hasta  $0$

Go\*Gpi

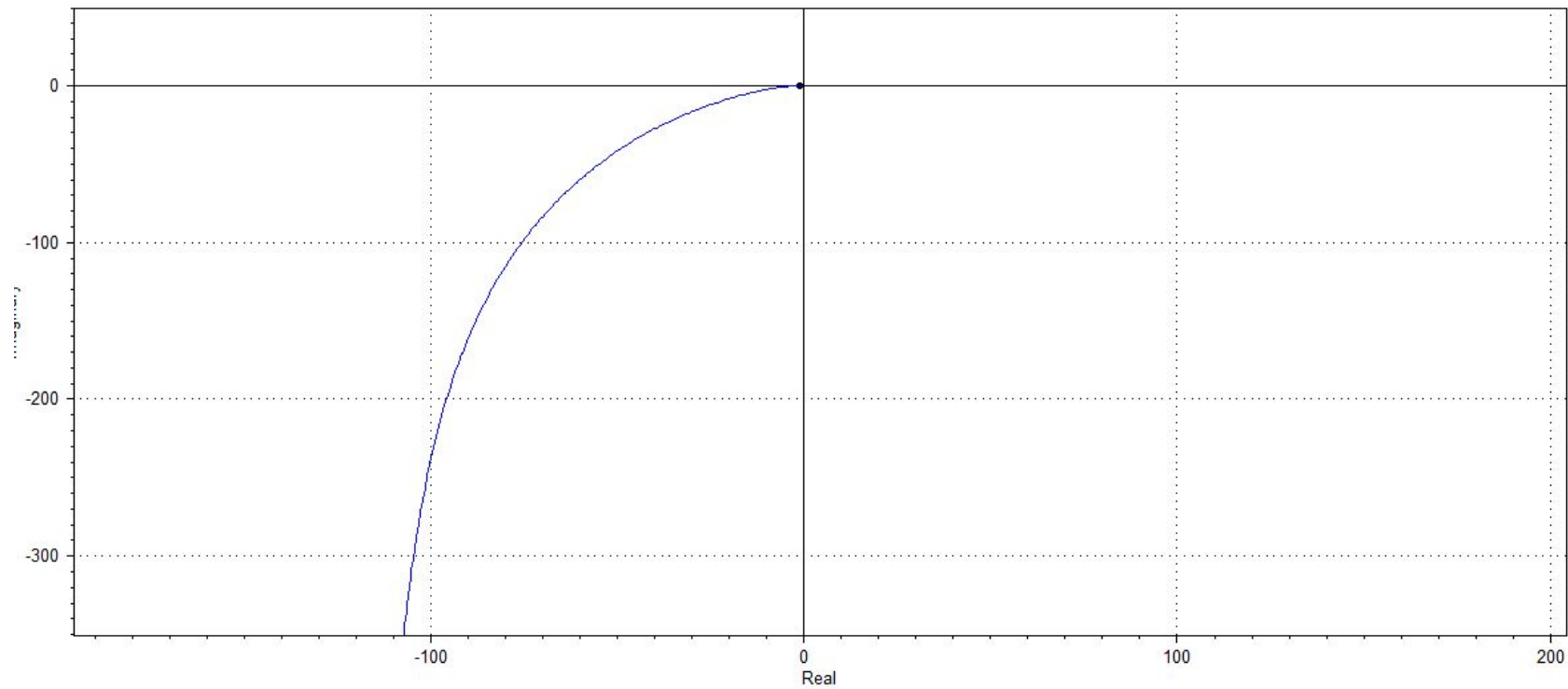
# Raices Go\*Gpi



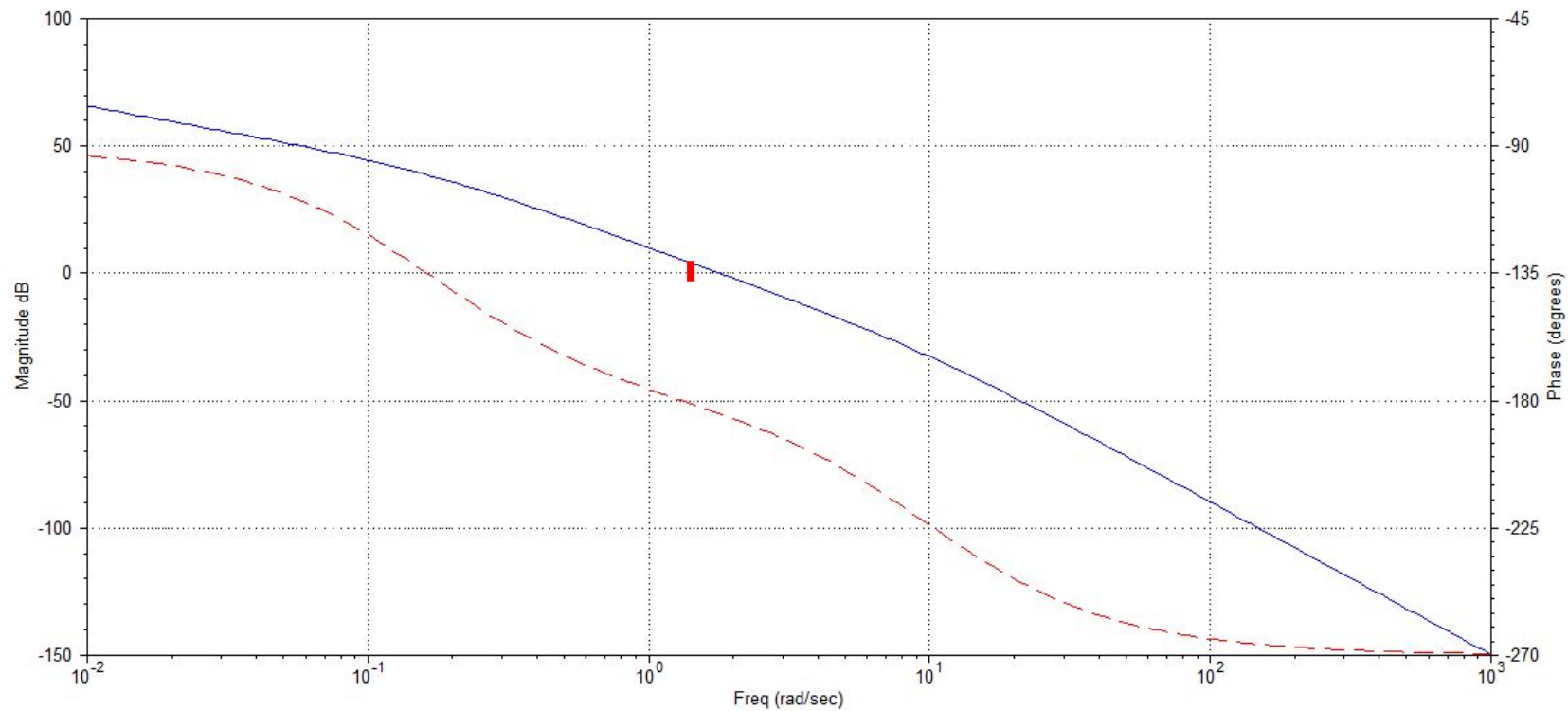


$s = 0 + 1,287j$  (Mag= 1,287, Zeta= -0)  
gain= 0,5201 -0,002189j (Mag= 0,5201, Phase= -0,2411 deg)

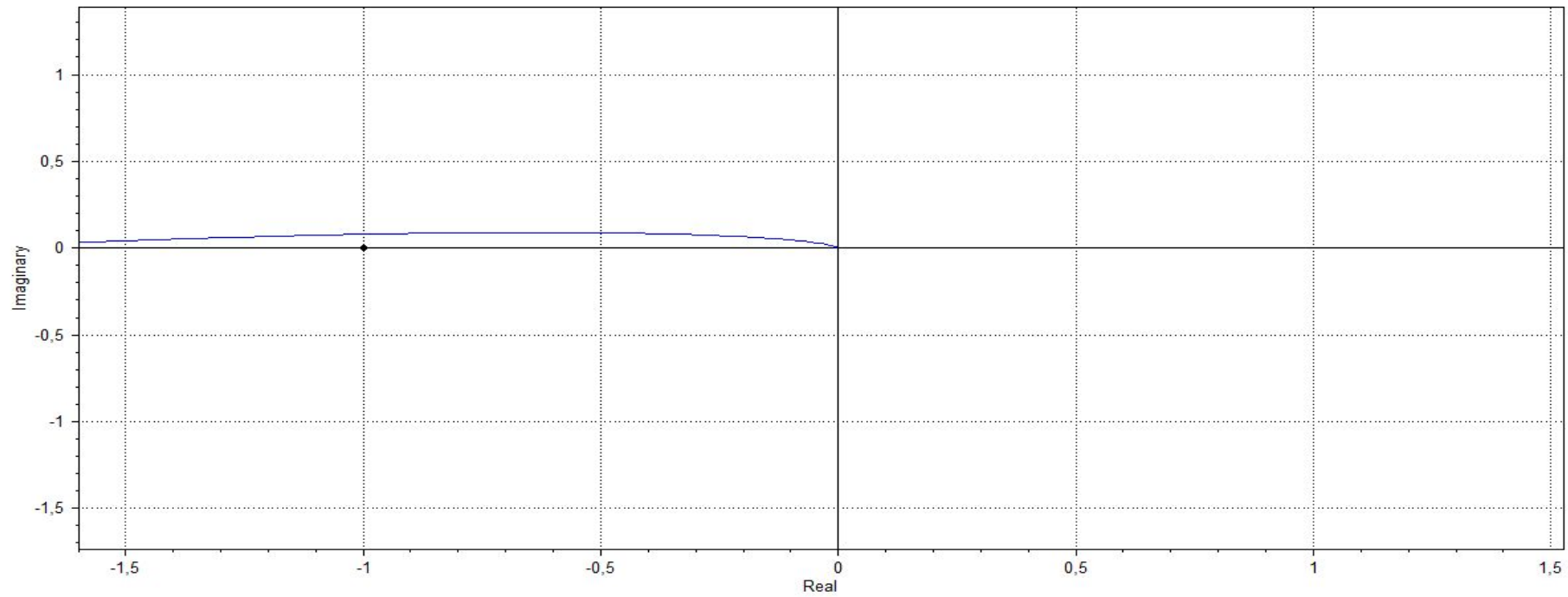
# Nyquist $G_o * G_{pi}$



# Bode $G_o * G_{pi}$



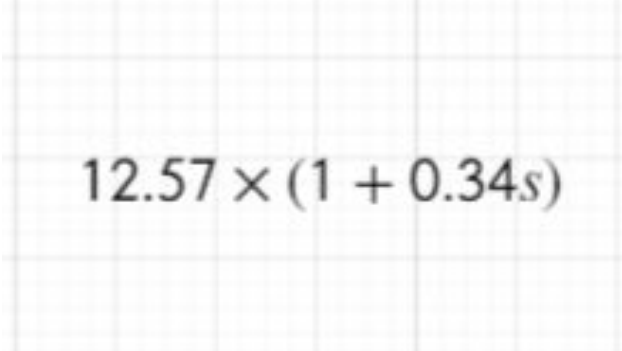




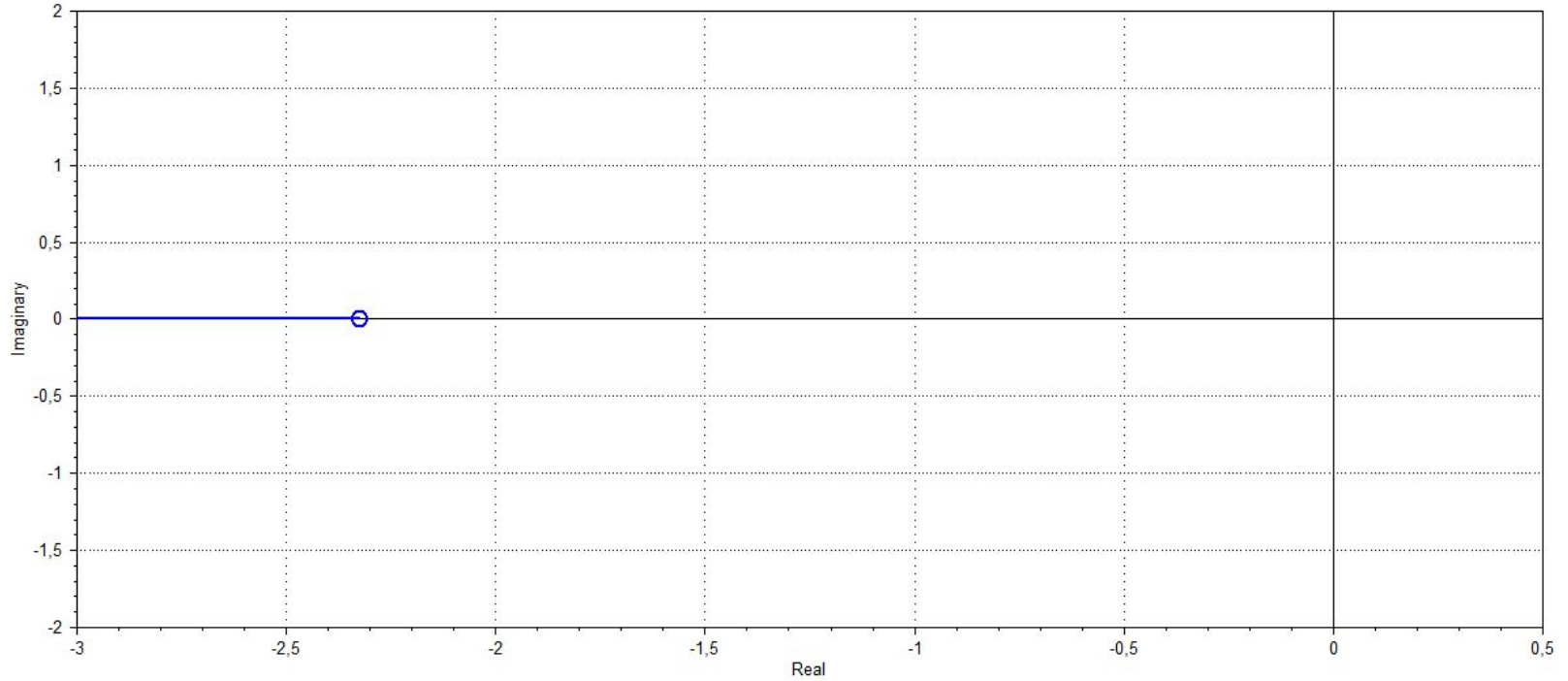
En  $G_{pi^*G_0}$ ,

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

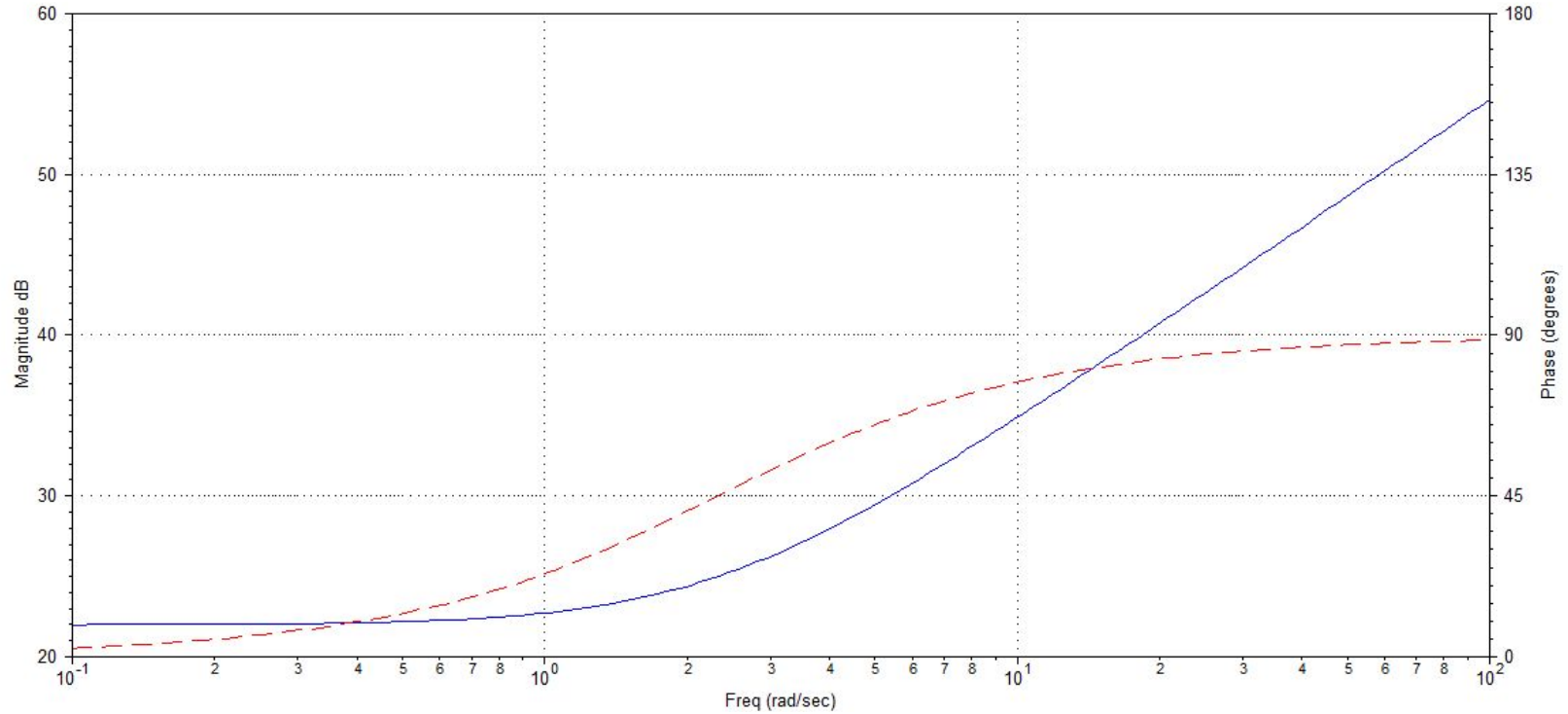
# Gd


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

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

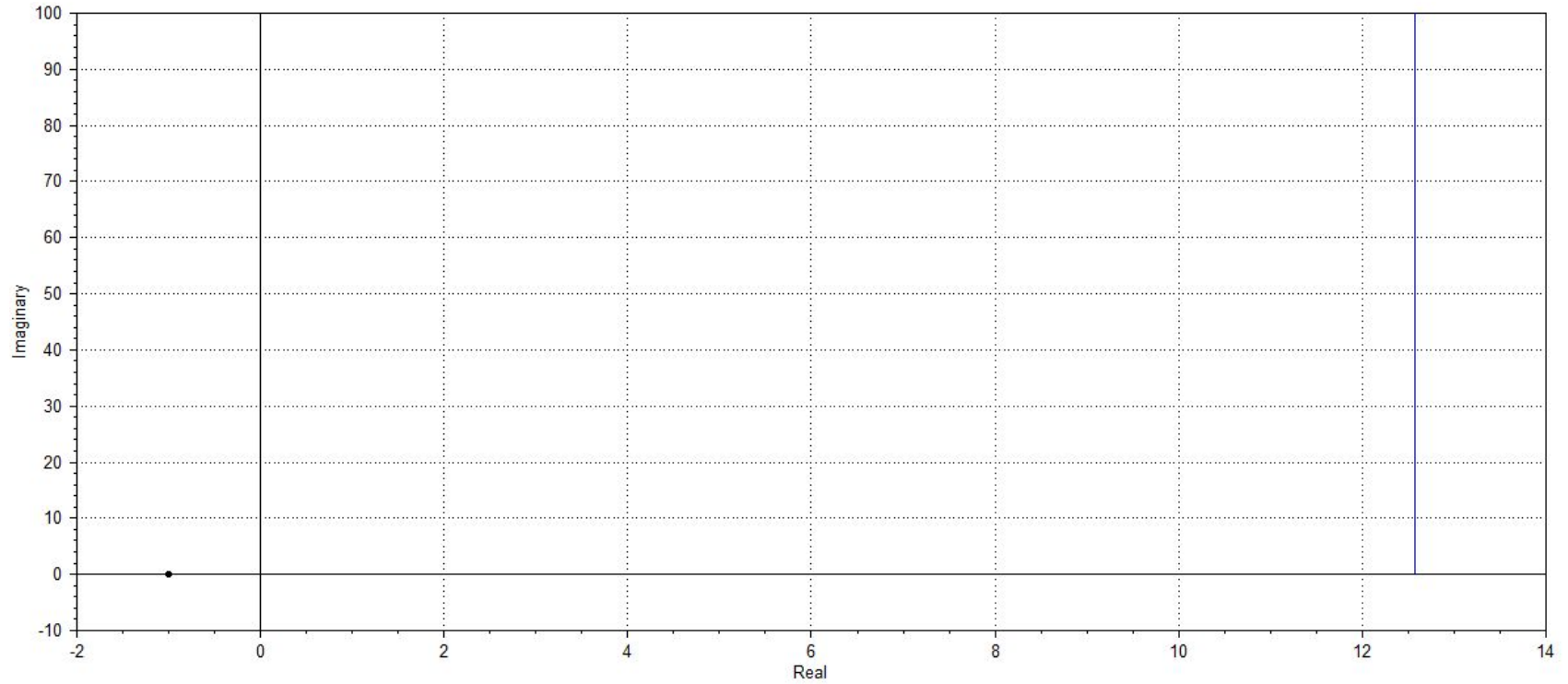


# Bode Gd



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

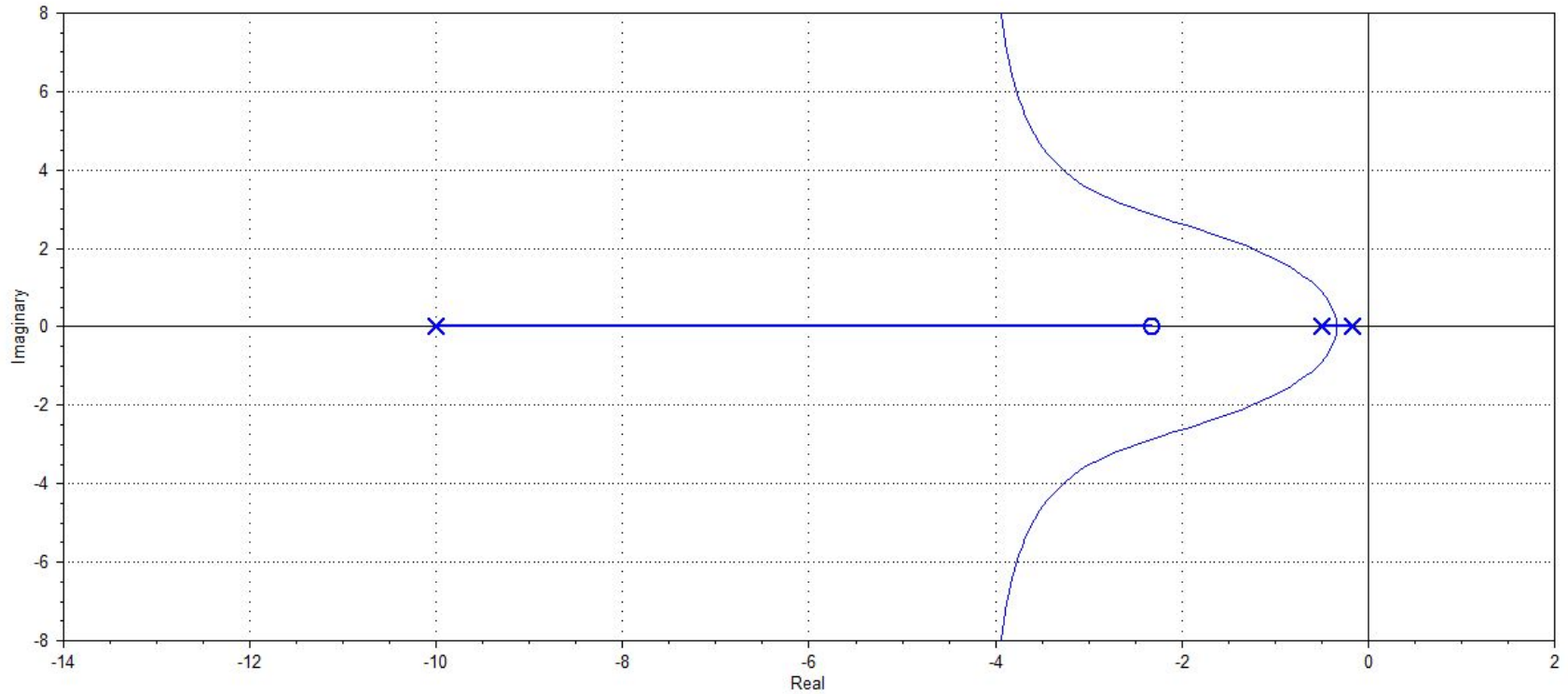


Posee una recta en  $12.57$  de los reales que se extiende de  $0$  a  $\text{inf}$  en los imaginarios



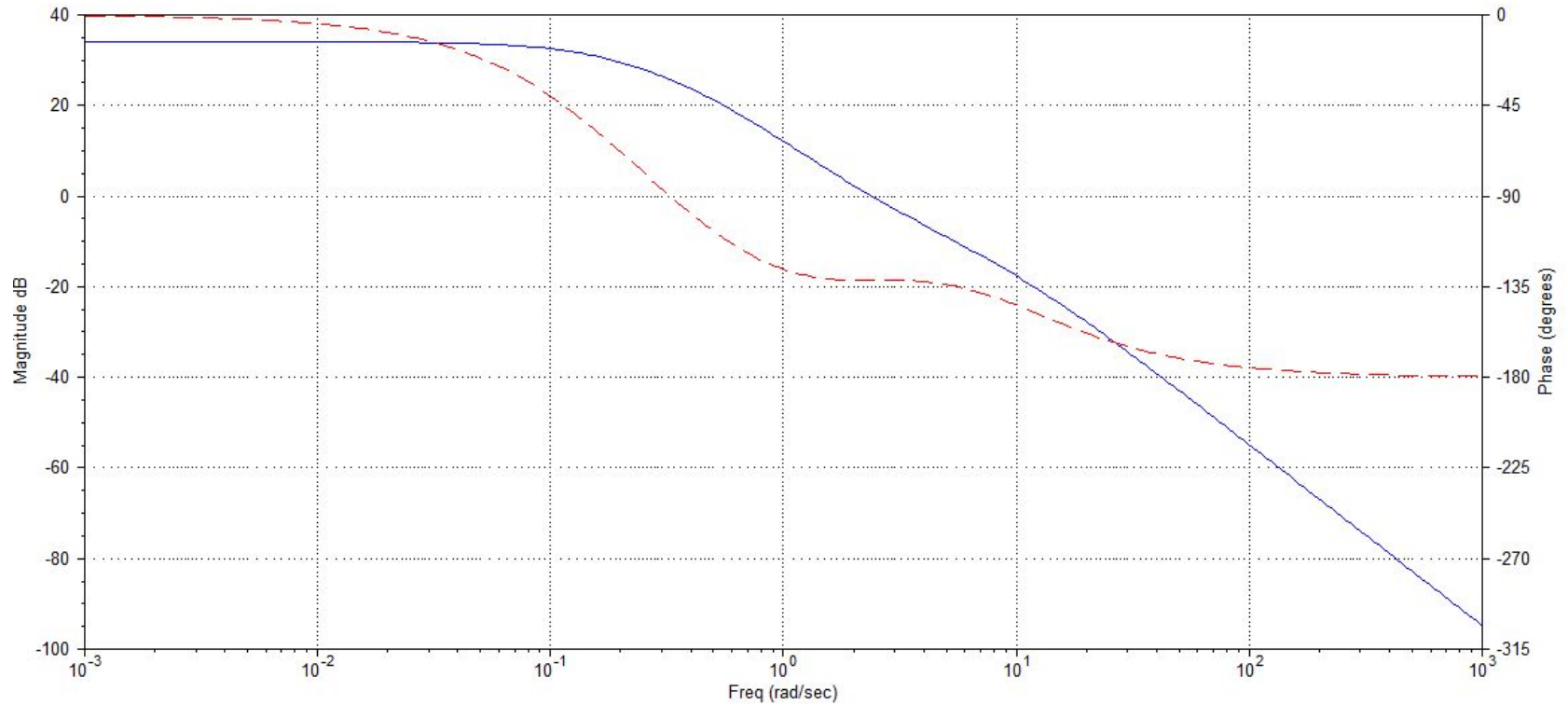
Go\*Gd

# Raices Go\*Gd



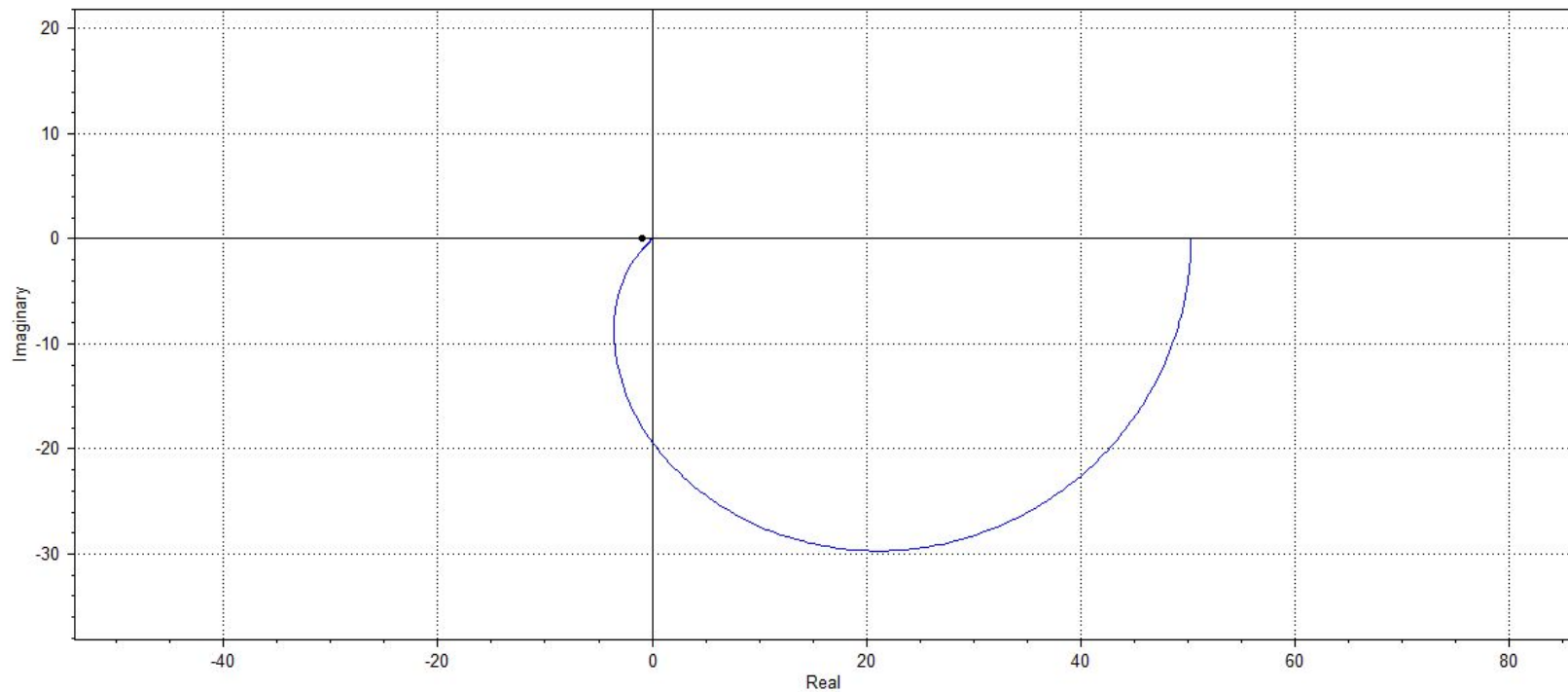
No hay un valor de  $K$  que sea el último

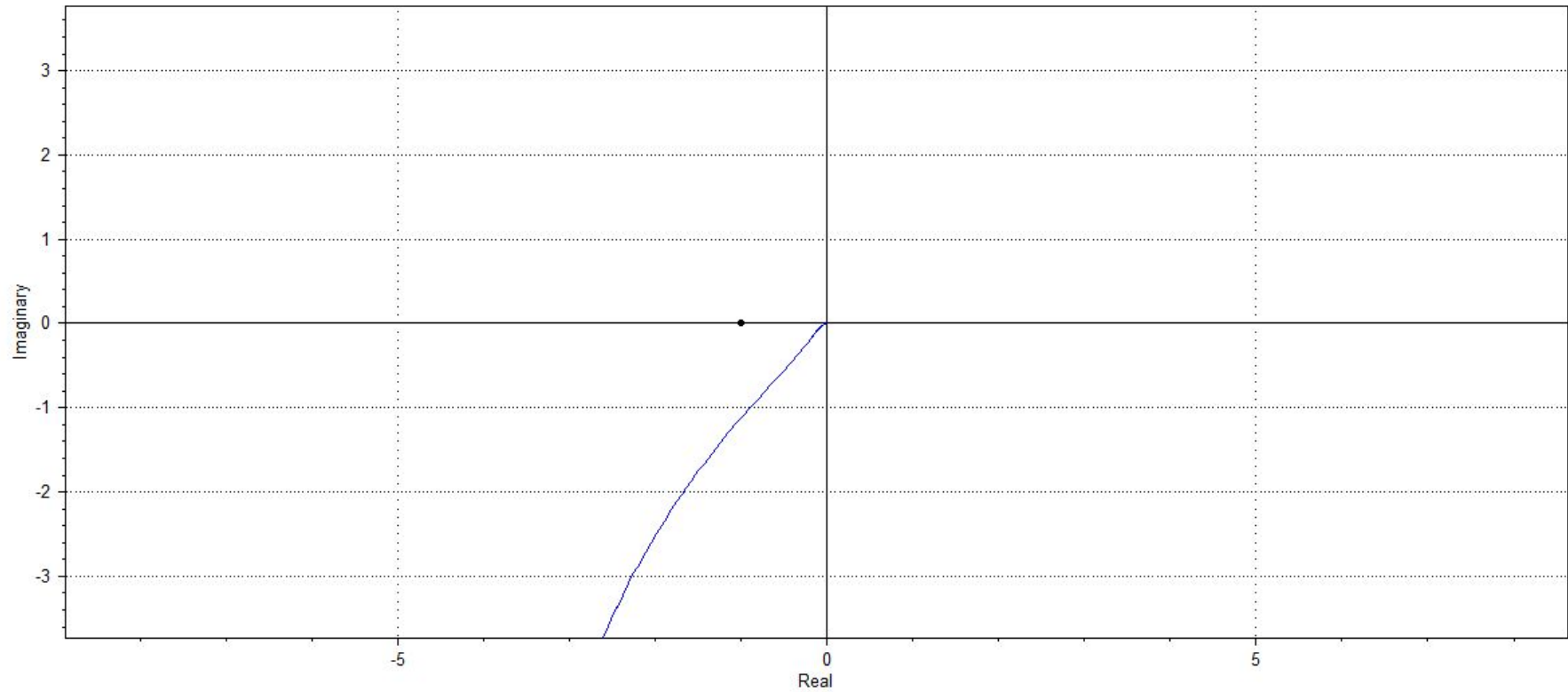
# Bode $G_o * G_d$



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

# Nyquist $G_0 * G_d$



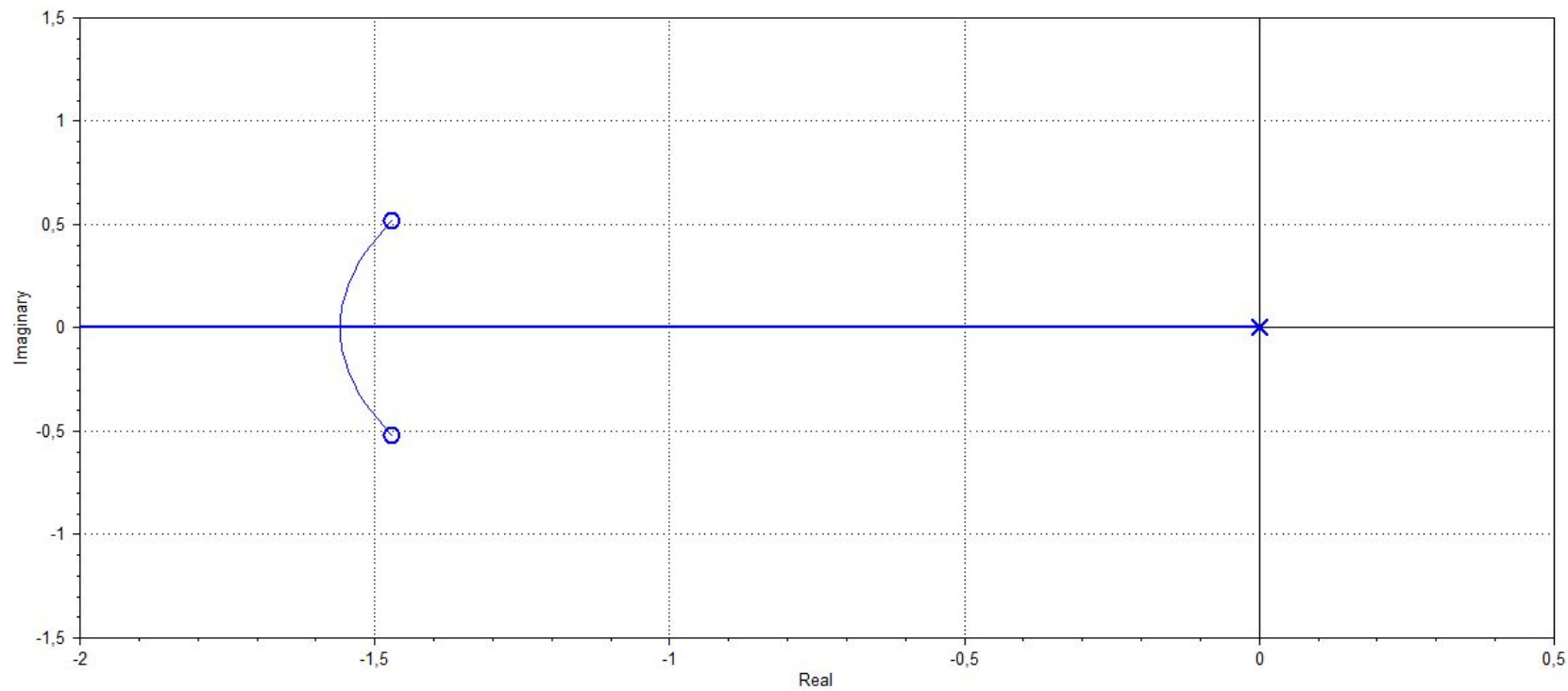


Raices	$\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{6}$ y 10 (agrega un cero que “anula” una raiz)
Ku	no tiene (creo)
wu	no tiene (creo)

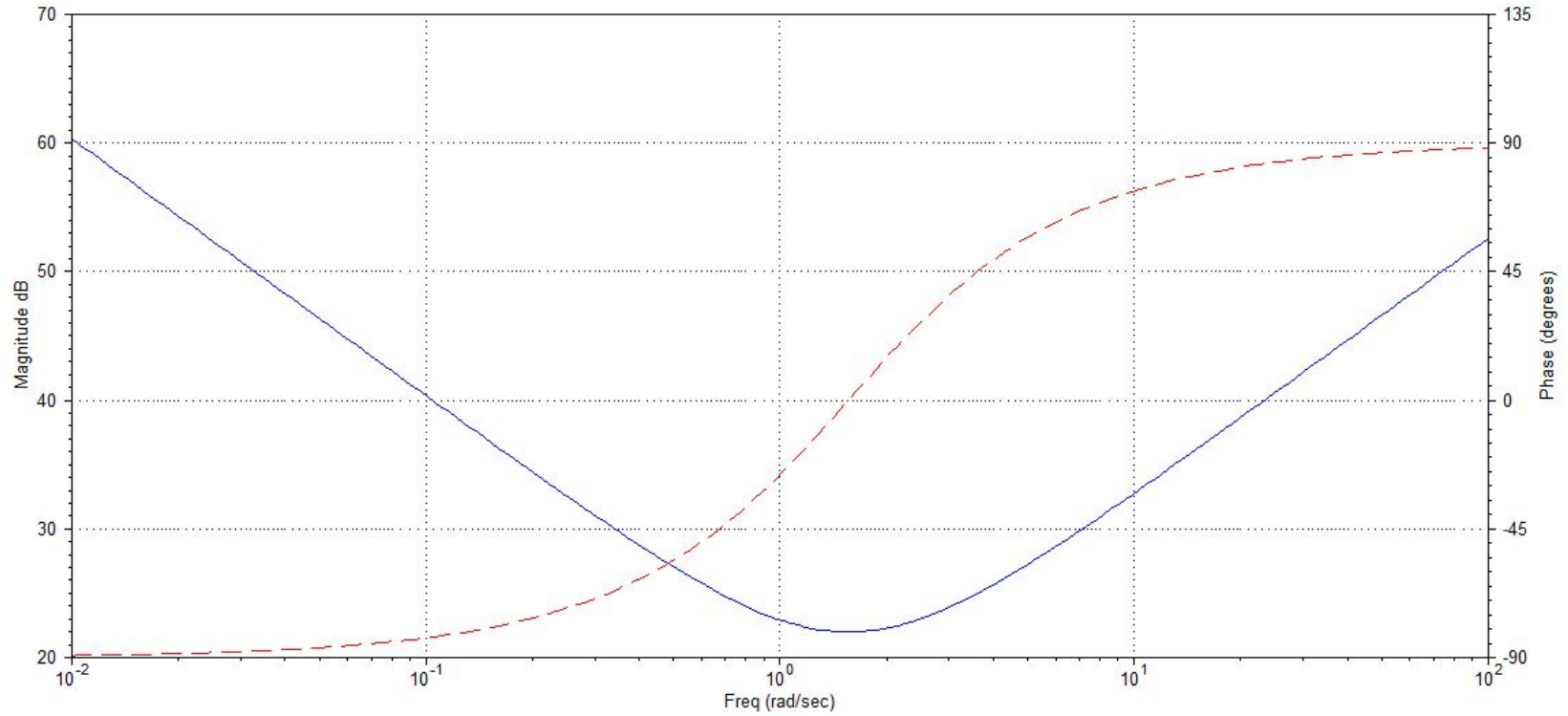


Gpid

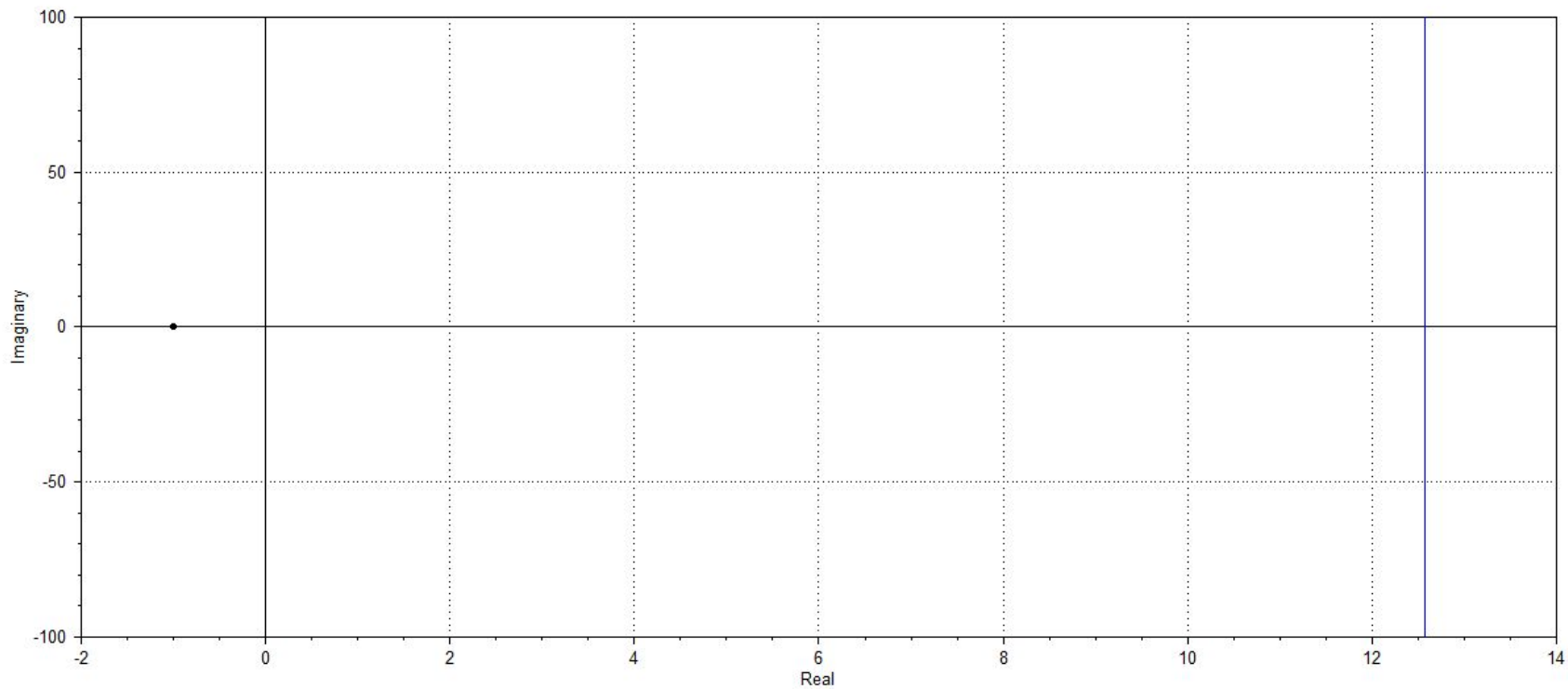
# Raices Gpid



# Bode Gpid

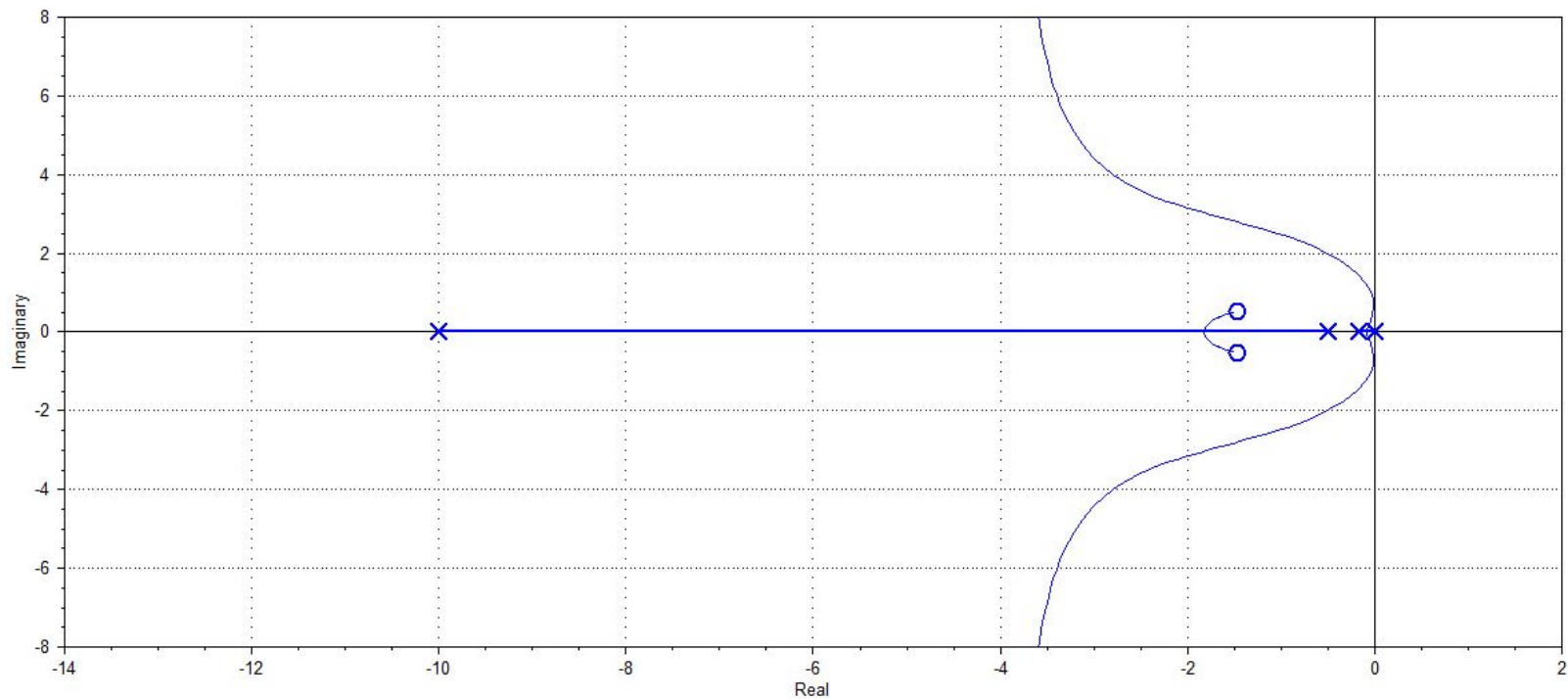


# Nyquist Gpid

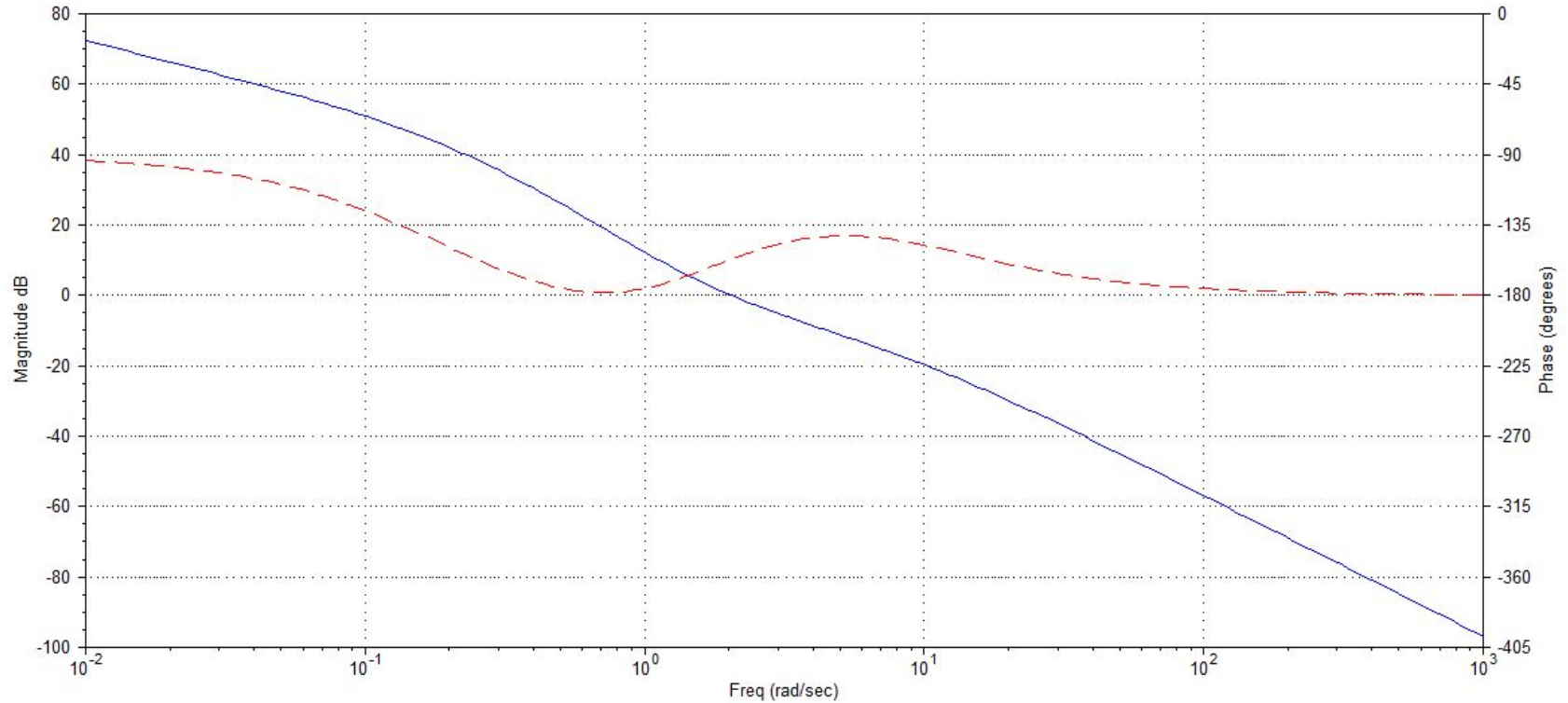


Go\*Gpid

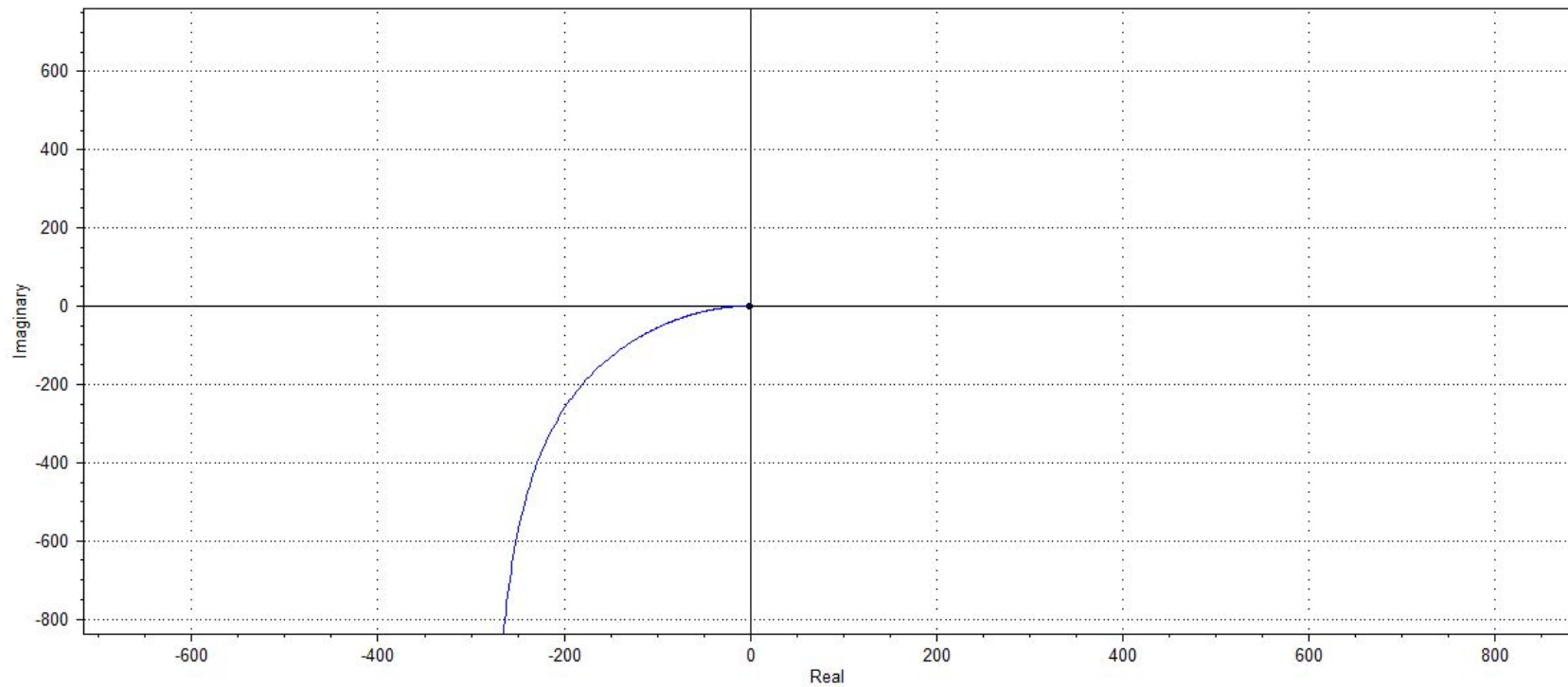
# Raices Go\*Gpid



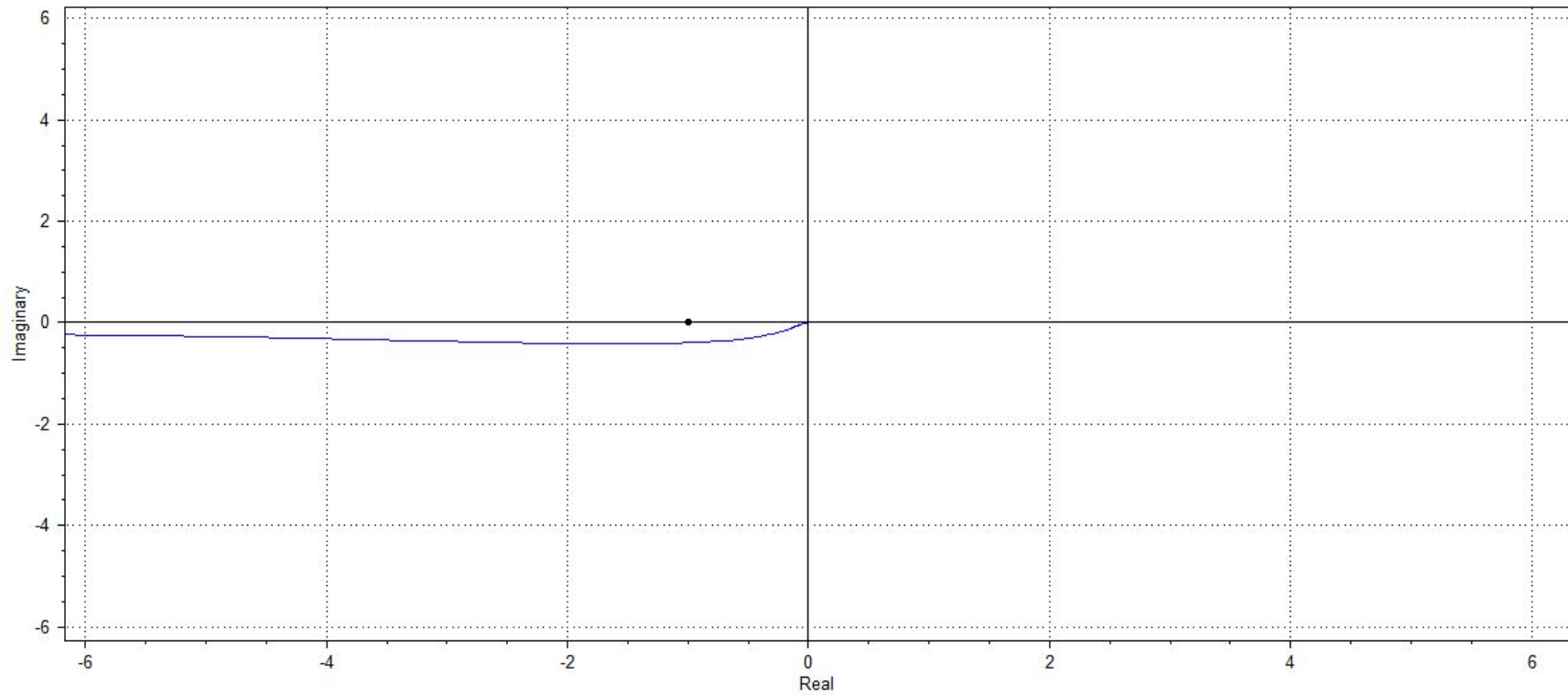
# Bode Go\*Gpid



# Nyquist $G_o^*G_{pid}$

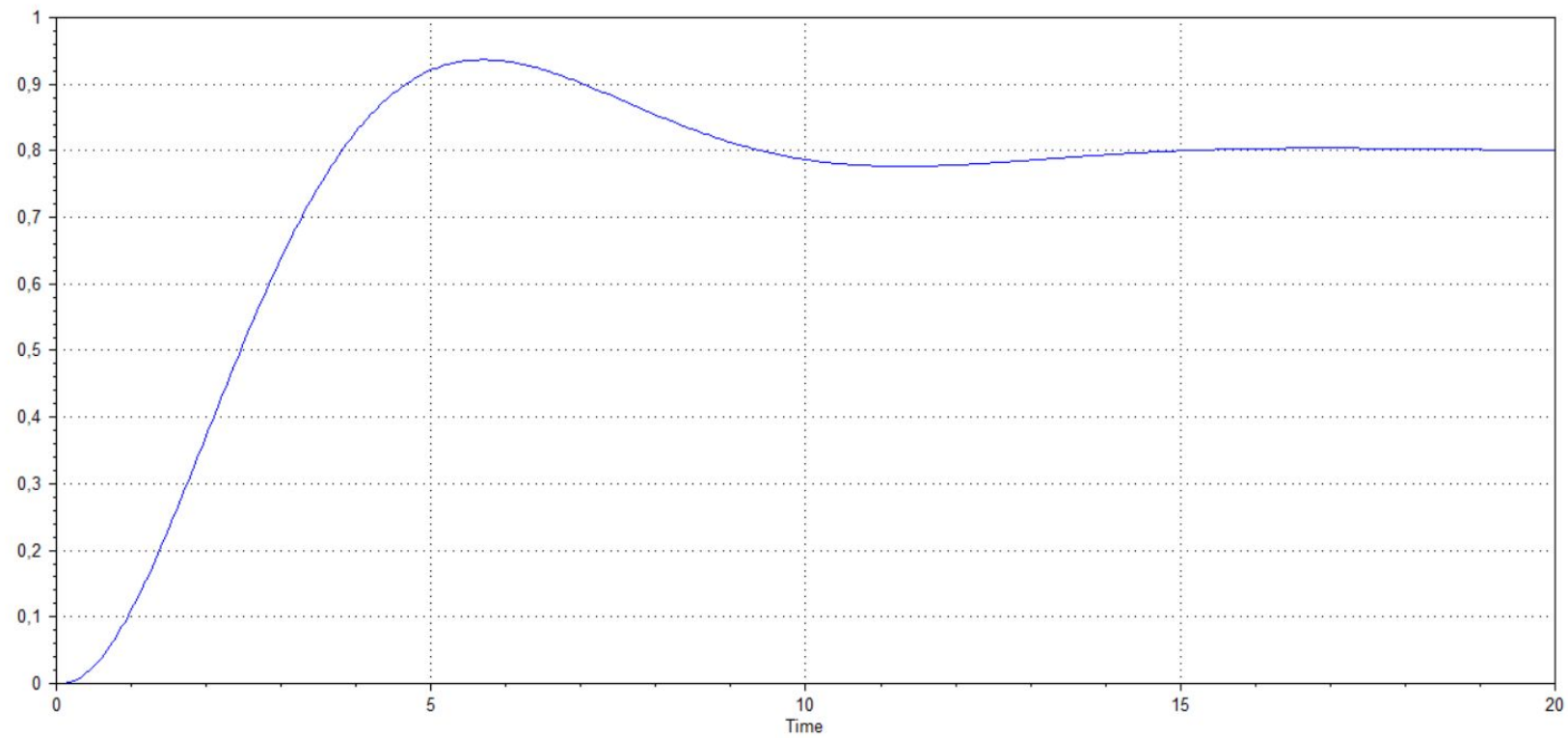






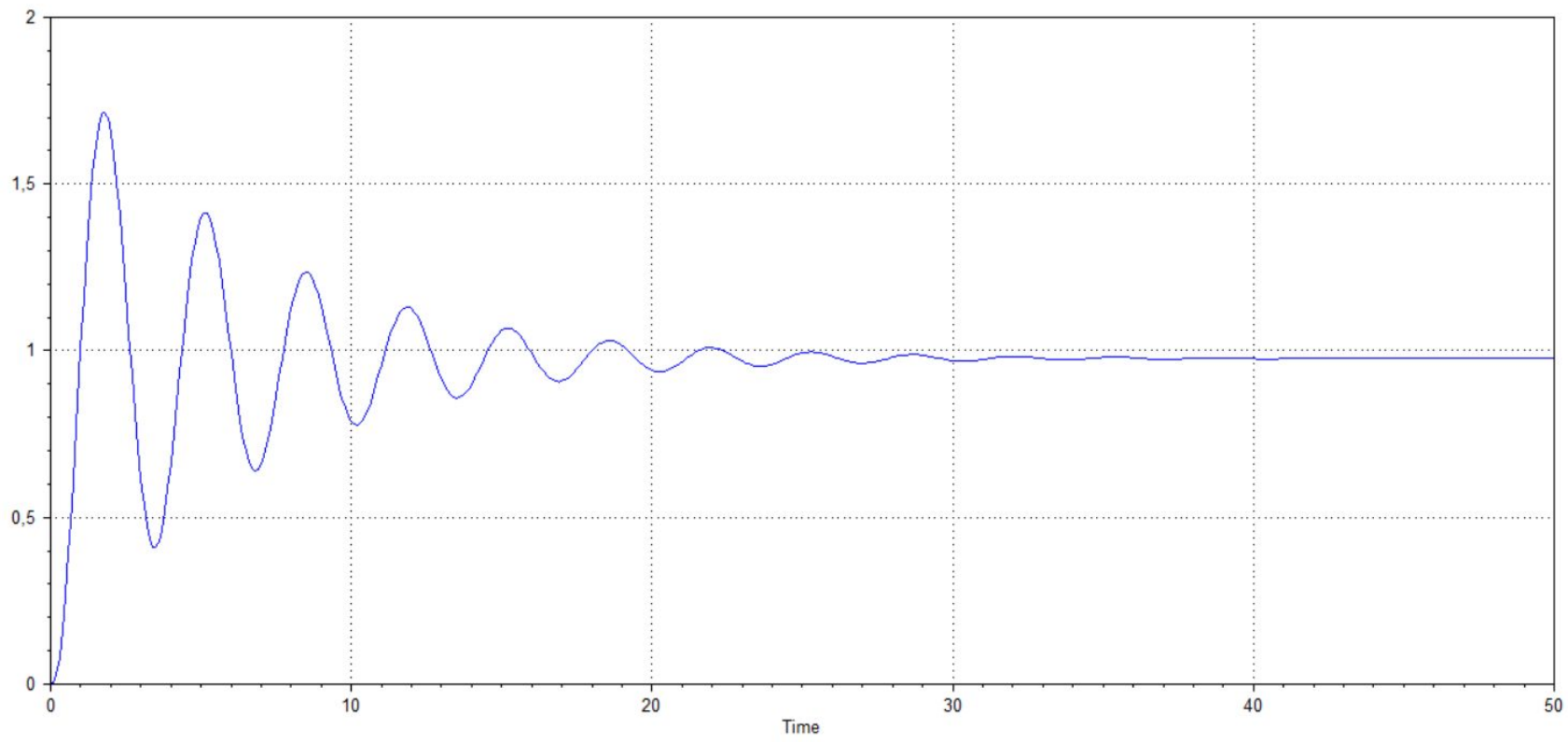
# EJERCICIO 5

GO



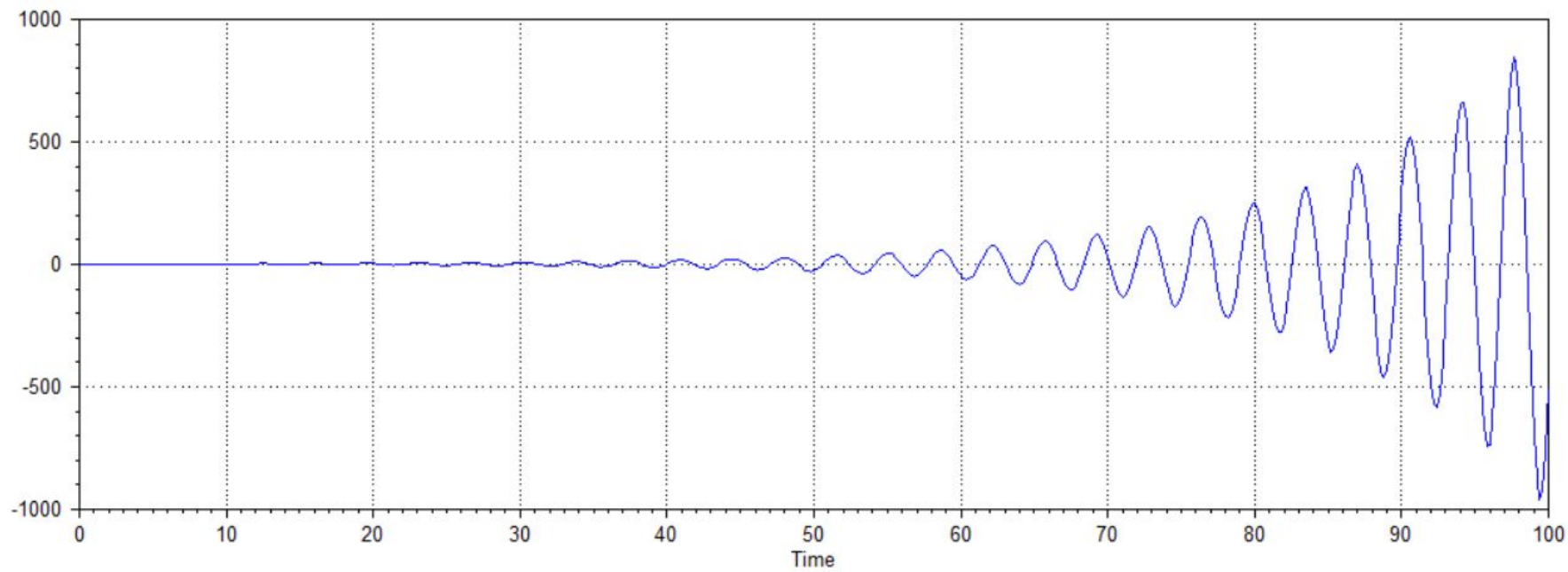
P

$G_0 * G_p$



P + I

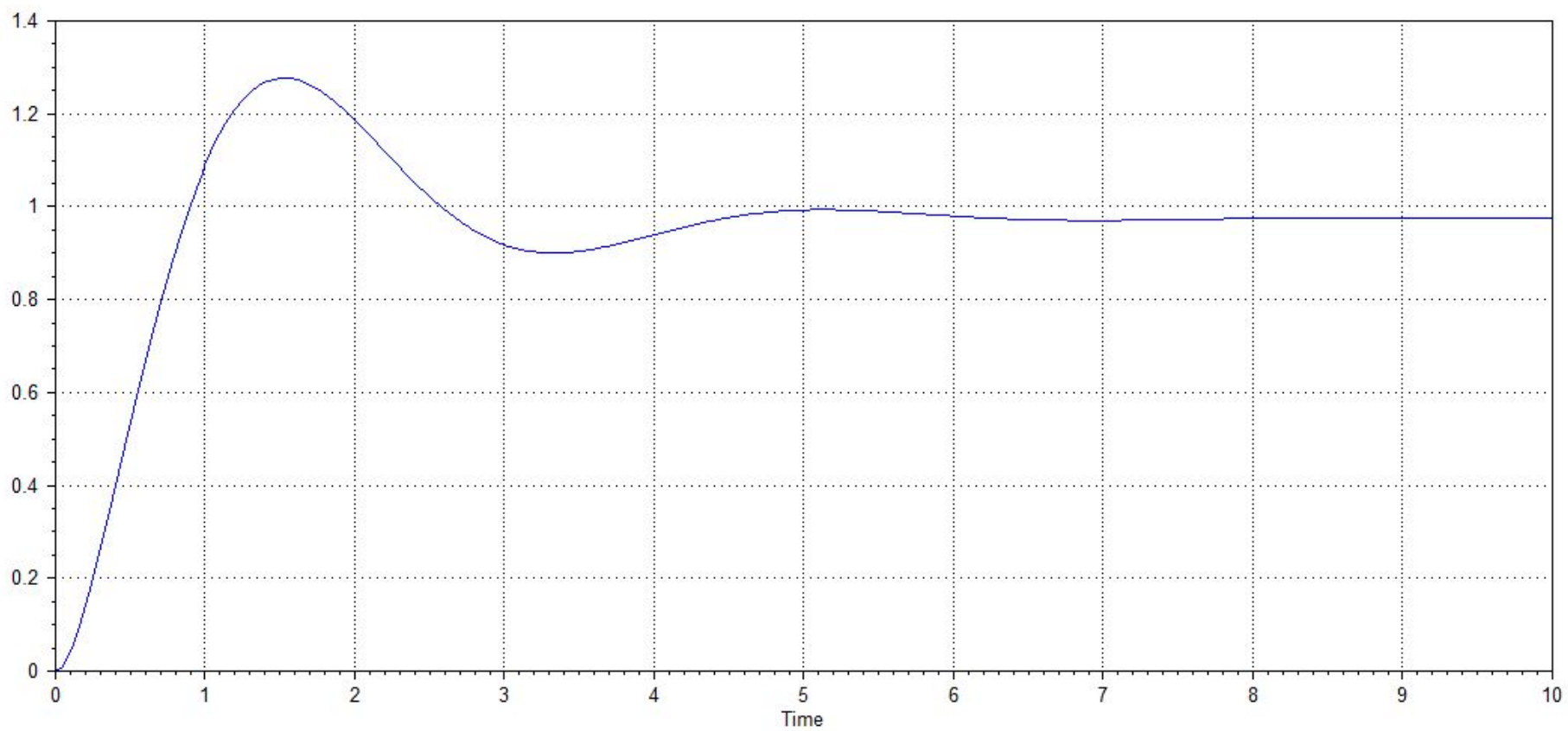
G0 \* Gpi





P + D

G0 \* Gpd



P+I+D

G0\*Gpid

