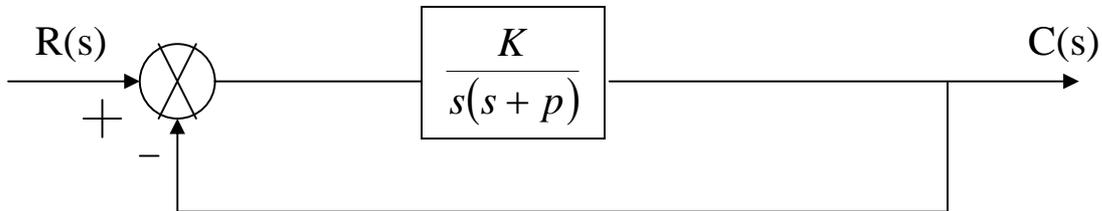


SISTEMAS DE SEGUNDO ORDEN - TIPO 1



Función de Transferencia a Lazo Cerrado (FTLC): $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K}{s(s+p)+K} = \frac{K}{s^2 + ps + K} = \frac{1}{(s+s_1)(s+s_2)}$$

Para el estudio de un sistema de segundo orden se analiza la FTLC general de la forma:

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{K\omega^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

donde: ω_n es la frecuencia natural

ξ es el coeficiente de amortiguación

Para $K=1$

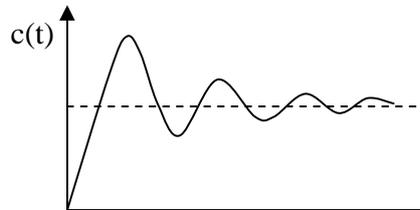
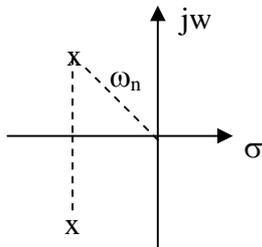
$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

La factorización del denominador de esta función dará los dos polos del

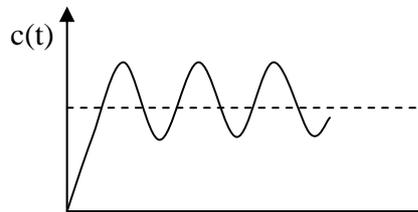
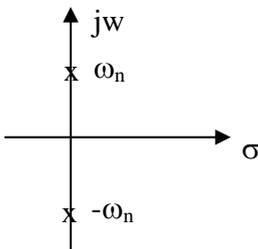
sistema: $s_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm \omega_n \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}$

COMPORTAMIENTO DE LOS SISTEMAS DE 2DO ORDEN

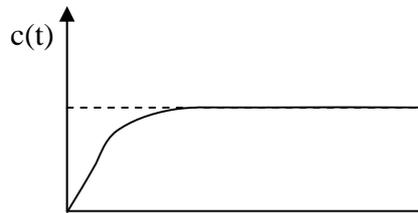
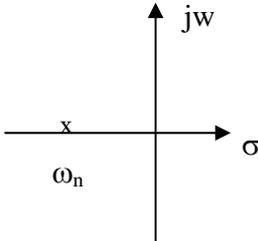
DEPENDIENDO DE ξ



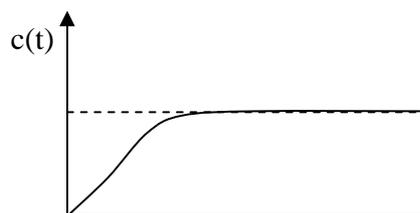
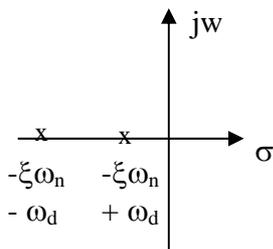
$0 < \xi < 1$
 Sistema Subamortiguado
 Polos complejos conjugados.
 $S_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\omega_d$



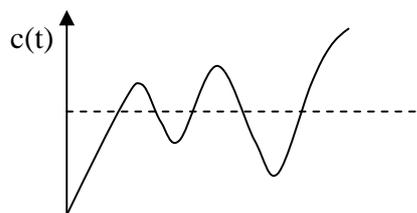
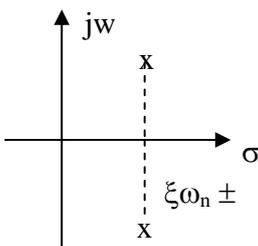
$\xi = 0$
 Sistema en el punto de
 estabilidad crítica
 Polos imaginarios
 $S_{1,2} = \pm j\omega_n$



$\xi = 1$
 Sistema críticamente
 amortiguado
 Polos reales e iguales
 $S_{1,2} = -\omega_n$



$\xi > 1$
 Sistema sobreamortiguado
 Polos reales y diferentes
 $S_{1,2} = -\xi\omega_n \pm \omega_d$



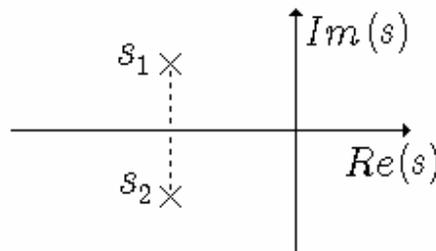
$\xi < 0$
 Sistema inestable
 Polos en el semiplano derecho
 $S_{1,2} = \xi\omega_n \pm \omega_d$

SISTEMA DE SEGUNDO SUBAMORTIGUADO: $0 < \xi < 1$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

Polos complejos conjugados:

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= -\xi\omega_n + j\omega_d \\ s_2 &= -\xi\omega_n - j\omega_d \end{aligned} \quad \text{con } \omega_d = \omega_n \cdot \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}.$$



RESPUESTA AL ESCALÓN: $R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \xi\omega_n - j\omega_d)(s + \xi\omega_n + j\omega_d)}$$

Sustituyendo y aplicando fracciones parciales:

$$C(s) = \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} = \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s(s + \xi\omega_n - j\omega_d)(s + \xi\omega_n + j\omega_d)}$$

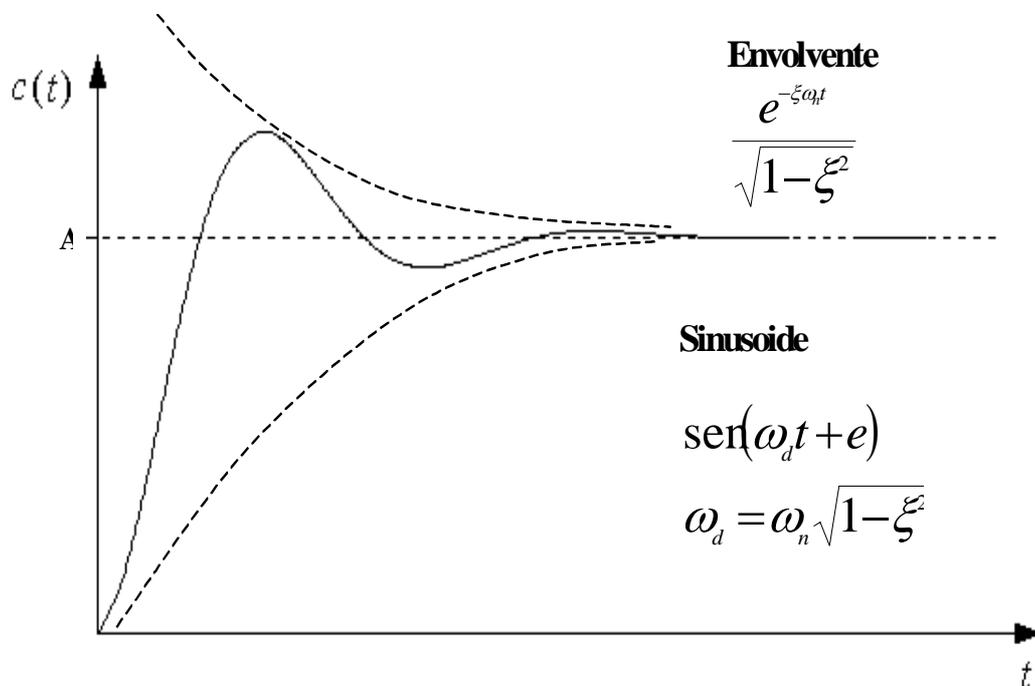
$$C(s) = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{(s + \xi\omega_n - j\omega_d)} + \frac{A_3}{(s + 2\omega_n + j\omega_d)}$$

Antitransformando

$$c(t) = A_1 + A_2 e^{(-\xi\omega_n + \omega_d j)t} + A_3 e^{(-\xi\omega_n - \omega_d j)t}$$

$$c(t) = A - \left(\frac{A}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \right) e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \text{sen}(\omega_d t + \theta) \quad t \geq 0$$

donde: $\theta = \text{arctg} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{\xi} \right)$

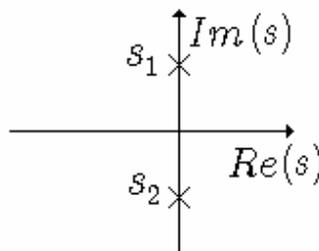


SISTEMA DE SEGUNDO CRÍTICAMENTE ESTABLE: $\xi = 0$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + \omega_n^2}$$

polos imaginarios puros:

$$s_1 = j\omega_n, \quad s_2 = -j\omega_n$$



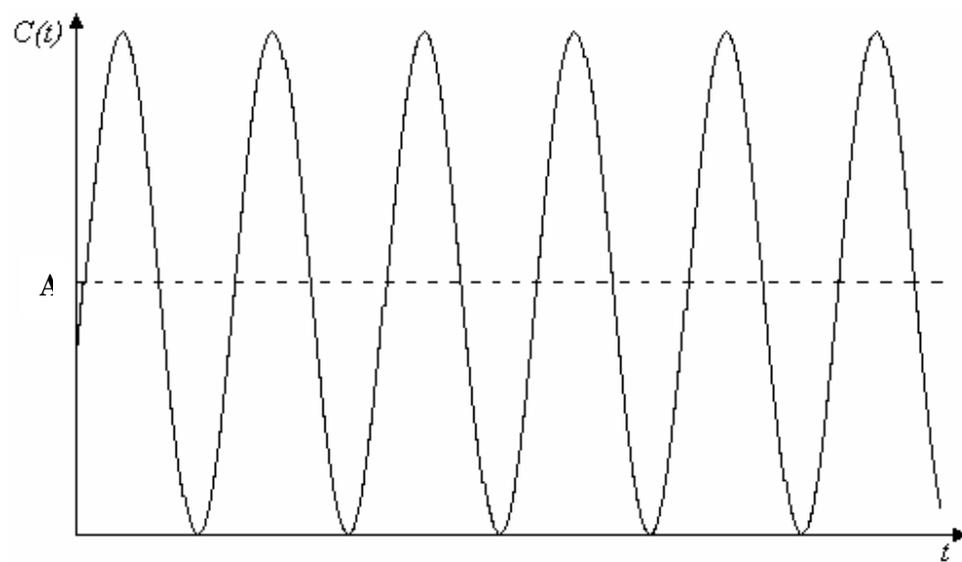
RESPUESTA AL ESCALON: $R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$

Sustituyendo y aplicando fracciones parciales:

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + \omega_n^2)} \\ &= \frac{A}{s} - \frac{As}{s^2 + \omega_n^2} \end{aligned}$$

Antitransformando:

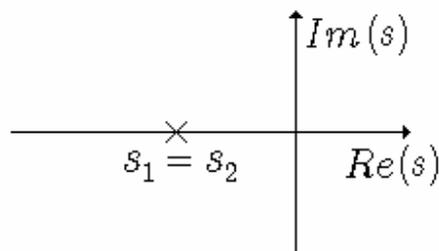
$$c(t) = A[1 - \cos(\omega_n)t]$$



SISTEMA DE SEGUNDO CRITICAMENTE AMORTIGUADO: $\xi = 1$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\omega_n s + \omega_n^2} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{(s + \omega_n)^2}$$

polos reales iguales: $s_1 = s_2 = -\omega_n$



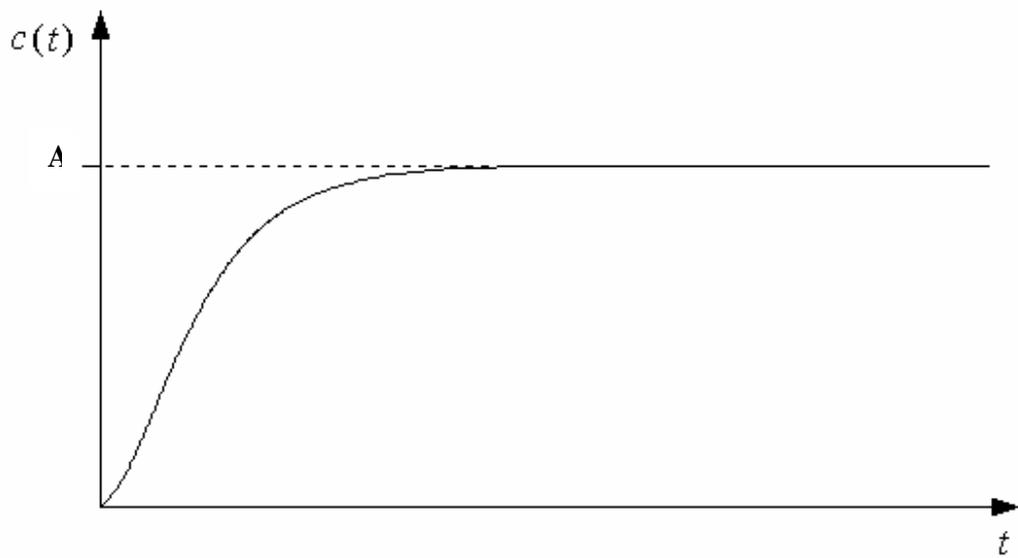
RESPUESTA AL ESCALÓN: $R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$

Sustituyendo y aplicando fracciones parciales:

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s(s + \omega_n)^2} \\ &= \frac{A}{s} - \frac{A\omega_n}{(s + \omega_n)^2} - \frac{A}{s + \omega_n} \end{aligned}$$

Antitransformando:

$$\begin{aligned} c(t) &= \left(1 - e^{-\omega_n t} - \omega_n t e^{-\omega_n t}\right) A \\ &= \left[1 - e^{-\omega_n t} (1 + \omega_n t)\right] A \end{aligned}$$



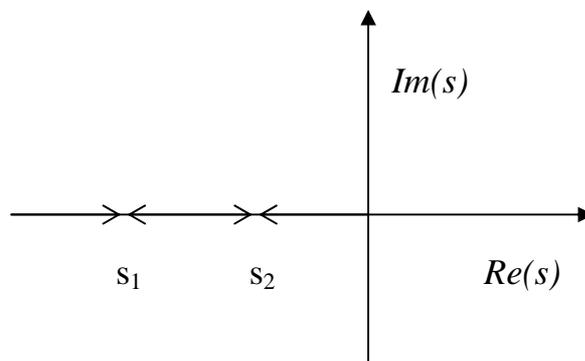
Este sistema es el que crece más rápido sin exceder el valor final. Visto de otro modo, $c(t)$ es la más rápida entre las $c(t)$ estrictamente crecientes.

SISTEMA SOBREAMORTIGUADO : $\xi > 1$

$$\frac{C(s)}{R(s)} = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

Polos reales y distintos:

$$s_1 = -\xi\omega_n - \omega_d, s_2 = -\xi\omega_n + \omega_d, \quad \text{con } \omega_d = \omega_n\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}$$



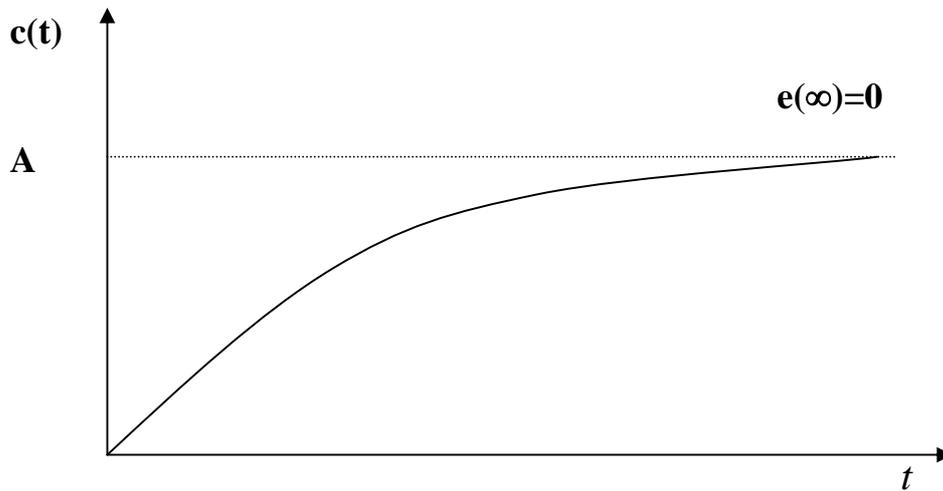
RESPUESTA AL ESCALON: $R(s) = \frac{A}{s}$

Sustituyendo y aplicando fracciones parciales:

$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \frac{A\omega_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{A}{2\omega_d} \left[\frac{s_2}{s + s_1} - \frac{s_1}{s + s_2} \right] = \\ &= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{A\omega_n^2}{2\omega_d} \left[\frac{1}{s_1} \left(\frac{1}{s + s_1} \right) - \frac{1}{s_2} \left(\frac{1}{s + s_2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Antitransformando:

$$c(t) = A + \frac{A\omega_n}{2\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \left(\frac{e^{-s_1 t}}{s_1} - \frac{e^{-s_2 t}}{s_2} \right)$$



Si $\|s_1\| \gg \|s_2\|$ podemos aproximar:

$$c(t) = (1 - e^{-s_2 t})A = [1 - e^{(-\xi\omega_n + \omega_d)t}]A$$

Observe que la aproximación equivale a un sistema de primer orden

RESPUESTA PARA TODOS LOS VALORES DE ξ

