

SOLUCIÓN PROBLEMA 2

$$\begin{aligned} a. \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} N_0 &= A \cdot [N_+ - N_-] \\ N_+ &= \alpha N_0 \\ N_- &= N_c \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow N_0 &= A [\alpha N_0 - N_c] \\ & \Rightarrow N_0 = - \frac{A N_c}{1 - \alpha A} = \frac{A}{\alpha A - 1} N_c \\ & i_c = C \dot{N}_c = \frac{N_0 - N_c}{R_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_3 C \dot{N}_c = \dot{N}_c = \left[ \frac{A}{\alpha A - 1} - 1 \right] N_c = \frac{A - \alpha A + 1}{\alpha A - 1} N_c$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{N_c(t) = N_i e^{\lambda t}} \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\overbrace{A - \alpha A + 1}^{>0}}{\underbrace{\alpha A - 1}_{>0}} > 0.$$

$$\boxed{N_0(t) = \frac{A}{\alpha A - 1} N_i e^{\lambda t}}$$

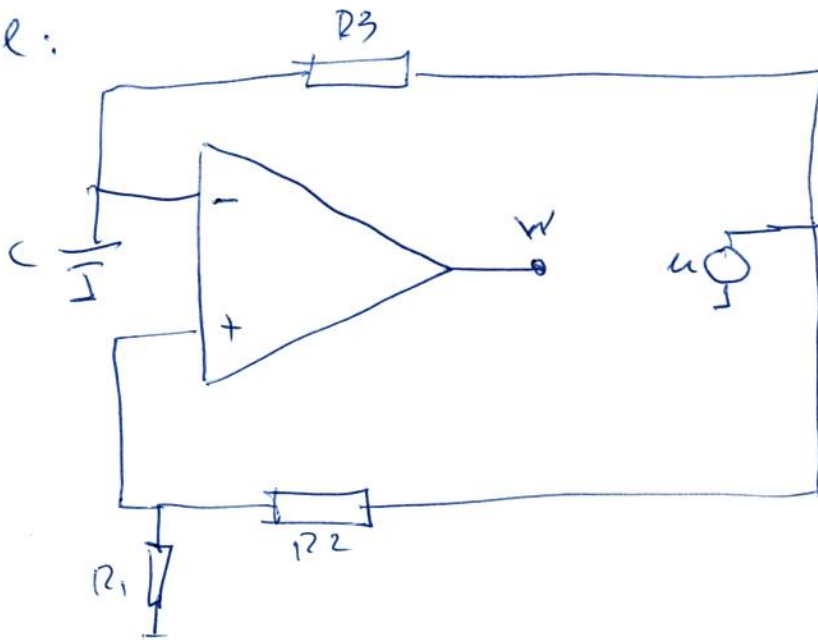
$$\boxed{N_i = \left[ \frac{\alpha A}{\alpha A - 1} - 1 \right] N_i e^{\lambda t}}$$

b. NO ES INTERNAMENTE ESTABLE. (a RESPUESTA (1) CONTRADICE LA DEFINICIÓN.

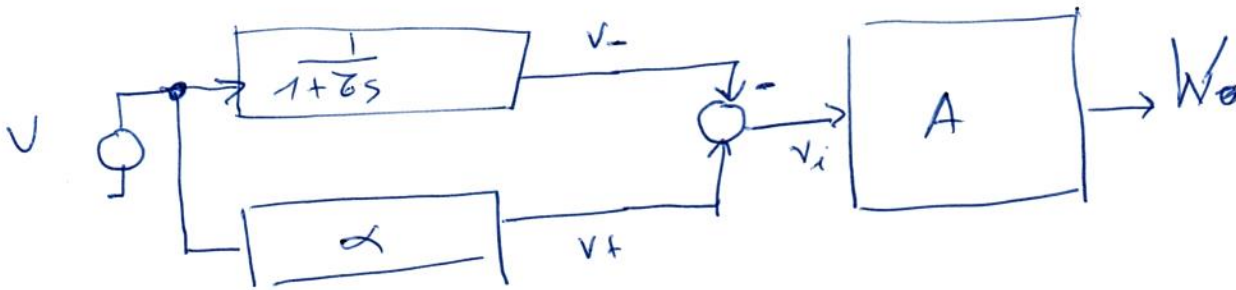
C.

Gol:

(2)



$$G_{ol} = \frac{W(s)}{U(s)}$$



$$\frac{\frac{1}{cs}}{\frac{1}{cs} + R3} = \frac{1}{1 + R3cs} = \frac{1}{1 + bs}$$

$$G_{ol} = \frac{W}{U} = A \cdot \left[ \alpha - \frac{1}{1 + bs} \right] = A \cdot \frac{\alpha bs + \alpha - 1}{bs + 1}$$

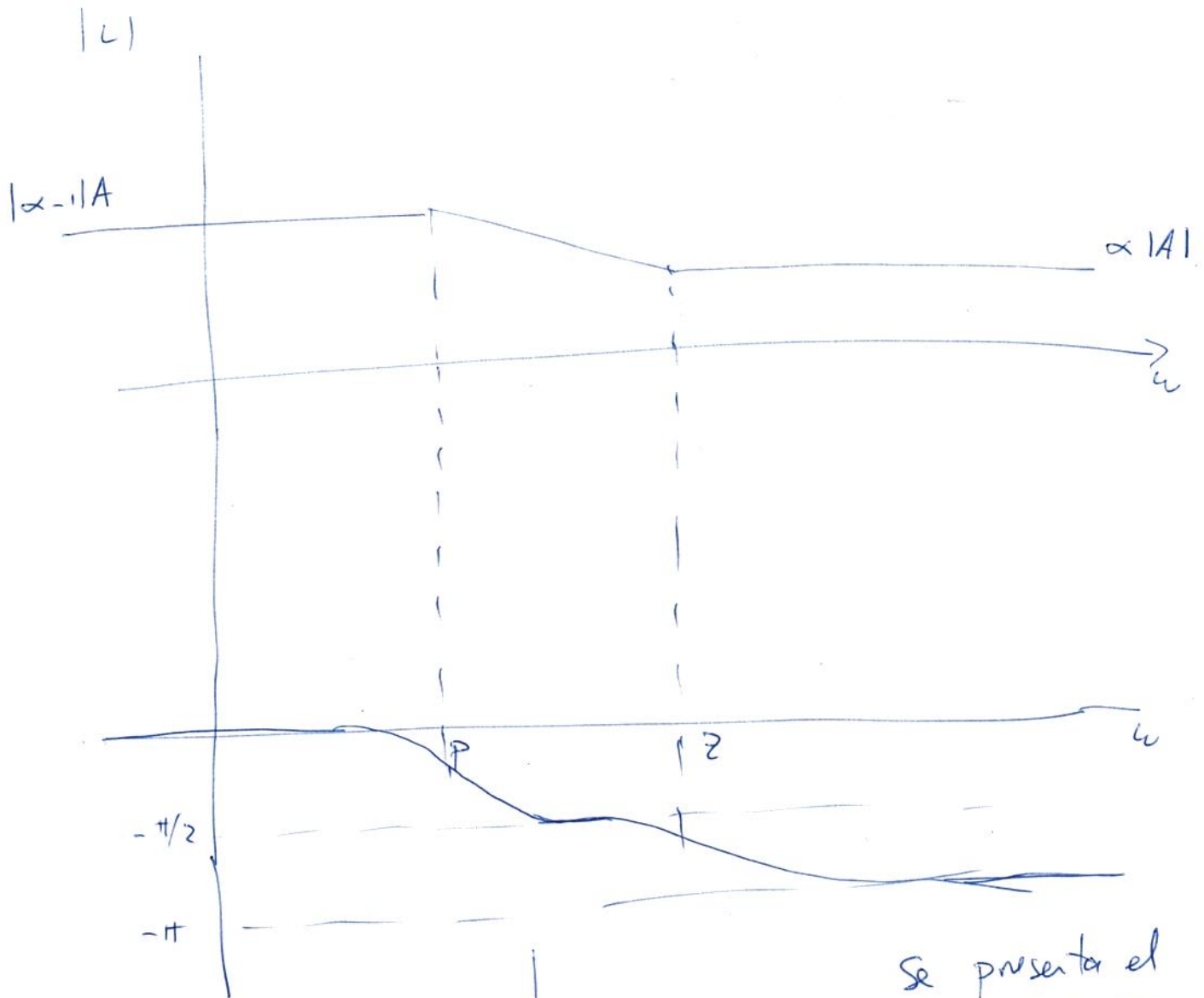
$$L(s) = -G_{ol}(s) = -A \cdot \frac{\alpha bs + \alpha - 1}{bs + 1}$$

$$z = -\frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha b} = -\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{\alpha b}$$

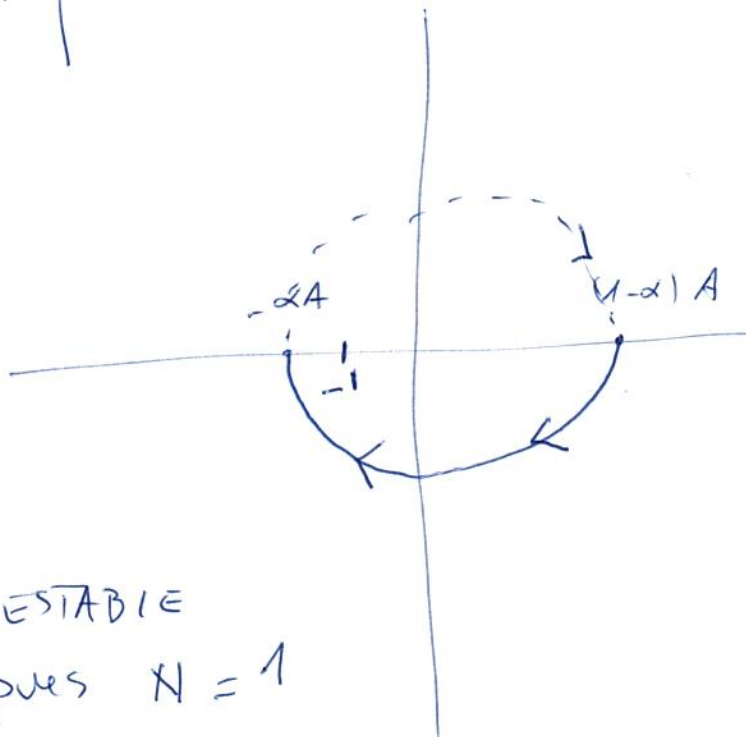
$$p = -\frac{1}{b}$$

$$\begin{cases} z > 0 \\ p < 0 \\ |z| < |p| \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{pero no tiene relevancia mayor.}$$

(3)



Se presenta el  
caso  $|p| < |z|$   
pero NO  
CAMBIA  
LA CONCLUSIÓN  
DE ESTABILIDAD



INESTABLE

pues  $N = 1$

$$N = Z - P \Rightarrow \underline{Z=1} \text{ INESTABLE}$$

para  $\alpha A > 1$  (por hipótesis)

⇒ DDA CON PARTE S.

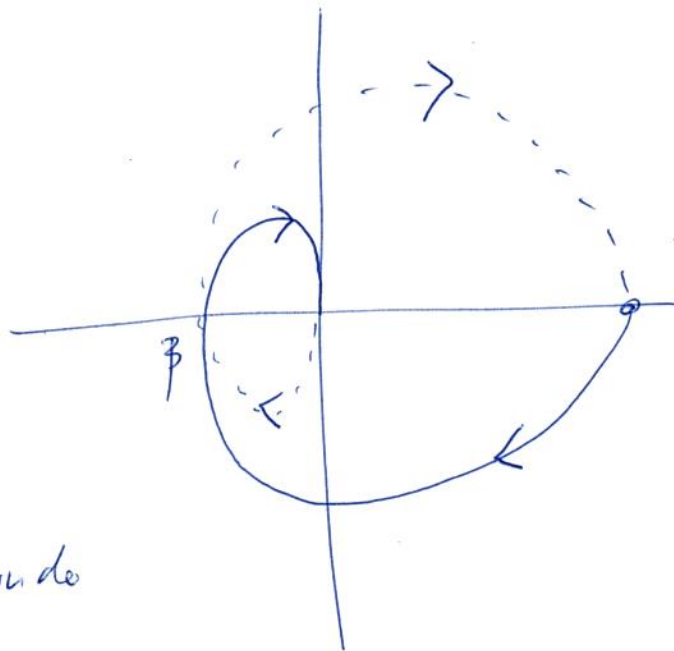
$$d. A(s) = \frac{A_0}{1+Ts}$$

(4)

$$L(s) = -A_0 \frac{\alpha \frac{20}{\epsilon} s + \alpha - 1}{(\frac{20}{\epsilon} s + 1)(Ts + 1)} = -\frac{20}{21} \frac{A_0}{\epsilon} \frac{s - \frac{20}{\epsilon}}{(s + 1/\frac{20}{\epsilon})(s + \frac{20}{\epsilon})}$$

$$L(j0) = A_0(1-\alpha) > 0$$

$$L(j\infty) = 0 / \pi/2$$



β se halla evaluando

$$L(j\frac{20}{\epsilon})$$

$$L(j\frac{20}{\epsilon}) = \beta = -\frac{A_0}{21}$$

$$\text{INESTABLE SSI} \quad \frac{A_0}{21} \geq 1.$$