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ILLUSTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Linear, Continuous-Time, Constant Coefficients

- 3.1 Four input-output transfer functions $y(s)/u(s)$ are given. Describe the system in state variable form:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) $1/(s + \alpha)$ | (b) $(s + \beta)/(s + \alpha)$ |
| (c) $(s + \beta)/(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega s + \omega^2)$ | (d) $(s^2 + 2\zeta_1\omega_1 s + \omega_1^2)/(s^2 + 2\zeta_2\omega_2 s + \omega_2^2)$ |

The solutions are obtained by writing the input-output differential equation, drawing a block diagram, and selecting the integrator outputs as state variables.

- (a) The differential equation is $\dot{y} + \alpha y = u$. This is simulated in Figure 3.1.1. The state variable is $x = y$. The state equation is $\dot{x} = -\alpha x + u$ and $y = x$.
- (b) The differential equation is $\dot{y} + \alpha y = \beta u + \dot{u}$. This is simulated in Figure 3.1.2. The state variables are $x_1 = y$ and $x_2 = \dot{y}$. The state equations are $\dot{x}_1 = x_2$ and $\dot{x}_2 = -\alpha x_2 + \beta u + \dot{u}$. The output is $y = x_1$.

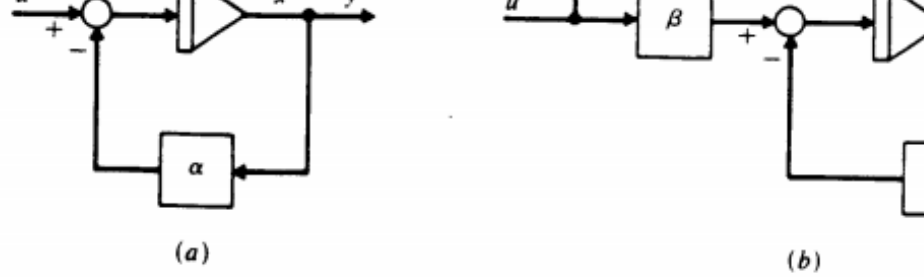


Figure 3.29 (a) and (b)

- (c) The differential equation is $\ddot{y} + 2\zeta\omega\dot{y} + \omega^2 y = \beta u + \dot{u}$, and is simulated state equations are $\dot{x}_1 = -2\zeta\omega x_1 + x_2 + u$, $\dot{x}_2 = -\omega^2 x_1 + \beta u$, and $y = [1$

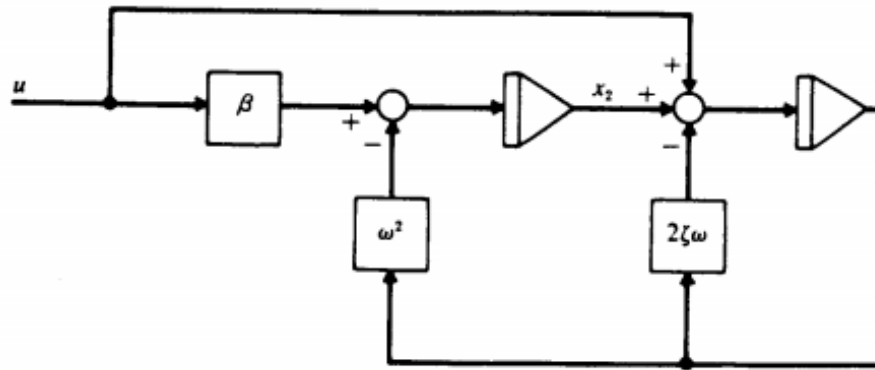


Figure 3.29 (c)

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