

## Experiment 1: TRANSFER FUNCTION

Write the MATLAB Program to obtain the transfer function of the given system

EXAMPLE 1:

```
num = [200 400]
den = [1 10 100 0]
sys = tf (num,den)
```

```
sys =

      200 s + 400
-----
s^3 + 10 s^2 + 100 s
```

EXAMPLE 2:

```
num = [1 0.2 0.048]
den = [2 56 289]
sys = tf (num,den)
```

```
sys =

s^2 + 0.2 s + 0.048
-----
2 s^2 + 56 s + 289
```

To find roots of denominator of the transfer function

EXAMPLE 3:

```
num = [200 400]
den = [1 10 100 0]
sys = tf (num,den)
roots(den)
```

```
sys =
```

$$\frac{200 s + 400}{s^3 + 10 s^2 + 100 s}$$

```
Continuous-time transfer function.  
Model Properties
```

```
ans = 3×1 complex  
    0.0000 + 0.0000i  
   -5.0000 + 8.6603i  
   -5.0000 - 8.6603i
```

## Experiment 2: TIME RESPONSE

Implementation of Time Response of a System Using MATLAB for the given system function.

EXAMPLE 3:

Transfer Function:

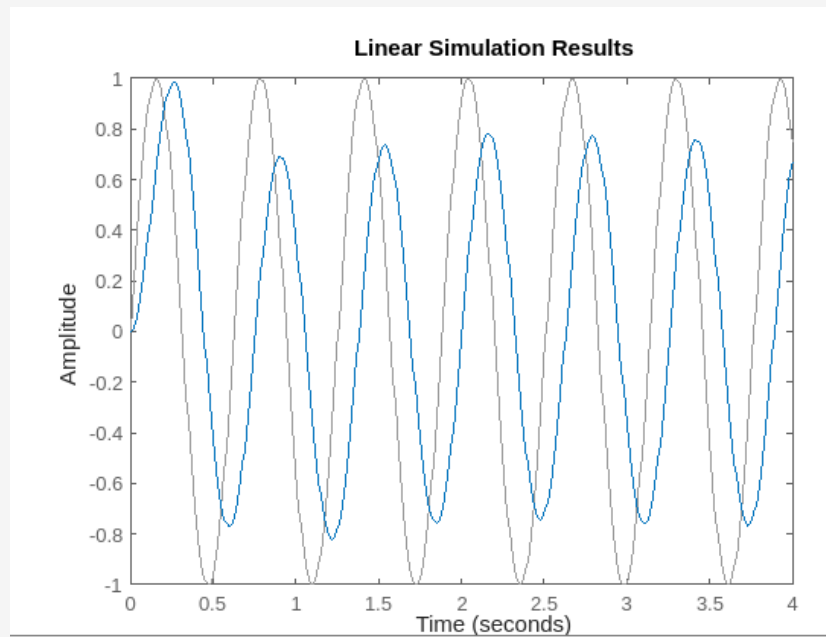
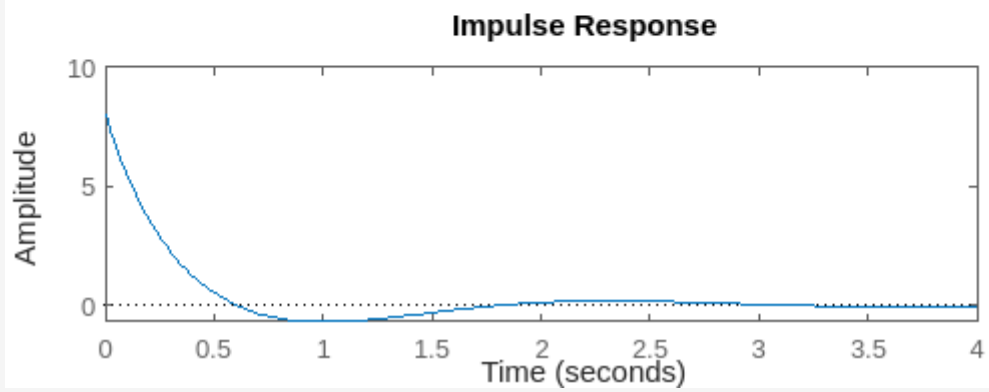
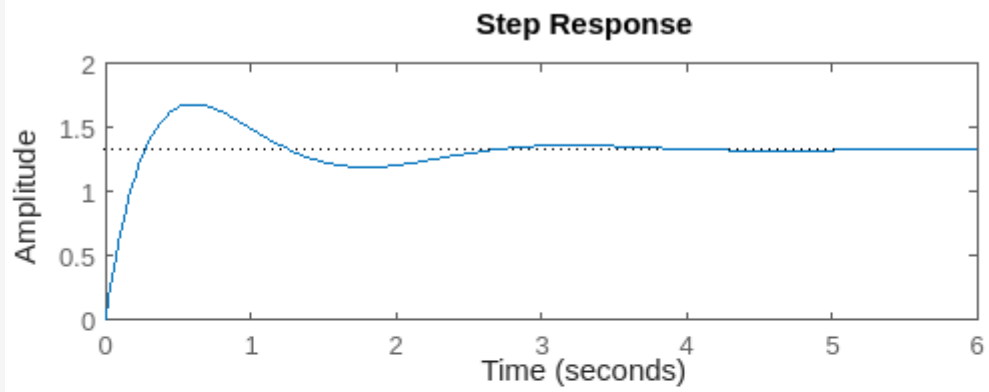
$$\text{sys} = \frac{8s^2 + 18s + 32}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 14s + 24}$$

CODE:

```
num = [8 18 32]
den = [1 6 14 24]
sys=tf(num,den)
subplot(2,1,1)
step(sys)
subplot(2,1,2)
impulse(sys)

t = 0:0.01:4;
u = sin(10*t);
lsim(sys,u,t)
```

OUTPUT:



## Experiment 3: ROOT LOCUS

Write the MATLAB Program to plot root locus diagram of an open loop transfer function and Determine range of gain 'K' for stability.

EXAMPLE 1:

```
num = 1
den = [1 8 36 80 0]
sys = tf(num,den)
rlocus(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
```

```
sys =
```

```
1
```

```
-----  
s^4 + 8 s^3 + 36 s^2 + 80 s
```

```
Continuous-time transfer function.  
Model Properties
```

```
Select a point in the graphics window
```

```
selected_point = -2.3017 - 2.7881i
```

```
K = 100.1596
```

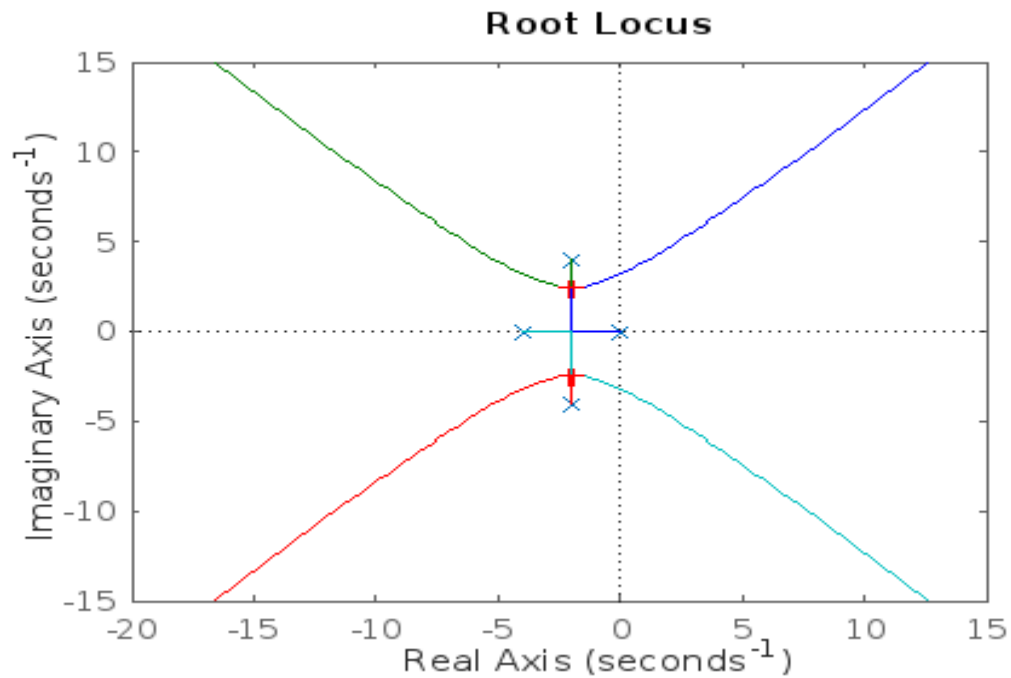
```
poles = 4×1 complex
```

```
-2.0815 + 2.4508i
```

```
-2.0815 - 2.4508i
```

```
-1.9185 + 2.4508i
```

```
-1.9185 - 2.4508i
```

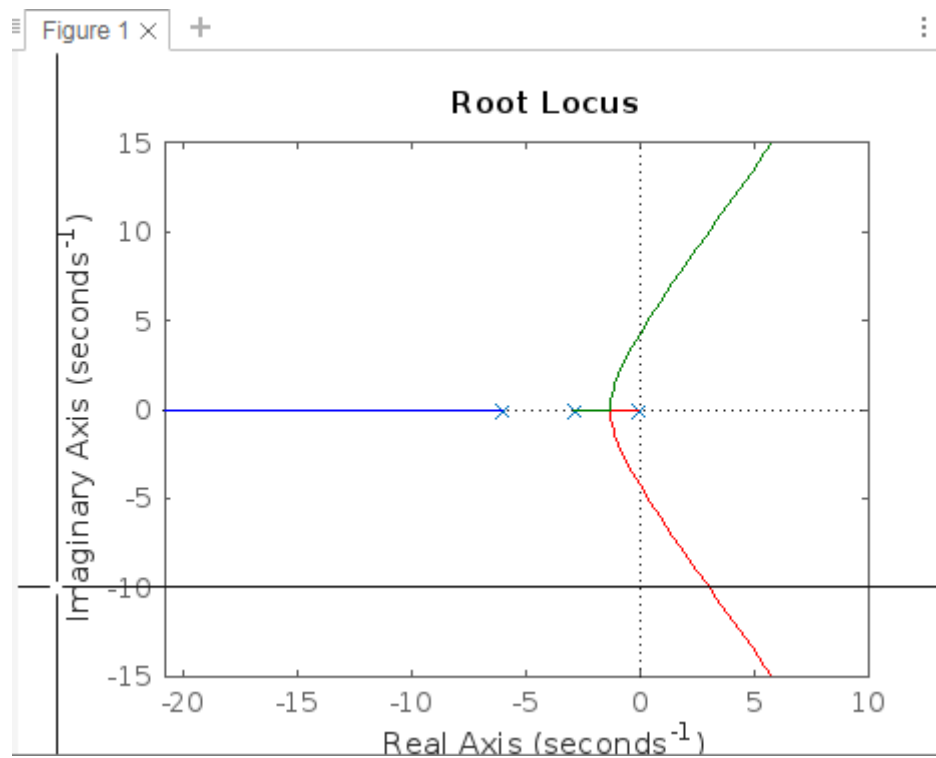


EXAMPLE 2:

```
num = [1]
den = [1 9 18 1]
sys = tf(num,den)
rlocus(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
```

`sys =`

$$\frac{1}{s^3 + 9s^2 + 18s + 1}$$



EXAMPLE 3:

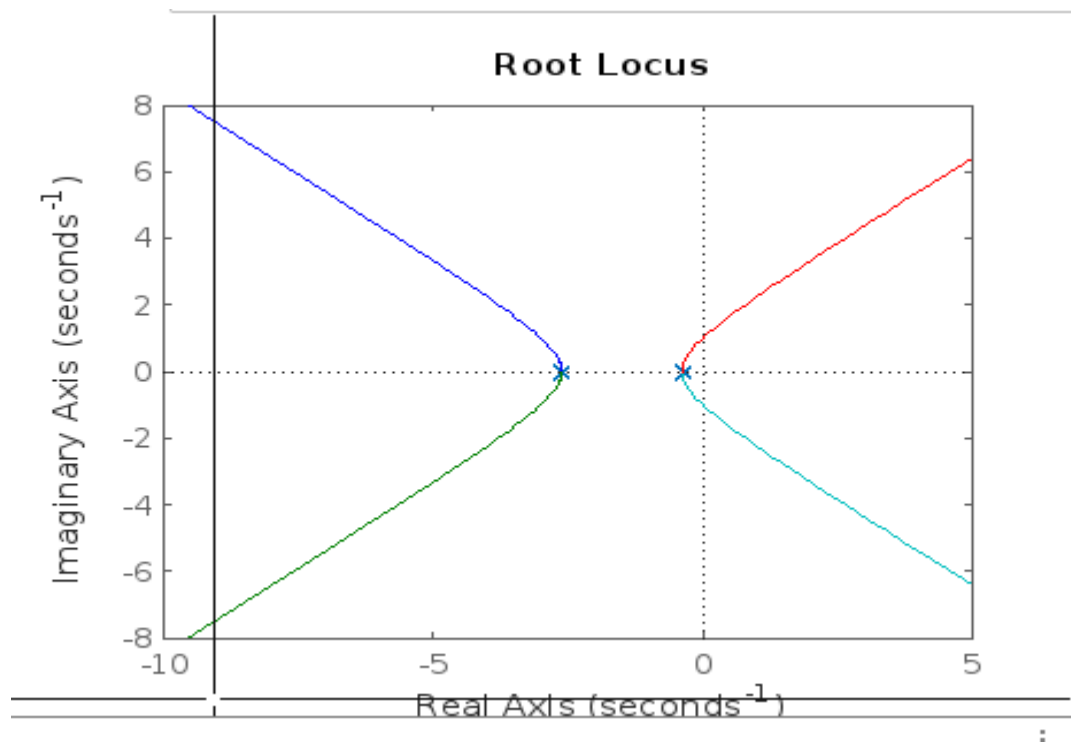
```
num = [1]
den = [1 6 11 6 1]
sys = tf(num,den)
rlocus(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
```

---

`sys =`

1

-----  
 $s^4 + 6 s^3 + 11 s^2 + 6 s + 1$



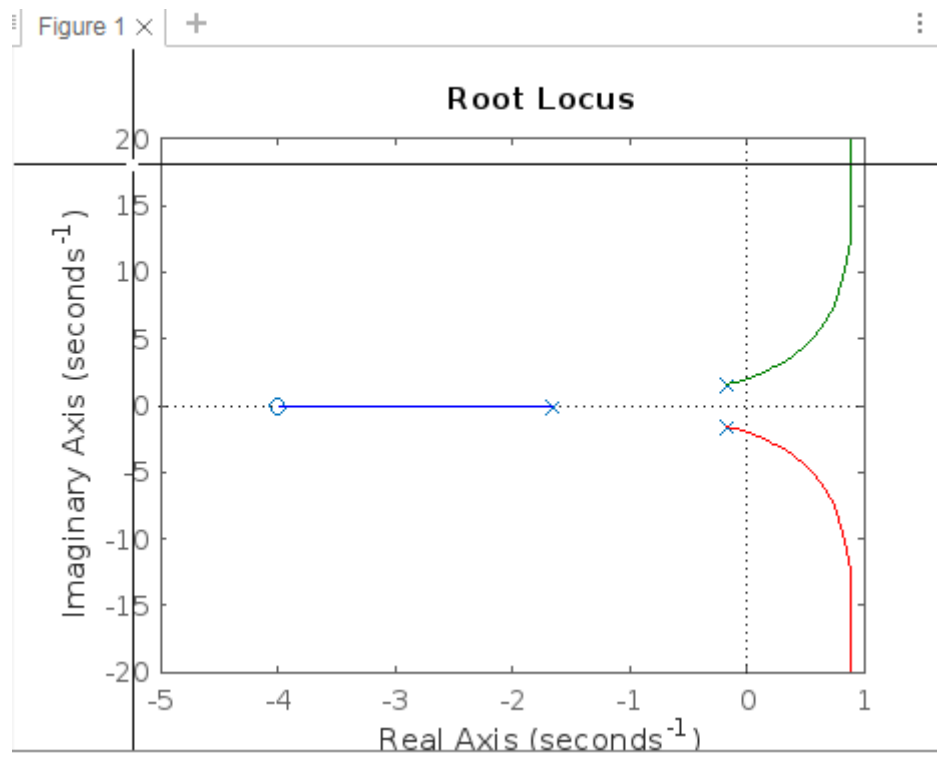
EXAMPLE 4:

```
num = [1 4]
den = [1 2 3 4]
sys = tf(num,den)
rlocus(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
[K,poles] = rlocfind(sys)
```

`sys =`

$$\frac{s + 4}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 3s + 4}$$





## Experiment 4: BODE PLOT

Write a MATLAB code to plot a Bode diagram of an open loop transfer function.

EXAMPLE 1:

```
num = [10 100]
den = [.01 1 2.03 1 0]
sys = tf (num,den)
[gm,pm,wcg,wcp] = margin(sys)
margin(sys)
```

```
sys =
```

$$\frac{10 s + 100}{0.01 s^4 + s^3 + 2.03 s^2 + s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

Model Properties

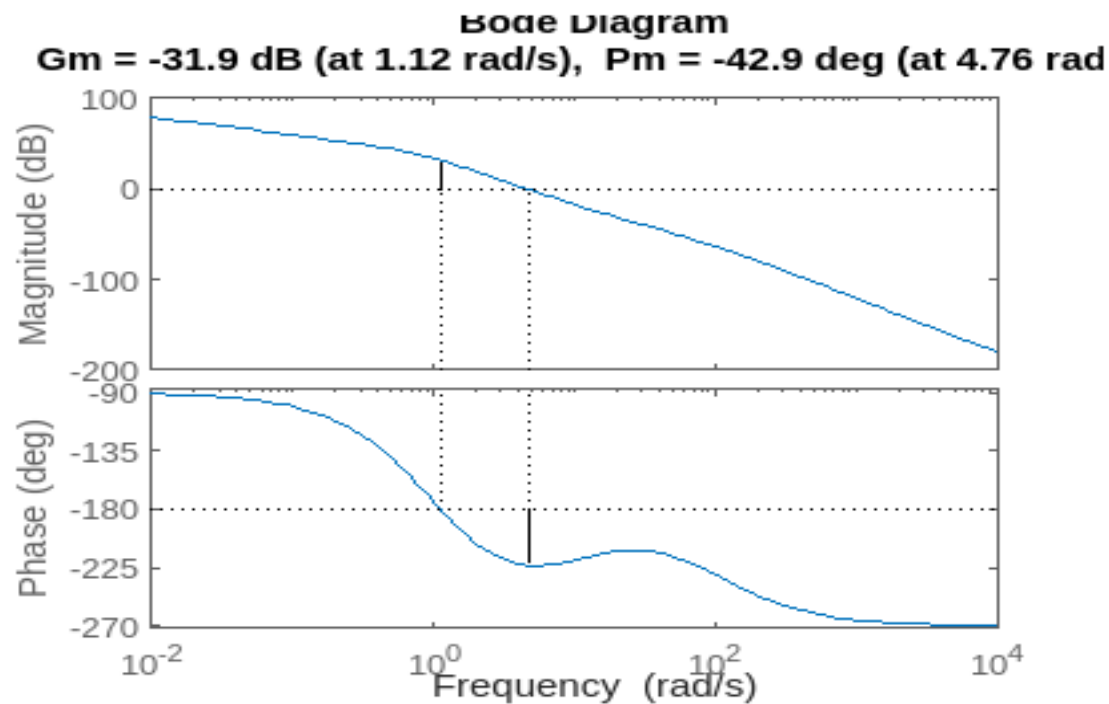
Warning: The closed-loop system is unstable.

```
gm = 0.0253
```

```
pm = -42.9220
```

```
wcg = 1.1193
```

```
wcp = 4.7578
```



EXAMPLE 2:

```
num = [200 400]
den = [1 10 100 0]
sys = tf (num,den)
[gm,pm,wcg,wcp] = margin(sys)
margin(sys)
```

sys =

$$\frac{200 s + 400}{s^3 + 10 s^2 + 100 s}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

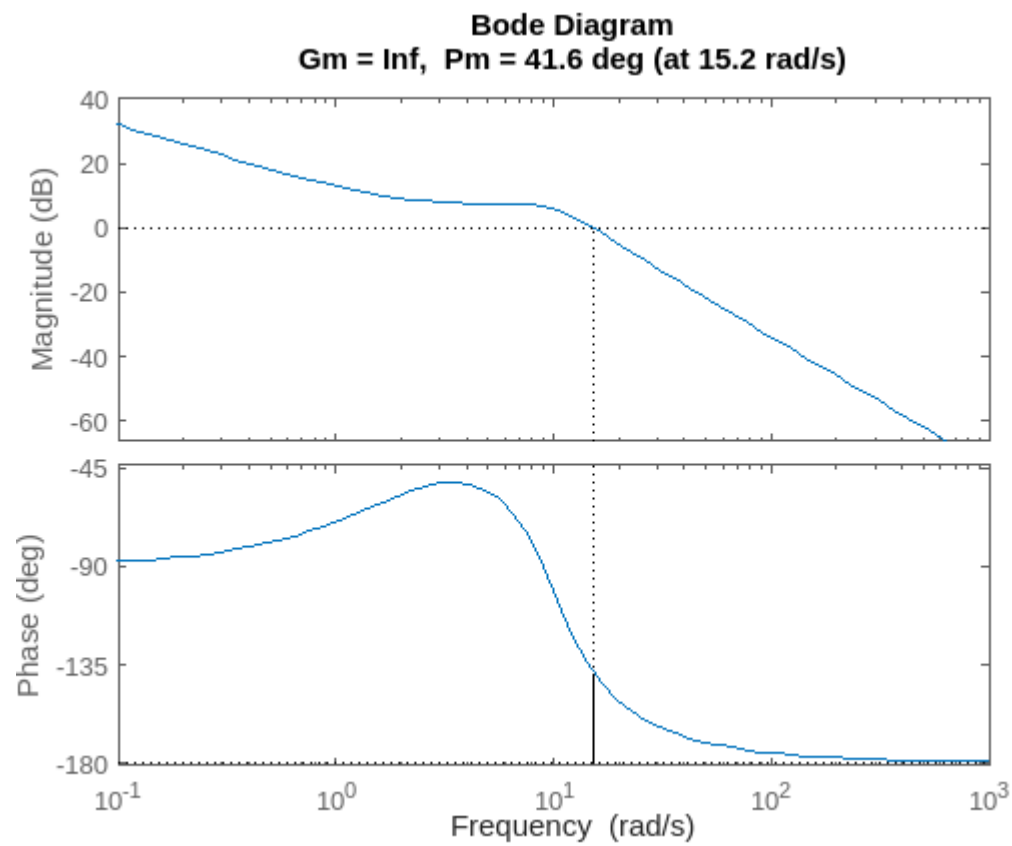
Model Properties

gm = Inf

pm = 41.5822

wcg = Inf

wcp = 15.2373



### EXAMPLE 3:

```
num = [1 45 200]
den = [1 1200 20000 0 0]
sys = tf (num,den)
[gm,pm,wcg,wcp] = margin(sys)
margin(sys)
```

```
sys =
```

$$\frac{s^2 + 45s + 200}{s^4 + 1200s^3 + 20000s^2}$$

Continuous-time transfer function.

Model Properties

```
gm = 0
```

```
pm = 0.9453
```

```
wcg = 0
```

```
wcp = 0.1000
```

