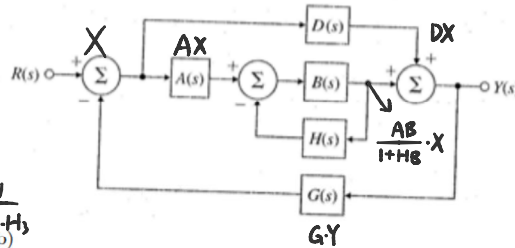
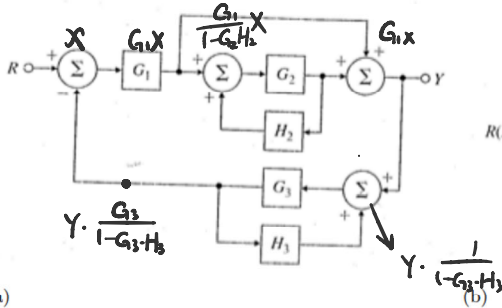


# Homework 2

## Problems:

1. Using techniques for block diagram reduction discussed in class, find the transfer functions of the systems shown below (p156 from the textbook, 3rd edition)



$$(a) \begin{cases} X = R - Y \cdot \frac{G_3}{1-G_3H_3} \\ Y = G_1X + \frac{G_1G_2}{1-G_2H_2} X \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = G_1 \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right) \cdot \left( R - Y \frac{G_3}{1-G_3H_3} \right)$$

$$Y = G_1R \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right) - G_1 \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right) \cdot \frac{G_3}{1-G_3H_3} \cdot Y$$

$$Y \left( 1 + \frac{G_1G_3}{1-G_3H_3} \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right) \right) = G_1R \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{G_1 \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right)}{1 + \frac{G_1G_3}{1-G_3H_3} \left( 1 + \frac{G_2}{1-G_2H_2} \right)}$$

$$(b) \begin{cases} Y = DX + \frac{AB}{1+HB} X \\ X = R - GY \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y = \left( D + \frac{AB}{1+HB} \right) (R - GY)$$

$$Y = R \left( D + \frac{AB}{1+HB} \right) + \left( D + \frac{AB}{1+HB} \right) GY$$

$$\frac{Y}{R} = \frac{\left( D + \frac{AB}{1+HB} \right)}{1 + \left( D + \frac{AB}{1+HB} \right) G}$$

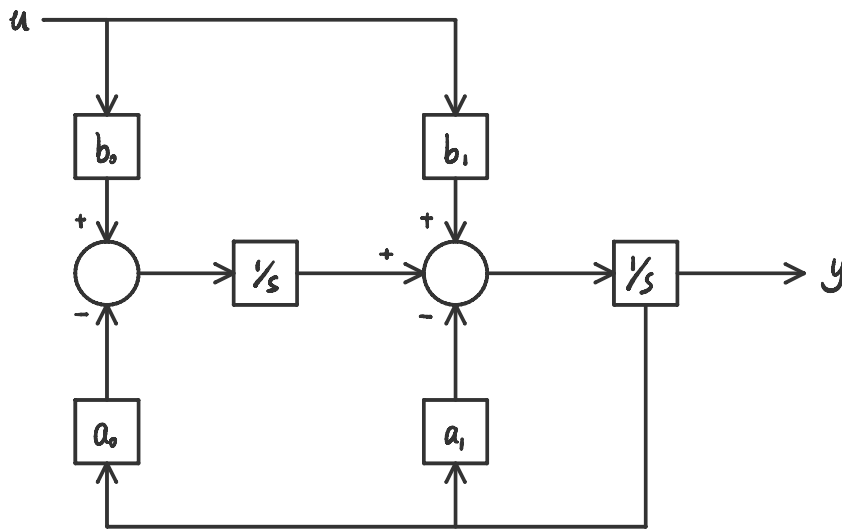
2. Consider the following state-space model (so-called “observer canonical form”):

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & -a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} u, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Build an all-integrator diagram for this system.

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= -a_0 x_2 + b_0 u \\ \dot{x}_2 &= x_1 - a_1 x_2 + b_1 u \end{aligned} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = x - \left( \frac{a_1 b_0}{1+a_0} + b_1 \right) \cdot u$$

$$y = x_2 = \dot{x}$$



3. Consider the plant with transfer function  $L(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + \underset{>0}{K}}$  where  $K$  is a positive parameter you can tune.

a) Consider the settling time spec  $t_s \leq 4$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the system meets this spec. Justify your choice.

b) Consider the rise time spec  $t_r \leq 1$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the system meets this spec.

c) Consider the overshoot spec  $M_p \leq 0.1$ . Give some value (or range of values) of  $K$  for which the system meets this spec. Justify your choice.

$$(a). \quad L(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + K} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = 2\xi\omega_n \\ K = \omega_n^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{K} \\ \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \\ \omega_d = \sqrt{K-1} = \omega_n \cdot \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \\ \sigma = \xi \cdot \omega_n = 1 \quad (\text{双虚部情况}) \end{cases}$$

$$t_s = \frac{3}{\sigma} \leq 4$$

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$$\text{对于实数解 } \sigma = -(\pm\sqrt{1-K}-1) \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow K \geq \frac{15}{16} = 0.9375$$

$$(b). \quad t_r \approx \frac{1.8}{\omega_n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \omega_n \geq 1.8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{K} \geq 1.8 \Rightarrow K \geq 3.24$$

$$(c). \quad M_p = e^{\left(-\frac{\pi\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}\right)} = e^{\frac{-\pi}{\sqrt{K-1}}} \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{K-1}} \geq \ln(10) \Rightarrow K \leq 2.86$$